This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

THE

VERMONT

HISTORICAL GAZETTEER:

A Magazine

EMBRACING

A HISTORY OF EACH TOWN,

CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND MILITARY.

EDITED BY

ABBY MARIA HEMENWAY.

VOLUME II, Pt 3

FRANKLIN, GRAND ISLE, LAMOILLE AND ORANGE COUNTIES.

INCLUDING ALSO

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CHITTENDEN COUNTY AND INDEX TO VOLUME I. COMPLETED.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OCT 3 1973

Burlington, Vt.:
PUBLISHED BY MISS A. M. HEMENWAY.
1871.

VERMONT HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

ORANGE COUNTY.

ORANGE COUNTY—INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

BY REV. SILAS MC KEEN, D. D.

During a period of some 30 or 40 years, intervening between the commencement of any considerable settlements on the tract of country now included within the limits of Vermont and the virtual acknowledgement of its asserted independence as a sovereign State, the inhabitants were grievously harrassed by the conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York; both assuming, and endeavoring to exercise, absolute authority over the entire domain and its enterprising occupants. During this state of things the legislature of New York, about the year 1765, or '66, divided the territory which they thus claimed into four counties; which, in general terms, may be described as the four quarters, or corners of the same. The Southwestern quarter was called the County of Albany; the Northwestern, the County of Charlotte; the Southeastern, the County of Cumberland; and the Northeastern, the County of Gloucester. As the settlers increased in numbers and strength; and in determination to be independent, New Hampshire gradually yielded her claims; and New York, in 1790, Oct. 28, became pacified by the promise of the Vermont legislature to pay her $30,000 as a small consideration for the privilege of freedom.

By a general convention of delegates from both sides of the Green Mountains, which met at Westminster in January, 1777, the independence of Vermont was duly declared, on the 15th day of that month; but the State was not formally received into the Union till Feb. 18, 1791, when the act of reception was passed by Congress with entire unanimity.

At the first session of the Vermont legislature, March, 1778, they divided the whole State into two counties, separated, rather indefinitely, by the range of the Green Mountains. The Western division they called Bennington County; and the Eastern, Cumberland County. The Legislature of 1781, divided this Cumberland County into three; namely, Windham and Windsor Counties, whose limits were nearly the same as at present, and all the Northeastern quarter of the State, extending from Windsor County to Canada line, was Orange County. This was the same tract which was originally denominated Gloucester County. From this large County, Caledonia and Essex Counties, and a portion of Orleans, were taken, by act of the legislature, March 2, 1792.

By the same authority, March 2, 1797, the whole State was divided into eleven counties, namely, Bennington, Windham, Windsor, Rutland, Orange, Addison, Chittenden, Caledonia, Franklin, Essex, and Orleans; and the boundaries of each definitely stated. Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Washington, have since been added, making in all fourteen.

Orange County, as established by the act above named, was bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the Northeast corner of Windsor County; from thence Northerly, on the East line of this State to the Northeast corner of Newbury; from thence Westerly, on the North line of Newbury, Topsham, Orange, Barre and Berlin, to the Northwest corner of Berlin; from thence Southerly, on the West lines of the towns of Berlin, Northfield, Roxbury and Braintree; so as to include those towns, to the North line of Windsor County; from thence Easterly, on the North line of Windsor County to the place of beginning;" which would be where the line between Norwich and Thetford touches Connecticut river.

On the formation of Jefferson County, Dec. 1, 1810, the name of which was changed to Washington Co., Nov. 8, 1814, the towns of Barre, Berlin, Northfield and Roxbury were cut off from Orange County and incorporated

into the new one, which includes Montpelier, the State Capital. By these various excisions the formerly large County of Orange has been reduced to its present comparatively narrow limits. The towns at present belonging to this County are seventeen; namely, Thetford, Fairlee, Bradford, Newbury, Topsham, Corinth, West Fairlee, Vershire, Strafford, Tunbridge, Chelsea, Washington, Orange, Williamstown, Brookfield, Randolph, and Braintree. Chelsea, in the central part of the County, containing a suitable Court-house and jail, is, and from the present organization of the county has been, its shire-town.

This County, bounded on the East by Connecticut river, occupies middle ground between the North and South lines of the State and is situated between lat. 43°, 46′, and 44°, 13′ N., and lon. 4° 11′, and 4°, 53′ E. from Washington. It extends 28 miles from north to south; and 34 from east to west. Its shape is somewhat irregular; and its area is estimated at about 650 square miles.

As to the first laying out of most of the towns, not only in this County but through the Connecticut valley, above the south line of Windsor County, I have found the following account, in a manuscript prepared originally for Thompson's Gazetteer, by the late John McDuffee, Esq. of Bradford, a distinguished surveyor, and uncommonly well informed in regard to all these matters. Mr. McDuffee, in substance, says, the old French war being over, the Governor of New Hampshire, in the winter of 1760, concluded to extend his survey of Connecticut river above No. 4, as Chartestown, N. H. was then called, and commissioned Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable, to make the survey from the Northwestern corner of said No. 4 to the upper end of the Great Meadows, then known by the Indian name of the Co-os,—the lower Coos. Blanchard made his survey, mainly on the ice, in the month of March, of that year. Proceeding up the Connecticut, at the end of every 6 miles on a straight line, he marked a tree, on each side of the river, and numbered it for the corner of a township thereafter to be granted; and thus continued till he came to the extreme limit assigned him, which was at, or opposite to, the mouth of the Great, or as it is now called the Lower Ammonoosuck. Newbury, the last town on the West side of the Connecticut, got, as the survey came out, 7 miles, instead of 6, along the river; and subsequently obtained an additional str about one mile in width, on its Southern bo der, from what should have belonged Bradford, as will appear in the account that township.

In 1761, the Governor of New Hampshi commisioned Hughbastis Neel as surveyo to extend the survey from Blanchard's nort ern boundary to the northen limit of anoth Great meadow, called the upper Coos. Ne assisted by Capt. Jacob Bailey of Newbur beginning where Blanchard had ended, f lowed his example of keeping as near as well could to the river, and at the end every 6 miles, on each side of it, marked corner, for a township, at some future da and finished his undertaking at what is n the N. E. corner of Lemington, in the Coun of Essex.

From these surveys, returned to head qua ters at Portsmouth, a plan of Connect river was drawn, and three tiers of tow ships protracted on each side of the river, far as these surveys had extended; and fr that plan in the land office at Portsmou for several years afterward, the several tow chartered in the Connecticut valley we described, by distances and courses tak therefrom; and not from any actual surv on the ground. Mr. Thompson, in a foot-n under the title Bradford, speaks highly Mr. McDuffee's article, and regrets that he had not room to insert it entire.

It may not be amiss here to remark th the term *Co-os* in the language of the Abe ines of the northern section of the Conn cut valley, is said to signify *The Pines*: a this name they gave to the great mea below the fifteen mile falls, above Newbur and also to similar meadows above th falls, about Lunenburg; on account of great forests of pine trees in those pla When they added the termination *suck* to th term, the signification was *the river at pines*—as the word *suck* denoted a riv The Indians inhabiting these places, w sometimes denominated *The Coossucks*.

Orange County, though full of hills a valleys, has no high mountains. The eas range of the Green mountains extends thro the northwestern part of the County, con tuting what is called the Height of La from the east of which the waters flow i the Connecticut river; and from the w into the Winooski and lake Champl

Knox mountain, in the town of Orange, is a considerable elevation, and affords an inexhaustible supply of granite, of excellent quality, for mill-stones, monuments and buildings. Wright's Mountain in Bradford, which rises about 1700 feet above the Connecticut river near it on the east, consists mainly of argillaceous slate, similar to that of the ledges so common in the Connecticut valley. The soil is generally of good quality, not only along the streams, but the hills, to a great extent, are mellow, and fit for grazing or of more thorough cultivation, even to their summits. The whole County is remarkably well watered by innumerable springs and rivulets, and dashing brooks, and larger streams, of pure water, which furnish, by their numerous falls, a cheap and excellent power for driving the wheels of mills and other machinery, to almost any extent. Wells river runs across the northeastern corner of the County. Ware's river, having its sources in Washington, Orange and Topsham, enters the Connecticut at Bradford; affording, as it passes through the village, some of the finest mill privileges in the State. Ompompanoosuck, which flows into the Connecticut in Norwich, has its rise in Strafford, Vershire, and West Fairlee; and on its way through Thetford becomes an important stream. The principal northern affluents of White river, which flows through Windsor County, have their sources in the County of Orange, and on their way refresh the towns of Washington, Chelsea, Tunbridge, Williamstown and Randolph; affording many privileges for manufacturing purposes.

Orange County is rich in minerals. Strafford affords an inexhaustible supply of the sulphuret of iron, from which copperas, in large quantities, has for years been manufactured and transported to distant markets. More recently, exceedingly valuable mines of the sulphuret of copper have been opened, both in Vershire and Corinth; and the business of getting out the ore, and sending it away to be purified, has been vigorously prosecuted. From these mines copper, to almost any extent, may be obtained. The process of obtaining, refining, and turning to the best account these mineral productions, is worthy of a chapter from the pen of an experienced geologist, which, it is understood, may be expected.

The principal business of the County is agricultural; though merchandizing, manufacturing, and the various mechanical employments, called for in every community, are pursued to a very considerable extent. In almost every town is, at least, one pleasant village. Those in Bradford, Chelsea, Newbury, Strafford and West Randolph, are the largest and most flourishing.

According to the United States' census for 1860, the number of inhabitants in this county was 25,455; of whom 12,766 were males, and 12,689 were females. The number of colored people was but 24. This would give an average population, to each town, of 1497; though some have more and others less. In the year 1810, the population of this County was 27,873; in 1860, as above stated; showing a decrease, in 20 years, of 2,418.

In regard to the farms, live stock and various productions of this county, the following abstract from the United States' census for 1860, affords the best information which can here be given: Improved land, 263,954 acres; unimproved, 112,837 acres; cash value of farms, $7,314,686; value of farming implements and machinery, $386,794; number of horses, 7,171; milch cows, 12,001; working oxen, 4,892; other cattle, 15,048; sheep, 84,189; swine, 3,678; value of live stock, $1,490,908; bushels of wheat, 13,207; of rye, 8,803; of Indian corn, 123,532; oats, 297,825; peas and beans, 5,174; potatoes, 536,014; barley, 4,278; buck wheat, 38,266; value of orchard productions, $10,416; of wine, 1,060 gals.; value of garden productions, $1,375; butter, 1,007,250 lbs.; cheese, 291,176 lbs.; tons of hay, 81,337; clover seed, 181 bush.; grass seed, 363; hops, 81,132 lbs.; flax, 350 lbs.; flax seed, 32 bush.; maple sugar, 978,650 lbs., that is 489 tons and 650 lbs.; maple molasses, 1,992 galls.; honey, 20,464 lbs.; beeswax, 274 lbs.; wool, 312,525 lbs.; value of home manufactures, $6,982; value of animals slaughtered, $210,985. Since the above showing, it is believed the amount of wheat raised, and of sugar manufactured, has very considerably increased.

Of the number of mills stores, shops, and factories of various sorts, with the amount of business done in them, of mineral productions, printing offices, banks, and various other like matters of general interest, satisfactory information may be expected in the accounts of the several towns.

The Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, extending from White River June-

tion in Windsor County to Canada line, passes through Thetford, Fairlee, Bradford and Newbury, in Orange County, affording a convenient highway to market, for the productions of these and the adjoining towns; and, especially, for the rich and abundant mineral productions of Corinth, Vershire and Strafford. The Vermont Central Railroad passes through West Randolph and Braintree, bringing manifold facilities for travel and commerce, near to several other towns in the south-western part of the County.

The children and young people of this county are well supplied with advantages for obtaining a good education, as schools, both in Summer and Winter, are taught in almost every neighborhood, and in several of the towns respectable academies have long been established; particularly, in Bradford, Chelsea, Corinth, Thetford, and Randolph. The Newbury Seminary has recently been moved to Montpelier; but the buildings remain, and it is hoped will be usefully occupied. Commodious houses for public worship are, also, within the reach of all, and generally supplied with preaching; though, in some localities, these edifices stand, for most of the time, in a great measure, neglected, and the ways of Zion mourn.

The inhabitants of Orange County, like the Green Mountaineers generally, are eminently patriotic, as their promptness to rally around the standard of their country, in its late fearful peril, most plainly evinced; and, with respect to material prosperity, health, intelligence, morality, home-comforts, and the observance of religious worship, are, at least, on a level with their fellow citizens in other parts of the State; though there is still room for essential improvement.

A LIST OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN ORANGE COUNTY,

Derived from the Catalogue of L. Deming of Middlebury, from 1786 *to* 1849 *inclusive; and from thence to* 1869; *from Walton's annual Register.*

To avoid needless repetitions in printing, let it be distinctly understood that, in the following list, the figure 1 denotes chief justice; 2, assistant judges; 3, county clerk; 4, sheriff; 5, state attorney; 6, judges of probate, one of them for the district of Randolph, the other for the district of Bradford; 7, register of probate. When under any date, no such figure appears, there is a corresponding blank in the list here copied.

1786, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey, Israel Smith, Thomas Johnson; 4, John G. Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Jacob Kent; 7, J. P. Buckingham, Nathan Goddard.

1787, 1, Jacob Bailey: 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, John G. Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew; Jacob Kent; 7, Nathan Goddard; J. P. Buckingham.

1788, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, John G. Bailey; 6, T. Bartholmew, Jacob Kent; 7, J. P. Buckingham, Daniel Farrand.

1789, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith; Alexander Harvey, Israel Morey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Elijah Paine; Jacob Kent; 7, Daniel Farrand, J. P. Buckingham.

1790, 1, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alex. Harvey; Israel Morey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, Elijah Paine, Jacob Kent, Eben W. Judd; 7, Dan. Farrand; J. P. Buckingham.

1791, Jacob Bailey; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Jacob Kent, Eben W. Judd; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1792, 1, Jonathan Arnold; 2, Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Eben W. Judd, Israel Converse; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1793, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Alexander Harvey, Cornelius Lynde; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Israel Converse, Eben W. Judd; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1794, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Alexander Harvey, Cornelius Lynde; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Israel Converse, Eben W. Judd, 7, Isaac Bailey.

1795, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Cornelius Lynde, William Chamberlain; 4, Fry Bailey; 6, T. Bartholomew, Israel Converse, Eben W. Judd; Isaac Lucas; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1796, 1, Israel Smith; 2, Cornelius Lynde, Wm. Chamberlain; 4, Fry Bailey; 5, Daniel Farrand; 6, Dan'l Farrand; 7, Isaac Bailey.

1797, 1, Cornelius Lynde; 2, Beriah Loomis, Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Jed. P. Buckingham; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Aaron Storrs; 7, J. Hinckley.

1798, 1, Cornelius Lynde; 2, Beriah Loomis; Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, Daniel Farrand; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, Aaron Storrs; 7. J. Hinckley.

1799, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah Loomis, Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson, 5,

mel Hinckley; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, on Storrs; 7, J. Hinckley.

1800, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, Elisha Allis; 4, Josiah Edson; 5, harles Bulkley; 6, Jed. P. Buckingham, onathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1801, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, Elisha Allis; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, osiah Edson; 5, Charles Bulkley; 6, Jed. P. uckingham Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1802, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, James Fisk; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, osiah Edson; 5, Charles Bulkley; 6, Jed. P. uckingham, Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. Hinckley.

1803, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, Moulton Morey; 3, Isaac Bailey; , Micah Barron; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Jed. . Buckingham, Jonathan Fisk; 7, J. inckley.

1804 and 1805, the same as 1803.

1806, 1, Moulton Morey; 2, Beriah Loomis; ames Tarbox; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, Micah arron; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Elisha Thayer; onathan Fisk; 7, William Niles.

1807, 1, Moulton Morey; 2, Beriah Loomis, James Tarbox; 3, Isaac Bailey; 4, aniel Peaslee; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Elisha ayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1808, the same as in the year preceding.

1809, 1, James Fisk; others the same.

1810, 1, Elisha Hotchkiss; others the same.

1811, 1, Elisha Hotchkiss; 2, Beriah Loomis, James Tarbox; 3, Elisha Hyde; 4, aniel Peasley; 5, Dudley Chase; 6, Elisha ayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1812, 1, Daniel Peaslee; 2, Josiah Dana, hn H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; Jos. Edson; 5, Elisha Hotchkiss; 6, Elisha ayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1813, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, J. H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughn; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Elisha Hotchkiss; Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, William iles.

1814, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, J. H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughn, 4, Harry Hale; 5, Thos. Jones; 6, Elisha hayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, Wm. Niles.

1815, 1, Jed. P. Buckingham; 2, Beriah oomis, J. H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughn; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Horace Bassett; 6, lisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, William iles.

1816, 1, Josiah Dana; 2, Beriah Loomis, ohn H. Cotton; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Horace Bassett; 6, Elisha Thayer, Jonathan Fisk; 7, William Niles.

1817, the same as last year.

1818, 1, Josiah Dana; 2, J. H. Cotton, Josiah Reed; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Jos. Edson; 5, Horace Bassett; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Wm. Niles.

1819, 1, Josiah Dana; 2, John H. Cotton, Joseph Reed; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Wm. Niles.

1820, 1, William Spencer; 2, Timothy Baylies, Jedediah H. Harris; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, William Niles.

1821, same as last year.

1822, 1, William Spencer; 2, Jedediah H. Harris, Stuart Brown; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Joseph Edson; 5, William Nutting; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, William Niles.

1823, 1, William Spencer; 2, Timothy Baylies, Stuart Brown; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Abel Carter; 5, William Nutting; 6, Elisha Thayer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1824, 1, William Spencer; 2, Stuart Brown, Daniel Cobb; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Abel Carter; 5, William Nutting; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

N. B.—From this date no Chief Justice of the County Court appears, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court being required by law to act in that capacity.

1825, 2, William Spencer, Daniel Cobb; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Abel Carter; 5, William Nutting; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1826, '27, '28, '29, the same as last year.

1830, 2, William Spencer, Daniel Cobb; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, William Barron; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1831, 2, Daniel Cobb, Daniel Jones; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Lyman Fitch; 5, Daniel A. A. Buck; 6, William Spencer, Frederick Griswold; 7, Simeon Short.

1832, 2, Daniel Cobb, Daniel Jones; 3, H. E. G. McLaughlin; 4, Lyman Fitch; 5, William Hebard; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, Simeon Short.

1833, 2, Lyman Fitch, Luther Carpenter;

3, Harry Hale; 4, I. H. Smith; 5, D. A. A. Buck; 6, William Spencer, Jacob K. Parish; 7, Simeon Short.

1834, 2, Daniel Cobb, Thomas Jones; 3, Harry Hale; 4, A. B. W. Tenney; 5, William Hebard; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, Simeon Short.

1835, 2, Lyman Fitch, Jacob K. Parish; 3, Harry Hale; 4, Luther S. Burnham; 5, Edmond Weston; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, Simeon Short.

1836, 2, Thomas Jones, Calvin Blodgett; 3, Harry Hale; 4, Lement Bacon; 5, William Hebard; 6, William Spencer, John W. Smith; 7, Simeon Short.

1837, 2, Daniel Cobb, Lyman Fitch; 3, J. W. D. Parker; 4, Tappen Stevens; 5, Edmond Weston; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett; 7, J. W. D. Parker.

1838, 2, Simeon Short, Jacob K. Parish; 3, John W. Smith; 4, Lement Bacon; 5 Abel Underwood; 6, William Spencer, William Hebard; 7, J. W. D. Parker.

1839, 2, Daniel Cobb, Joshua Dickinson; 3, J. W. Smith; 4, Asa Storey; 5, Elijah Farr; 6, William Spencer, Calvin Blodgett. 7, J. W. D. Parker.

1840, 2, Jacob K. Parish, John W. Smith; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, William Barron; 5, Abel Underwood; 6, Simeon Short, William Hebard; 7, Joseph Berry.

1841, 2, Martin Flint, Joshua Dickinson; 3, Robbins Dinsmore; 4, Asa Storey; 5, Elijah Farr; 6, J. W. D Parker, William Hebard; 7, Stephen Thomas.

1842, 2, Martin Flint, Daniel Cobb; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, Jacob Kent, jr.; 5, Edmund Weston; 6, J. W. D. Parker, John Colby; 7. Stephen Thomas.

1843, 2, Martin Flint, Tappan Stevens; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, Jacob Kent, jr.; 5, Jefferson P. Kidder; 6, J. W. D, Parker, Levi B. Vilas; 7, S. Thomas.

1844, 2, Tappan Stevens, Frederick Smith; 3, Perley C. Jones; 4, Hoel Sayre; 5, Jefferson P. Kidder; 6, J. W. D. Parker, John Colby; 7, S. Thomas.

1845, 2, Frederick Smith, John McLane; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, Hoel Sayre; 5, J. P. Kidder; 6, J. W. D. Parker, Edmund Weston; 8. Thomas.

1846, 2, Frederick Smith, John McLane; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, George Sleeper; 5, J. P. Kidder; 6, Stephen Thomas, Edmund Weston; 7, J. W. Batchelder.

1847, 2, Ariel Burnham, George P. Baldwin; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, George Sleeper; 5, Philander Perrin; 6, Stephen Thomas, L. B. Vilas; 7, J. W. Batchelder.

1848, 2, Ariel Burnham, George P. Baldwin; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, Oramel H. Watson; 5, J. P. Kidder; 6, Stephen Thomas, Levi B. Vilas; 7, Daniel B. James.

1849, 2, Elisha Tracy, Alexander H. Gilmore; 3, Calvin Blodgett; 4, L. D. Whitcomb; 5, Burnham Martin; 6, Arad Stebbins, B. W. Bartholomew; 7, Simeon Short.

1850, 2, Elisha Tracy, A. H. Gilmore; 3, Joseph Berry; 4, Carlos Carpenter; 5, B. Martin; 6, B. W. Bartholomew, Arad Stebbins; 7, Charles B. Leslie.

1851, 2, Ira Kidder, Gouldsbourne Taplin, jr.; 3, Joseph Berry; 4, Oramel H. Watson, 5, Asa M Dickey; 6, Royal Hatch, Philander Perrin.

1852, 2, Alvin Smith, G. Taplin, jr.; 3, Royal M. Flint; 4, John E. Chamberlin; 5, Asa M. Dickey; 6, Philander Perrin, Royal Hatch.

1853, 2, Alvin Smith, John W. Batchelder, 3, R. M. Flint; 4, John E. Chamberlin; 5, B. Martin; 6, Royal Hatch, Philander Perrin.

1854, 2, John W. Batchelder, William P. Brown; 3, Samuel M. Flint; 4, Henry Godfrey; 5, Samuel M. Flint; 6, John B. Hutchinson, Charles B. Leslie.

1855, 2, John Lynde, Levi Tabor; 3, C W. Clark; 4, Charles C. P. Baldwin; 5, Alvah Howard, Jr.; 6, J. B. Hutchinson, C. B. Leslie.

1856, 2, John Lynde, Levi Tabor; 4, Charles C. P. Baldwin; 5, A. Howard, jr.; 6, Hiram A. White, James S. Moore.

1857, 2, Charles Barrett, Sprague Arnold, jr.; 3, B. Martin; 4, Jeremiah Dodge; 5, Charles C. Dewey; 6, H. A. White, J. S. Moore.

1858, 2, Charles Barrett, Sprague Arnold, jr.; 3, B. Martin; 4, Jeremiah Dodge; 5, Charles C. Dewey; 6, H. A. White, J. S. Moore.

1859, 2, James F. George, John Waite, 3 S. B. Hebard; 4, Elisha Allis, jr.; 5, Charles C. Dewey; 6, W. F. Dickinson, C. B Leslie.

1860, 2, James F. George, John Waite, 3, S. B. Hebard; 4, E. Allis, jr.; 5, Roswell Farnham, jr.; 6, W. F. Dickinson, Alvah Bean.

1861, 2, Lyman Hinckley, Elisha L. Tracy 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Wm. T. George; 5, R. Farnham, jr.; 6, Perley C. Jones, Alvah Bean.

1862, 2, Lyman Hinckley, Elisha L. Tracy;

3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Wm. T. George; 5, Roswell Farnham; 6, P. C. Jones, A. H. Gilmore.

1803, 2, Horace Strickland, Ebenezer Bass; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Royal Burnham; 5, John Rowell; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1804, 2, Horace Strickland, Ebenezer Bass; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Royal Burnham; 5, John Rowell; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1805, 2, James Hutchinson, jr., Peabody W. Ladd; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, Lyman P. Barron; 5, S. M. Gleason; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H Gilmore.

1806, 2, James Hutchinson, Peabody W. Ladd; 3, L G. Hinckley; 4, Lyman P. Barron; 5, S. M. Gleason; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1807, 2, Nathaniel King, William Child; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, J. P. Cleaveland; 5, H. A. White; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore

1808, 2, Nath'l King, Wm. Child; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, J. P. Cleaveland; 5, H. A. White; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, A. H. Gilmore.

1809, 2, Royal Burnham, Rodney E. Patterson; 3, L. G. Hinckley; 4, B. F. Dickinson; 5, S. M. Gleason; 6, J. R. Cleaveland, Henry W. Bailey; Charles Crocker, High Ingalls.

BRADFORD.

BY REV. SILAS MC KEEN, D. D.

Bradford, in Orange County, lying on the west side of Connecticut river, opposite to Piermont in New Hampshire, is bounded S. by Fairlee and West Fairlee, W. by Corinth, and N. by Newbury; and occupies a position about midway between the south and north lines of the State; lat. 44° N., long. 4°, 46′, E.

In the year 1760, as stated in the introductory chapter to Orange County, the Governor of New Hampshire commissioned Joseph Blanchard, of Dunstable, in that State, to make a survey of Connecticut river northward from No. 4, as Charlestown, N. H. was then called, and at the end of every 6 miles, on a straight line, to mark a tree, or set a boundary on each side of the river, for a township. This survey, made mainly on the ice, was completed in the month of March, of that year, and extended up the river to what is now the N. E. corner of Newbury. The tract of country now embraced in Orange County was then an unbroken wilderness, claimed both by New Hampshire and New York, unsurveyed, and no part of it granted either to individuals or corporations. In his survey northward, Blanchard made his seventh six miles boundary, on the west side of the river, where the N. E. corner of Fairlee and the S. E. corner of Bradford now are; thence proceeding 6 miles further up the river, he made another corner mark on a tree which stood about 1 rod S. W. from the S. W. corner of Bedel's bridge, subsequently built, where the bridge across the Connecticut, between South Newbury and Haverhill, now is; as was testified, under oath, by said Blanchard and Thomas Chamberlain, his assistant, when taken to the spot in 1805 for the express purpose of determining this point. From that bound, Blanchard proceeded northward, till he came to the upper end of the great meadows, a distance of 7 miles from the bound last mentioned, and near there, on a little island opposite to the mouth of the Great Ammonoosuc, made another bound, which still marks the N. E. corner of Newbury; thus giving to that township, on its north side—an extra tract of land, a mile in width, and at least 6 miles in length. Here he finished his survey, and returned to head-quarters to make the requisite report. The next year a survey of the same sort was made under the same authority, by Hughbastis Neel, from where Blanchard left off to the north end of the great meadows, called the Upper Coos From these surveys a plan was made, and three tiers of towns, on each side of the river, protracted, and several of them chartered, without any further actual survey on the ground. In that year, 1761, there were applicants for about every township on the river, so far as then surveyed.

In 1763, March 18th, Capt. Jacob Bailey obtained, in behalf of himself and others, a charter of Newbury, from New Hampshire, in accordance with Blanchard's survey and plan on paper, making the S. E. corner on the river, 7 miles from the N. E., as before stated.

About the same time, John Hazen took out a corresponding charter of Haverhill; and, in June of that year, 1763, the proprietors of Haverhill and Newbury had a meeting with a view to the actual survey and allotment of the respective townships; and

chose Caleb Willard as their chief surveyor, who employed Benjamin Whiting as his assistant. Willard began his survey at the N. E. boundary of Newbury, as made by his predecessor, and proceeded down the river to his, Blanchard's, next boundary, which he found to be a little over 7 miles distant;—but without stopping there, he continued directly on, 1 mile and 17 chains further, into the unchartered tract, now Bradford, where he made a new S. E. corner of Newbury; leaving the distance thence to the N. E. corner of Fairlee but 4 miles and 63 chains, instead of 6 miles, as in justice it should have been. Thus Waits River Town, as they called it, being unchartered and having no one to stand up for its rights, was deprived of a strip of land 1 mile and 68 rods in width, and extending clear across its northern limit from E. to W. That this was done by the connivance and direction of the proprietors above named, there can be no rational doubt, as Willard, having set that bound, went directly across the river and performed a similar service for Haverhill, at the expense of Piermont, then unchartered, and Whiting, pursuing the survey of Newbury, ran from the new boundary, North 59 degrees, W. 8 miles, for its southern line or side; whereas according to its charter it should have been but 6¼ miles, thus making a great addition on the west, as well as on the south, and giving the proprietors of that town over 40,000 acres, when entitled to but 27,000, according to their grant from New Hampshire. This grasp, however, on the west, was subsequently abandoned.

In 1772, Newbury having resigned her New Hampshire charter to New York, took out from that government, by royal authority, a new one, dated March 19th of that year, which coincided with their original charter from New Hampshire and with the royal charter of Moore town granted 2 years before; paying no regard whatever to the Willard and Whiting survey, which had so enormously and unjustifiably increased the area of that township. This encouraged the inhabitants of Moore town to insist more strenuously on their right to the tract on their northern border in dispute, and the settlers on the same, for some time attended town meetings, voted, and paid taxes, in that new township. This state of things continued till 1778, when, Vermont having declared itself independent and consequently free from the jurisdiction both of New Hampshire and New York, Newbury again insisted on its claim, and has ever since held it; though not without occasional remonstrances from their dissatisfied, but well-disposed neighbors. Here we see how it came to pass that Bradford is, in area, so much smaller than Newbury; so much less than the average of other towns in Orange County. For these historical facts we are indebted to a manuscript, prepared evidently with great care, by John McDuffee, Esq., a distinguished surveyor, now deceased, but formerly of Bradford.

The first inhabitants of Waits River town, or Waits-town, as the tract now known as Bradford was originally called, came as adventurers, and took up for themselves land by what was styled pitches, without license or authority, from any source whatever; and continued along in this way from the first settlement by John Osmer or Hosmer, on the north side of Waits river at its confluence with the Connecticut, in 1765, to the year 1770; when, the number of land-holders amounting to 30, it was deemed by them to be high time to obtain, if possible, some valid titles to their lands, and to have the tract between Newbury and Fairlee constituted a township. For this purpose they jointly commissioned Samuel Sleeper, one of their number, to go to New York, and agree, if practicable, with one William Smith, Esq., an influential man of that city, to obtain for them a royal charter, with a distinct understanding between them and him, that on his procuring the desired charter, he should give them a good title to the lands they had begun to cultivate, 100 acres to each, and that he and such proprietors as he should engage with him, should hold as their own all the rest of the township. This mission of Sleeper was attended with the desired success, as we shall see by the authentic documents here following. The substance of the charter might be given in a few sentences, but as a matter of curiosity, and example of how matters of this sort were then transacted, it may be more satisfactory to see a copy of the said charter precisely as originally expressed by royal authority:

"Charter of Moore Town, subsequently called Bradford, by king George the Third. May 3d, 1770.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland king defender of the faith, and so forth: To all to

whom these presents shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS our loving subject William Smith of our city of New York, Esquire, by his humble petition in behalf of his associates presented unto our trusty and well beloved Cadwallader Colden Esquire, our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our Province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America, and read in our Council for our said province, on the twenty-eighth day of March, now last past, did set forth that on the Seventh day of November which was in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, a petition was preferred to our late trusty and well beloved Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, then our Captain General and Governor in Chief of our said province, in the name of John French and his associates, praying a grant of certain lands on the west side of Connecticut river. That our said late Captain General and Governor in Chief was advised by our Council to grant the prayer of the said petition, and that a Warrant issued the same day to the Surveyor General for a Survey thereof—That the said John French is since deceased, and that the petitioner and his associates are the persons intended to be chiefly benefitted by that application—That the tract which they desire to take up contains, as it is supposed, about Thirty Thousand Acres, to the Southward of a tract of land commonly called or known by the name of Newberry, and adjoining the same, and was granted under the province of New Hampshire—That there are diverse persons settled within the limits of the said tract of land, amounting in all to Thirty families, to whom the petitioner and his associates intend to convey, after a Patent is issued, Three Thousand Acres, to wit, to the head of each family One Hundred Acres, in such manner as to secure to them the parts they have respectively cultivated—and therefore the petitioner did humbly pray that the lands aforesaid might be granted to him and his associates as tenants in common in fee, agreeable to the directions and upon the terms of our Royal Instructions. Which petition having been referred to a Committee of our Council for our said province, our said Council did afterwards on the same Twenty-eighth day of March, in pursuance of the report of the said Committee humbly advise and consent that our said Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief as aforesaid, should, by Our Letters Patent, grant to the said William Smith and his associates and their heirs, the lands described in the said petition according to the prayer thereof, under the quit rent provisions, limitations and restrictions, presented by our Royal Istructions, and that the said lands should by the said Letters Patent be erected into a Township, by the name of MOORE TOWN, with the privileges usually granted to other Townships within our said Province. In pursuance whereof and in obedience to our said Royal Instructions, our Commissioners appointed for setting out all lands to be granted within our said province have set out for the said petitioner William Smith, and for his associates, to wit:—James Robertson, Richard Maitland, William Sherreff, Goldsbrow Banyar, Andrew Anderson, Jonathan Mallet, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Charles McEvers, Hugh Gaine, Francis Stevens, William Bruce, Thos. William Moore, Samuel Ver Planck, Richard Yates, Abraham Mortier, Abraham Lynsen, Abraham Lott, Hamilton Young, Garret Noel, Ebenezer Hazzard, John Alsop, Thomas James, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Smith, All that certain Tract or Parcel of Land lying and being on the west side of Connecticut River in the County of Gloucester, within our province of New York, Beginning on the west bank of said river at a white pine tree blazed and marked for the Northeast corner of a tract of land known by the name of Fairlee, and runs thence north, sixty one degrees west, five hundred and ninety chains; then north thirty-two degrees east, five hundred and twenty chains; then south fifty-nine degrees east, five hundred chains, to the said river; then down said river, as it winds and turns, to the place where this tract began; containing Twenty-five Thousand Acres of Land and the usual allowance for highways. And in setting out the said tract of twenty-five thousand acres of land, our said Commissioners have had regard to the profitable and unprofitable acres, and have taken care that the length thereof doth not extend along the banks of any river otherwise than is conformable to our said Royal Instructions, as by a Certificate thereof under their hands, bearing date the Seventh day of April now last past, and entered on record in our Secretary's Office for our said province may more fully appear; which said tract of land, set out as aforesaid according to our said Royal Instructions, we being willing to grant to the said petitioner and his associates, their heirs and assigns forever, with the several privileges and powers hereinafter mentioned—KNOW YE, That, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, ratified and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and succes-ors, give, grant, ratify and confirm unto them, the said William Smith, James Robertson, Richard Maitland, William Sherreff, Goldsbrow Banyar, Andrew Anderson, Jonathan Mallet, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Charles McEvers, Hugh Gaine, Francis Stephens, William Bruce, Thos. William Moore, Samuel Ver Planck, Richard Yates, Abraham Mortier, Abraham Lynsen, Abraham Lott, Hamilton Young, Garrett Noel, Ebenezer Hazzard, John Alsop, Thomas James, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Smith, their heirs and assigns forever, All that, the tract or parcel of land aforesaid; set out, abutted, bounded and described, in manner and form as above mentioned, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, emoluments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, and also all our estate, right, title, interest, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of, in, and to the same lands and

premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; Except, and always reserved out of this our present Grant, unto us our heirs and successors forever, all mines of Gold and Silver, and also all white and other sorts of Pine Trees fit for Masts, of the growth of twenty-four inches diameter and upwards at twelve inches from the earth, for Masts of the Royal Navy of us, our heirs and successors.—To HAVE AND TO HOLD, one full and equal twenty-fifth part (the whole into twenty-five equal parts to be divided) of the said tract or parcel of land, tenements, hereditaments and premises, by these presents granted, ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof with their, and every of their appurtenances, (except as is herein before excepted) unto each of them our grantees above mentioned, their heirs and assigns respectively, to their only proper and separate use and behoof, respectively forever, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, in free and common socage, as of our Manor of East Greenwich in our county of Kent, within our kingdom of Great Britain, yielding, rendering and paying therefor, yearly, and every year forever, unto us, our heirs and successors, at our Custom House in our city of New York, unto our or their Collector or Receiver General there, for the time being, on the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day, the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence sterling, for each and every hundred acres of the above granted lands, and so in proportion for any less quantity thereof, saving and except for such part of the said lands allowed for highways as above mentioned, in lieu and stead of all other rents, services, dues, duties and demand whatever, for the hereby granted lands and premises, or any part thereof. And we do also, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, create, erect, and constitute, the tract or parcel of land herein granted, and every part and parcel thereof, a Township, forever hereafter to continue and remain, and by the name of MOORE TOWN forever hereafter to be called and known; and for the better and more easily carrying on and managing the publick affairs of said Township our Royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors give and grant to the inhabitants of the said Township, all the powers, authorities, privileges and advantages heretofore given and granted to, or legally enjoyed by, all, any or either our other Townships within our said province. And we also ordain and establish that, there shall be for ever hereafter, in the said Township, two Assessors, one Treasurer, two Overseers of the high ways, two Overseers of the poor, one Collector, and four Constables, elected and chosen out of the inhabitants of the said Township yearly, and every year, on the first Tuesday in May, at the most publick place in the said Township, by the majority of the freeholders thereof, then and there met and assembled for that purpose; Hereby declaring that wheresoever the first Election in the said Township shall be held, the future Elections shall forever thereafter be held, in the same place, as near as may be, and giving and granting to the said officers so chosen, power and authority to exercise their said several and respective offices, during one whole year from such Election, and until others are legally chosen and elected in their room and stead, as fully and amply as any like officers have, or legally may use or exercise their offices in our said province; and in case any or either of the said officers shall die, or remove from the said Township, before the time of their annual service shall be expired, or refuse to act in the offices for which they shall be respectively chosen, then our Royal will and pleasure further is, and we do hereby direct, ordain, and require the freeholders of the said Township to meet at the place where the annual election shall be held for the said Township and chuse other, or others of the inhabitants of the said township in the place and stead of him or them so dying, removing, or refusing to act, within forty days after such contingency. And to prevent any undue Election in this case, we do hereby ordain and require that upon every vacancy in the office of Assessors, the Treasurer, and in either of the other offices, the Assessors of the said Township, shall, within ten days next after any such vacancy first happens, appoint the day for such Election and give publick notice thereof, in writing under his or their hands, by affixing such notice on the Church door or other most publick place in the said Township, at the least ten days before the day appointed for such Election; And in default thereof, we do hereby require the officer or officers of the said Township, or the survivor of them, who in the order they are hereinforementioned shall succeed him or them so making default, within ten days next after such default, to appoint the day for such Election, and give notice thereof as aforesaid; hereby giving and granting that such person or persons as shall be chosen by the majority of such of the freeholders of the said Township as shall meet in manner hereby directed, shall have, hold, exercise and enjoy the other offices to which he or they shall be so elected and chosen, from the time of such election until the first Tuesday in May, then next following, and until other or others be legally chosen in his or their place and stead, as fully as the person or persons in whose place he or they shall be chosen might or could have done by virtue of these presents. And we do hereby will and direct that this method shall forever hereafter be used for the filling up all vacancies that shall happen in any or either of the said offices between the annual Elections above directed.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and upon condition nevertheless, That if our said grantees, their heirs or assigns, or some, or one of them, shall not within three years next after the date of

this our present Grant, settle on the said tract of land hereby granted, so many families as shall amount to one family for every thousand acres of the same tract, or if they our said grantees, or one of them, their, or one of their, heirs or assigns, shall not also within three years, to be computed as aforesaid, plant and effectually cultivate, at the least three acres for every fifty acres of such of the hereby granted lands as are capable of cultivation; or if they our said grantees, or any of them, or any of their heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons by their, or any of their privity, consent, or procurement, shall fell, cut down, or otherwise destroy any of the Pine Trees by these presents reserved to us, our heirs and successors, or hereby intended so to be, without the Royal License of us, our heirs, or successors, for so doing first had and obtained, that then, and in any of these cases, this our present Grant and everything therein contained shall cease, and be absolutely void; and the lands and premises hereby granted shall revert to, and vest in us, our heirs and successors, as if this our present Grant had not been made; any thing herein before contained to the contrary in any-wise, notwithstanding.

Provided further, and upon condition, also, nevertheless, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, direct and appoint that, this our present Grant shall be registered and entered on record within six months from the date hereof, in our Secretary's office in our city of New York, in our said province, in one of the books of Patents there remaining, and that a Doquet thereof shall also be entered in our Auditor's Office there, for our said Province; and that in default thereof, this our present Grant shall be void, and of none effect; anything before in these presents contained to the contrary thereof, in any-wise, notwithstanding. And we do, moreover, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, consent and agree that, this our present Grant, being registered, recorded, and a Doquet thereof made, as before directed and appointed shall be good and effectual in the law, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatever, against us, our heirs and successors, notwithstanding any misreciting, misbounding, misnaming or other imperfection or omission of, or in any-wise concerning, the above granted, or hereby mentioned, or intended to be granted, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said province to be thereunto affixed.

Witness our said trusty and well beloved Cadwallader Colden Esquire, our said Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of our said province of New York and the territories depending thereon, in America, at our Fort in the city of New York the Third day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy; and of our reign the Tenth.

State of New York
Secretaries Office

I hereby Certify the preceding to be a true copy of Letters patent, as of record in this Office.—July 8th, 1807.

Ben. Ford
Dep. Sec."

By a deed from the before named William Smith of New York to Samuel Sleeper, of Moore Town, dated Aug. 14, 1770, and recorded in the office of the clerk of the County of Gloucester, subsequently Orange, Dec. 31, 1770, it appears that the 21 grantees who were associated with the said Israel Smith, whose names are given in the above royal grant or charter, on the 30th or 31st days of May, in that same year, by a certain "Indenture of Lease and Release," conveyed and confirmed to him the said Smith, all their rights and titles to the lands and every thing pertaining thereto, in the said Moore Town—And that in accordance with a request from, and agreement with, the settlers on the said tract or parcel of land, made in writing, before the royal charter was obtained, and with a view to secure to them their respective rights, the said Israel Smith did, Aug. 14, 1770, by an "Indenture of Lease and Release," convey and confirm to Samuel Sleeper, all his right and title to certain alternate sections of land, which are particularly described, lying along on Connecticut river, eight in number, extending from the north to the south lines of said township, and reaching back from said river about 1½ miles on an average, the same to contain in the whole 3000 acres, more or less.

The settlers were then sparsely located along near the river, most of them, and this deed to Sleeper, one of their number, was evidently given with a view to secure to them their rights; but on what conditions or under what restrictions, the deed itself does not specify. No doubt Sleeper's "Indenture of Release," if we had it, would throw further light on the subject.

By the way, this is the tract of 3000 acres lying in Moore Town, on Connecticut river, which Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont erroneously tells us was granted by New York to Sir Harry Moore, and by him conveyed to 30 settlers. It does not appear that Sir Harry Moore ever had any interest in the matter.

Mar. 18, 1771, the first settlers of Moore Town, 22 in number, entered into a covenant

with Ebenezer Martin, Jesse McFarland and Hezekiah Silloway, all of the said town in the county of Gloucester and province of New York, that the said committee should make to the said settlers such distribution of the 3000 acres of land which they in common claimed, as, in the opinion of said committee, should be just and equitable, and the settlers on their part jointly and severally bound themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, attorney or attorneys, to the said Martin and his associates, under a penalty of £10,000 lawful currency, to abide by their decision in each case. This bond was signed by the names following: David Thompson, John Martin, James Aiken, Benjamin Jenkens, William Thomson, Samuel McDuffee, Samuel Gault, Ephraim Collins, Matthew Miller, Nathaniel Martin, Amos Davis, Obdaiah Sanders, Jonathan Martin, William Bell, Ephraim Martin, Samuel Thomson, David Kennedy, David Davis, Samuel Miller, John Sawyer, Hannah Sleeper, and Hugh Miller.

Such was the Royal charter and some of the earliest official transactions in regard to Moore Town, or as both its inhabitants and the General Assembly of Vermont subsequently, but erroneously persisted in spelling and calling it, Moretown. The original name was, beyond doubt, given it in honor of Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, from 1765 to '69 Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of New York. But, in accordance with the request of its inhabitants to the General Assembly of Vermont, then in session at Manchester, its name was changed, Oct. 23, 1788, as follows:

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the name of the Township of Moretown, in the County of Orange, be forever hereafter known by the name of *Bradford*.—And that it is hereby provided that whenever an advertisement respecting said Township shall be published within three years from the passing of this act, it shall be called "Bradford, heretofore known by the name of Moretown, in Orange County." (See Ms. Laws of Vt., 1787 to '92, vol. ii. p. 260.)

Probably, the name Bradford was suggested by the fact that in the near vicinity of Newbury and Haverhill, Mass., there was, and still is, a highly respectable town named Bradford. For apparently a similar reason this town was for a while called Salem, as appears from a deed given, and a road-survey made and recorded, in 1786. The first name of all, was Waiteriver Town or Waitstown, at which place a petition signed by Samuel Hale, John Peters, &c., May 21, 1770, was dated.

An act making a grant of the township of Bradford, alias Moretown, to Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, Esquires, as a Committee in trust for the purposes in said act specified, passed Jan. 25, 1791, at Bennington, is as follows.

"It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont,

That there be, and hereby is, granted to Israel Smith, Esqr. of Thetford, Alexander Harvey, Esqr. of Barnet, and James Whitelaw, Esqr. of Ryegate, all in the County of Orange and State of Vermont, all that Tract or parcel of land known and distinguished by the name of Bradford, bounded south, on Fairlee; west, on Corinth; north, on Newbury and east on Connecticut river; to be held by the said Israel, Alexander and James, in trust, for the purpose hereafter mentioned. And,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby made, a Committee of trust, and also constituted a Board to hear and, according to equity and good conscience, to try and determine the several claims of the settlers, inhabitants, and claimants in and to said Township and that it be the duty of said Committee in their discretion to appoint a time or times, and place or places for the hearing of the said several claims to said land; and to give public notice thereof to the said claimants to, and settlers on, said land; and on any person or persons, claimants to, or settlers on said land making it appear to said Committee that he or they have an equitable claim to said lands, or any part therof, in exclusion of all others, it shall be the duty of said Committee, on such person or persons making out his or their claim as aforesaid, and paying into the hands of said Committee for the use of the State, Nine Pence, lawful money in silver or gold, per acre, for each acre he shall vindicate his claim to, as aforesaid, thereupon to execute to such person or persons, a Quit Claim Deed of conveyance to such lands; always giving preference to the actual settlers on said land. Provided, nevertheless, that said Committee shall reserve four thousand acres of said land, on the westerly side of said town as laid out by General Moses Hazen, three hundred acres of which, being part of said four thousand acres, shall be reserved for the use and benefit of a school in said town; and three hundred acres more, being part of said four thousand acres, for the benefit of a minister or ministers, to be settled in said town; which shall be laid out by said Committee or their order, in such part of said four thousand acres as they shall judge most equitable and just, and shall be by the said Committee deeded to said town for the aforesaid purposes, free of expense or pay for said

land—And three thousand four hundred acres being the remaining part of said four thousand acres, shall be reserved for the said General Moses Hazen, and on his paying or causing to be paid into the hands of the said Committee for the use of this State, the sum of Two Shillings lawful money in silver or gold, for each acre of the said 3400 acres remaining as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Committee to deed the same to the said Hazen, by quit-claim, as aforesaid, and to no other person or persons, or on any other terms whatsoever—Provided also, that, in case the said Moses Hazen shall not pay or cause to be paid into the hands of said Committee said sum of two shillings, lawful money, in silver or gold, for each acre of the said 3400 acres named as aforesaid, by the rising of the Assembly of this State in October next, or in case any or all of the settlers, or claimants to said lands exclusive of said 4000 acres, shall not pay into the hands of said Committee by the first day of April, A. D. 1792, the said sum of nine pence per acre for each acre they claim as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Committee to proceed to advertise said lands for sale, or any part thereof that shall so remain unpaid for, in the Vermont Journal, and shall thereupon proceed to sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder all or any part of said lands so remaining unpaid for; and shall be accountable to the Treasurer of this State for all the monies they receive for said land.—Provided also, that the whole of the expense of said Committee in transacting said business, shall be reasonably and equitably assessed on the several claimants, and be by them paid to said Committee, before they receive a deed or deeds of their proportion or proportions of said lands.

And it is further enacted that, said Committee, before they proceed on the business of their appointment, enter into a bond of Two Thousand Pounds to the Treasurer of this State, for the faithful discharge of their trust." (See Ms. Laws of Vt., vol. ii. p. 363.)

By an act of the General Assembly at Manchester, Oct. 26, 1789, A tax of one penny on every acre of land in Bradford (public rights excepted) was assessed for the purpose of building highways and bridges in said town.

The grant of this Township, made in trust to Smith, Harvey and Whitelaw, having failed to settle all matters of difficulty among the inhabitants, especially among those on the Hazen tract, further legislation was demanded, and an act, entitled An act for the purpose of quieting the settlers on a certain tract of land in the western part of Bradford, was passed by the General Assembly at Rutland, Nov. 6, 1792, as follows:

"Whereas the Legislature of this State, at their session, in Bennington, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, passed an act granting the township of Bradford to Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, Esquires, upon certain conditions and restrictions therein expressed. And, whereas a tract of land of three thousand, four hundred acres, lying in the western part of said township was, by said grant, reserved for General Moses Hazen, with the following condition, viz., that the said Moses Hazen should pay into the hand of the before-named grantees as a Committee for that purpose, for the use of this State, the sum of two shillings for each acre of land contained in the said tract, and that the same should be paid by the rising of the General Assembly in October then next; and that if the said Moses should not make part payment that then the before named Committee should proceed to sell the said tract of land at public vendue—And whereas the said Moses has failed to fulfil the condition of said grant, and the said tract of land is now advertised for sale, agreeably to the directions of said act; and it being now made to appear to this Assembly that there are a number of settlers who have made considerable improvement on the said tract of land who will be greatly injured by the sale thereof

Therefore, It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that the said Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw be, and they are hereby directed, to notify to the said settlers living on said tract of land, by setting up one advertisement on said tract of land, and one other advertisement on the sign post in said town, at least one fortnight before the time of their meeting, notifying the said settlers to appear and state their claims to said Committee, and the said Committee shall then proceed to deed to such persons as appear actually to be settled and making improvements on said tract of land, the lands on which they live, not exceeding one hundred acres to each settler, upon their paying into the hand of such Committee for the use of this State the sum of two shillings for each acre of land so deeded—and their proportion of the necessary expense of said Committee.

And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all the remainder and residue of said tract of 3400 acres which shall not be deeded to the settlers as aforesaid, shall by the said Committee be deeded to John Barron of said Bradford, upon his paying into the hand of said Committee for the use of this State the sum of two shillings for each acre of land so deeded to him, and his proportion of the necessary expense of said Committee.

Provided, always, that no deed shall be made of this land in pursuance of this act, unless all the money for the whole of the aforesaid tract shall be paid into the hands of the aforesaid Committee before the first day of June next." (See Ms. Laws of Vt., 1787 to '92, vol. ii. p. 453.)

In accordance with this legislative enactment, the anxious settlers on lands to which

they before had no legal claims, were quieted; valid titles, to lots unoccupied, given to those who were wishing to possess them; and the general settlement of the township accomplished. How the 300 acres appropriated to the first settled minister or ministers, and the like amount for the support of schools, were finally disposed of, we shall see when we come to look into the state of ecclesiastical and educational matters.

The physical topography of this township is in the main, like that of most others in the Connecticut valley. The climate in the course of each year varying from the piercing cold of Winter, to the intense heat of Summer, with all degrees of intermediate alternations; the rich intervales with their annual inundations; the high lands, easily cultivated, and good alike for grass or grain; the tracts of forests, charmingly variegated with birch, beech, elm, maple, and evergreen trees, now too rapidly disappearing; the various productions which richly reward the cultivator's toil; the argillaceous ledges here and there cropping out, and offering abundant material for cellar-walls and the underpinning of houses; the inexhaustible stores of clay and sand of the best quality for the making of brick, to be used in the erection of buildings; and the unfailing water-privileges with which the town is blessed; all combine to give animation, courage and energy, to its enterprising population. From some of the high places in this town, the prospect on all sides, but especially as one looks away to the east on the mountains of New Hampshire, throwing back in a flood of glory the beams of the declining sun, is not only surpassingly beautiful, but truly sublime. An admired American author, who had then recently returned from a tour in Europe, while sitting in his carriage and contemplating this scenery, remarked that he had never seen anything of this nature either in England or France, which seemed to him so charming.

A well informed resident of the town, more than 25 years ago, remarked that, there were not more than two, 100-acre lots, within its limits which were not cultivated, and that these were on Wright's mountain; and further, that, even on that mountain there were not more than 20 or 30 acres which might not be improved as pasturage or woodland.

The small mountain just mentioned, occupies the northwestern corner of Bradford, and its summit, according to Horace G. McDuffee's measurement, is about 1700 feet above Connecticut river, some 3 or 4 miles distant towards the east, and 2100 above tide water. The sides of the mountain, west and south, are precipitous, consisting of almost perpendicular ledges of argillaceous slate, from which, especially on the south side, where there is a deep ravine, huge fragments of rock in ages past have fallen down, one on another, forming various cavities, the largest of which has been called "Devil's Den," but most inappropriately, since that evil personage, there can be no doubt, greatly prefers the society of kindred spirits congregated in cities, and even country villages, above any such solitary cave or den among wild beasts. Be that as it may, it is said that a singular transaction once occurred in that cave, which attached to the mountain the name which it still bears. The story is, in substance, this—One of the earliest settlers on the tract now called Bradford, was a religious fanatic by the name of Benoni Wright, who conceived it to be his privilege and duty to prepare himself for the distinguished honor and service pertaining to a prophet of the Lord, by letting his beard grow to a great length, and by keeping a strict fast of 40 days and nights in the wilderness, devoting the time to meditation and fervent prayer. When about to retire he prepared himself with a leathern girdle with a buckle on one end and forty progressive holes in the other, designing to gird himself, day by day, one degree closer as his size should diminish. For this purpose it is said he took up his abode in the cave above mentioned. This process went on till the imperious demands of appetite became too strong for his resolution, and in the darkness of night he was detected, far away from his place of concealment, in quest of food to satisfy his hunger, for if he stayed where he had intended to remain, he was convinced he must die, and so his sanctimonious attempt proved a ridiculous failure. Still he immortalized himself, as his name has been permanently attached to the mountain which witnessed his effort so painful to become a distinguished prophet of the Most High. Let the place of his retirement be also called by his name—*Wright's Cave.**

*A carriage road, not a very good one, was once made to the top of the mountain, and two celebrations of the 4th, of July have been held there. The prospect from that elevation is truly magnificent; and if to be obtained in some parts of the country, less affluent in beautiful scenery, would be highly appreciated by crowds of visitors.

The township is well watered, not only by innumerable springs and rivulets richly refreshing the hill sides, but by larger streams. On its eastern border flows the Connecticut; through its northeastern corner Hall's brook, from Newbury, passes quietly along; then as you go south, Roaring brook, over its rocky precipices comes dashing down, to mingle with the other at its confluence with the Connecticut and from the south-west, Rowell's brook makes haste to reach the principal stream which from west to east, runs through the town, and is dignified by the name of Wait's river. The two main branches of this stream, soon after entering Bradford, unite, and constitute a respectable river, which at Bradford Center affords a fine privilege for mills, and on passing through a narrow rocky channel about half a mile above its entrance into the Connecticut, its course becomes so swift and forcible that three dams, at a moderate distance from each other, have been built across it, affording rare advantages for grinding, sawing, paper-making, and various other kinds of business requiring water-power. These falls have contributed largely to the prosperity of the enterprising and flourishing village which has grown up around them.

The incidents which gave name to this river, as by tradition received, are too interesting and affecting to be silently omitted. In the course of the old French war a military force of New England men under command of Major Robert Rogers, in the year 1759, was sent to chastise and subdue the St. Francis tribe of Indians in Canada, who had for half a century been in the practice of perpetrating acts of violence and barbarity on the colonists. These men of war, styled Rogers's Rangers, on the 5th of October of that year struck the fatal blow; but were forced to commence a speedy retreat which proved disastrous to many, on account of the manifold hard-ships to which they were reduced while traversing the vast wilderness between Memphremagog lake on the border of Canada and No. 4, in New Hampshire. Several, we know not how many of them, are said to have perished by absolute starvation. They had hoped to find supplies on reaching the Lower Coos, but were disappointed. The men in their great distress were there disbanded, and directed to seek sustenance for themselves, by hunting or in whatever way they could. Captain Waite, with a small squad, pushed on down the river, and within the distance of some 10 or 12 miles, was so fortunate as to kill a deer, which gave good refreshment to himself and his famishing men; and having reserved a small portion for themselves, he hung up the remainder conspicuously on a tree, or trees, for the relief of their suffering associates who were expected to be soon passing that way. That there might be no misunderstanding he cut his name, Waite, on the bark of a tree, from which he had suspended a portion of his life-saving venison; and as this tree stood on the bank of a small river, just above its union with the Connecticut, the grateful men in remembrance of their kind benefactor, called it Wait's river, by which name it has ever since been known.

The first grist-mill in this town was built by John Peters, in the year 1772, on the lower falls of Wait's, river, near where the direct road from Newbury to Fairlee now crosses; and, in 1774, a saw-mill was built by Benjamin Baldwin, on the same stream, some 20 or 30 rods above the said grist-mill. These mills were of great advantage not only to the settlers in this, but in the neighboring towns.

The first town-meeting, of which any record has been preserved, was held at the house of Samuel McDuffee, when the requisite officers were chosen, and the machinery of a regular township was put in working order. The list was as follows; John Peters, moderator; Stevens McConnell, clerk; Benjamin Jenkins, supervisor; Hugh Miller, and Noah White, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Jenkins, treasurer; Jesse McFarland, Lieut. Jacob Fowler, and Hezekiah Silloway, surveyors of high-ways; Hezekiah Silloway, constable; Amos Davis, collector; Samuel Gault, and Amos Davis, tithingmen.

The next annual town-meeting, May 1, 1775, was held at the house of Stevens McConnell, when, in addition to the choice of officers, it voted to expend $300 worth of labor on the high-ways; allowing each man 4s. 6d. per day for his own labor, and 3s. per day for a yoke of oxen.

Business of a war-like nature was also transacted. The battle of Lexington which decisively opened the momentous drama of the Revolutionary war had been fought but a few days before, and the state of the country had become alarming. Therefore:

Voted to raise a town-stock, to be kept in the Treasury, of one pound of powder, three pounds of lead, and a dozen flints, to each man, in said town of Moore Town, from sixteen years to eighty.

Chose Benjamin Jenkins, and, Haines Johnson, a committee to look out and procure a Town-Stock of powder, lead and flints, as the above vote directs.

Voted to raise Three Dollars in cash as present expense to the Committee for raising said stock; and that the Assessors shall, or may, lay an assessment on each man as they shall judge right; and the Collector of the said town of Moore Town, shall, and is hereby empowered to collect each man's proportion as so assigned.

Voted to pay in wheat, at the price the Committee shall engage, for the Town-stock.

May 7, 1776, Voted to meet on the 14th, inst to choose Millitary officers: adjourned.

At a later date, Voted to raise 16 pounds lawful money, for the purchase of powder and lead.

May 29, 1777. Voted to send Bildad Andross, and Benjamin Baldwin to the convention at Windsor, to take measures for the organization of a new State."

These acts of the town indicate the state of feeling prevalent among its earliest inhabitants, in regard to public affairs.

That domestic police regulations for the restraint of misbehaving boys, men, and other animals, were not neglected, appears from the appointment of tithingmen to keep order in religious assemblies, and such other votes as these—

"1786, June 12, Voted to build a Pound, at the town cost, by order of the selectmen; also Stocks and a Sign post"

This Sign post seems to have answered the double purpose of holding forth advertisements and warnings regarding public matters, and of serving as a Whipping post for the castigation of criminals. These instruments of terror to evil doers, the Stocks and Sign post, stood on the east side of the high way, where you now turn to go down to the stone paper mill, and in a few instances were employed in the punishment of notorious transgressors.

"1794, March 31, Voted that swine may run in the high way, having a yoke on the neck, of the following dimensions; the depth of the neck above; and half the depth, below; and the thickness of the neck, on each side; with a sufficient ring in the nose."

Stray cattle and horses were to be impounded; and thus due order to be preserved.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

By the grant of the township of Bradford, alias Moretown, by the General Assembly of Vermont, Jan 25, 1791, in trust for the purposes therein specified, to Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, Esqrs., an appropriation of 300 acres of land in the west part of the town, was made, and set apart for the support of a school in said town. This was subsequently understood to mean, not one school, merely, but the district schools of the township, collectively and individually. From an early period of the settlement commendable attention was given to the instruction of the children, in schools supported for a few months, in each year, by subscription or taxation. When the town became so far settled as to render it expedient, it was divided into 6 districts; and, for a long while, about $300 was raised, annually, for the support of schools in these several districts.

In March, 1812, the town entered into a contract with Jonathan Austin, one of its inhabitants, to lease the above mentioned 300 acres of school-land to him, his heirs and assigns, as long as wood should grow or water run, for the consideration of the interest, at 6 per cent. to be annually paid, on the sum of $1666.67, amounting to $100 yearly; at the same time allowing the said Austin, his heirs and assigns, the privilege of paying the above named principal, in three equal instalments, at his or their option. These instalments were, in the course of a few years, paid, and the claim of the town to the said lands finally alienated.

In 1826 the sum of $4355 99 was received from the estate of Capt. William Trotter, deceased, to be held as a permanent fund, the annual interest of which sum was to be, and must ever be, appropriated to the support of the several district schools in said town. For the circumstances and manner in which the town became possessed of this property, the reader is referred to a sketch of the life and character of Capt. William Trotter, in the biographical section of this account of Bradford and its inhabitants.

From the Treasurer of the State, in the year 1837, this town received, in three equal instalments, the sum of $3597 51, as its portion of the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States; and voted to appropriate, perpetually, the annual interest of this sum to the support of the common schools. The principal was, and continues to be, distributed in the way of loans, to various individuals, on satisfactory security given. From these several sources the town has a fund for the support of schools, amounting to $9620.20; and yielding an annual income of $577.21, to be applied as above

specified. The number of the districts at the time of this writing (1869) is 12; and of scholars who attended any part of the time during the year which closed in March, 1868, about 316; as near as can be gathered from the superintendent's report. Among these various schools, the avails of the fund appropriated to their support are legally distributed, and the balance wanted is obtained by taxation. The superintendent for 1868 and 1869, Rev. J. K. Williams.

The two school-districts in Bradford Village have united, and in conjunction with Bradford Academy, entered into the graded school system, consisting, in this instance, of two equal primary departments, an intermediate, and an academic department; to all of which scholars belonging to the Union district are admitted without personal charge. Academic students from beyond the limits of the above district, having the same advantages as at other like institutions, pay accordingly.

Bradford Academy was incorporated, and the present buildings for its accommodation erected in the year 1820; in the spring of 1821, went into successful operation, and during almost half a century has been of great advantage to the young people of both sexes in its vicinity. The institution receives assistance from the Orange County Grammar-School lands to the amount of about $100, annually; and has other resources yielding about $213 more, independently of the avails of tuition. The invested fund belonging to the institution is about $3,550. Of this sum, $450 were received from a Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons in Bradford; $1,000 bequeathed by Mr. Nicholas W. Ayer; and about $2,100 bequeathed by Mrs. Eliza C. Merrill. The interest of the sum last named is to be appropriated, exclusively, to the purchase of books and apparatus for the benefit of the institution. Valuable collections in both departments have been made, and are regularly increasing. In addition to the means furnished by the trustees, the Union district assumes the responsibility of sustaining the school, and has hitherto given the principal and his assistants a liberal support. The school at present (1869) under the instruction and care of Mr. J. W. Palmer, a graduate of Dartmouth, is in a prosperous condition.

BRADFORD SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

This association, originated by Levi W. Bliss, Roswell Farnham, Jr., Silas McKeen, George Pollard and Robert McKingsley Ormsby, was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Vermont, Nov. 4, 1857, under the name of the Vermont Geographical Association and Society of Natural History; but by request of the corporators, their title was changed and established, by the same authority, Nov. 24, 1860, as above given. The fee for admission to the association was, for some years, $10; but was subsequently reduced to $5; and the number of the members has been gradually increasing. From its origin the members have been in the habit of occasionally meeting, and during the winter months, generally once in 2 weeks, to attend to the reading of articles previously assigned, on some one or more of the innumerable topics included within the circle of useful knowledge, or interesting speculation; and in the lack of such original articles, to discuss any matter of interest, which, from reading or observation, may, at the time, be introduced.—Occasionally public lectures have been read or procured. A cabinet of minerals, specimens of natural history, and various artificial curiosities has been commenced; and a good beginning of a valuable library made.

The Association has been favored by the Smithsonian Institute with the donation of valuable books; also by members of Congress, and various geological and literary friends in different parts of the country, in like manner. Recently, three large volumes, comprising the results of the Geological Survey of the State of Illinois, have been received as a donation from the conductor of that great undertaking. Amos H. Worthen, a native of Bradford, and an honorary member of this Association. At the writing of this article the official organization of the Association, Jan., 1869, was as follows:

Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., Pres., Rev. J. Britton, V. Pres., Charles H. Harding, Sec., Col. R. Farnham, Treas. and Librarian; S. McKeen, J. Britton, Dr. William H. Carter, Dr. A. A. Doty and D. W. Cobb, Committee.

It is worthy of remark here, that the first artificial globes, terrestrial and celestial, known to have been manufactured in America, were made in Bradford, Vt., by James Wilson, Esq., about the year 1813 or '14; who, also, subsequently established, in company with his sons, a factory of the same, at Albany, N. Y., and for years did a somewhat extensive business there.* Wilson's globes were of excellent quality, and

[* Mr. Houghton—Geo. F. Esq., Sec. of the State Historical Society, informs us that Ira H. Hill, for a long time principal of Fairfield Academy, made a globe at St. Albans, Vt. in 1811. See pages 192, 472.—*Ed.*]

in point of correctness and finish, suffered nothing in comparison with the best European. Mr. Wilson died at Bradford, March 26, 1855, in the 93d year of his age.

NEWSPAPERS IN BRADFORD.

The first newspaper published in this town was styled the *American Protector*, whig in politics, commenced in 1843, by A. B. F. Hildreth, proprietor and editor. In the course of 4 or 5 years the paper became rather neutral in politics, and its name was changed to the *Vermont Family Gazette*. This was continued to about the first of October, 1852, when it was changed to *White River Advertiser*, and removed to White River Junction.

While Mr. Hildreth was publishing his paper in Bradford, he made up from its miscellaneous matter a semi-monthly magazine, in 8mo. form, called the *Green Mountain Gem*. This ceased its existence with that of the Family Gazette.

In 1851, the *Northern Enquirer* was commenced: Dr. L. W. Bliss, publisher, and R. McK. Ormsby, Esq., editor. The press was purchased by Ormsby, who was a whig of the Webster and Clay school, for the purpose of advocating the nomination of Mr. Webster for the presidency. On the failure of Mr. Webster to receive the nomination at the Baltimore Convention, the control of the Inquirer was resigned for a while to other hands. From October, 1852, till March, 1853, it was published by Messrs. Brown and Grow: A. C. Brown, editor; and was an advocate of Gen. Scott's election to the presidency; after which period Mr. Ormsby again took charge of it, until about the first of December, 1854.

The Inquirer was strongly opposed to the formation of the Republican party in this State, and, soon after the dissolution of the old Whig party, was sold by Mr. Ormsby to O. A. Bowe, and the name, Nov. 25, 1854, changed to the *Bradford Inquirer*. Mr. Bowe published but a few numbers, when, early in the year 1855, he conveyed his interest in the publication to L. J. McIndoe, who continued it under the name of the *Orange County Journal*. The Journal was Republican in politics, and advocated the election of John C. Fremont for the presidency. In November, 1857, Mr. McIndoe again changed the name of the paper to the *Aurora of the Valley*; and having purchased the Windsor Journal, united the two papers in one, but under different names, to accommodate the two different sections of its patrons. The Aurora was only nominally published at Bradford, the editorial and local matters for this town and vicinity being furnished by R. Farnham, Esq., associate editor. The politics of the Aurora from the beginning have been Republican.—This paper, printed at Windsor, and much of its matter being the same as appears in the secular department of the Vermont Chronicle, published at the same office, is still (1869) continued.

The *National Telegraph* was commenced at Bradford in 1856, by the late Rev. Wm. M. Mann, and its publication continued by him 'till his decease, in 1858. The publication was then suspended for some time, when the press was bought by Dr. Lucius C. Butler, and a Democratic paper, styled the *Telegraph* was published by him, advocating the policy of that party, and aiming to support the administration of James Buchanan, but was not of long duration.

A semi-monthly sheet, called the *Green Mountain Farmer*, devoted to agriculture, was commenced in March, 1852, by L. R. Morris, Esq., but in the course of a few months was discontinued for the want of adequate support.

In June, 1866, A. A. Earle issued here the first number of his *National Opinion*, a very decidedly Republican paper, and in about 6 months sold out to D. W. Cobb, who had been connected with Earle in the publication, and still sustains it. This paper advocated strongly the election of Grant and Colfax to the two highest offices in the national government, and the policy of the Republican administration generally.

HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE.

In the spring of 1853 a farm, with convenient buildings on the same, was purchased by the town for the accommodation of its poor, at the expense of $1700. Payment was made by an appropriation to that amount from the school fund; the interest being still paid and applied as before, to the support of schools. This farm, originally owned by Elisha Newhall, lies about one mile south of the town-house, in rather a retired location, and is very well adapted to its intended use. Some man with a wife, is, from year to year, employed to oversee the establishment, and take due care of the beneficiaries.—This method of providing for the poor is altogether preferable to the old way of setting them up yearly at public auction, to be distributed in detail to the lowest bidders. The present experiment, after the lapse of a dozen years, is considered, in a good degree, satisfactory.—In 1856 the town-farm and buildings were estimated at $1941.33, and the personal property belonging to the same at $1183.95; the whole amounting to $3125.28.

THE TOWN HALL.

The ground on which this building stands, near the S. W. end of the village, was given for this purpose by Charles C. P. Baldwin, for some years high sheriff of Orange County, and U. S. marshal for the district of Vermont. The site was very near to that of his own residence. The building—a commodious two story edifice, with a cupola—was erected in the year 1857, at the cost of $2681.21 obtained by direct taxation. This town-house—or town-hall, as it is now commonly called—is used not only for town-meetings, but for public lectures, occasional preaching, school exhibitions, shows, levees, courts, and all such-like purposes.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The first settlers of this town, while few and poor, manifested a commendable desire to secure for themselves and families such religious privileges as they had left in the various older places from which they had severally emigrated; and, at an early date, put forth the corresponding endeavors. The majority were in favor of Congregational preaching, and in accordance with the laws and usages of that day, when they began to act as a regularly organized township, took in hand, by town authority, the business of not only employing and paying ministers of that persuasion, but of building a meeting house for their occupancy. Those, only, who filed with the town-clerk an authentic testimonial that they belonged to another denomination, and protested against being taxed for the support of this, were legally exempt from such taxation.

In 1782 the town voted to raise £20, to pay town charges, for preaching, &c. Chose doctor Andross, captain Robert Hunkins and Noah Foard, to procure preaching, to be paid for out of the funds above mentioned.

April 2. Voted, to hire Mr. Steward or Mr. Store to preach with us two or three months this summer.—These were worthy ministers of the Congregational order, and were employed to preach at Bradford and Fairlee, alternately.

In May, 1783, at a town-meeting called for that purpose, at the house of widow Gault, it was voted to pay Col. Morey, of Fairlee, nine pounds for boarding ministers; and the ministers the same amount for their services the past year.

1785. Sept. 15. Voted to hire a minister to preach on probation for settlement, and that 10£ be added to the 30£ voted for that purpose last spring; the said tax to be paid in wheat, at 6 shillings a bushel. Esq. Bliss, Joseph Clark and Capt. McConnell were appointed a committee to carry out the above resolutions.

1788. Nov. 22, the town voted to send a letter to Mr. Store, desiring him to come and preach and settle with us as a minister, *if we can agree*—not without. It would seem that the lack of such agreement prevented the minister's coming.

ACTION OF THE TOWN IN REGARD TO BUILDING THEIR FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.

1788. Sept. 2d, at the freemen's meeting, the town appointed a committee to "*drive a stake where to set a meeting-house*," and report at the next town-meeting.

October 18, it was decided by the town, that the meeting-house should be set on the flat, near Esq'r Peters' barn, and that it should be 50 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 23 feet posts

Then arose the serious questions: who should build said house—who be responsible for the expense, and in what way the means of payment should be obtained? Town-meeting after town-meeting was held, extending through the lapse of 4½ years, in which a variety of plans and methods were earnestly advocated and opposed—some of them at times adopted, and again rejected—until, on the 19th day of March, 1793, it was decided, that the town committee appointed for that purpose should go forward and see the work accomplished. This committee having entered into a definite contract with certain builders, to make the thing sure, after so much delay and altercation, required and received from them the following bond:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, Joseph Clark, of Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, and Edward Clark, of Haverhill, in the county of Grafton, and State of New Hampshire, gentlemen, stand firmly bound unto John Barron, Nath'l White, Robert Hunkins and Thomas May, all of said Bradford, in the county and State aforesaid, Esq'rs, in the sum of two thousand pounds, L. M.—we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators—which payment to be made by the 1st day of July, 1795.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the aforesaid Joseph and Edward Clark shall build and complete a meeting-house in said Bradford, on the rising ground between Edmon Brown's and Andrew B. Peters', of said Bradford, fifty feet by forty feet, with a porch at one end, and a porch and steeple at the other end, like a plan that hath

been shown to the above said John Barron and others, aforesaid—said house to be well finished, well glassed, well underpinned with hard stone, with good hard door-stones—said house with a steeple, with a good weather-cock—the workmanship in every part to be completed equal to Newbury, or to the acceptance of an indifferent committee that shall be chosen by the parties—said house to be completed by the 1st day of July, 1795.—When completed, the above obligation to be void and of none effect—otherwise to be in full force and virtue."

"Dated at Bradford, this 23d day of April, Anno Domini 1793.

EDWARD CLARK, L. S.
JOSEPH CLARK, L. S.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us, John Underwood, Levi Collins."

The builders fulfilled their contract, and the house was ready for the ordination of the elected pastor on September 2d, following.

By vote of the town the pews had been sold in advance, at public auction, before the above contract with the builders was made, so that the means of defraying the expense were furnished, without resort to general taxation. The pews below sold from 32£ to 4£ 11s each; and those in the gallery from 8£ to 6£ 6s. That was the first meeting-house the writer of this article ever saw, and the one in which he was, some 12 or 14 years after, ordained as pastor.

We have now a meeting-house: let us go back a little, and see how the first pastor was obtained.

1793. Oct. 12, at a town-meeting called for that purpose:

"Voted to hire some preaching this fall, if some candidate *should chance to come this way*."

It seems that Mr. Gardner Kellogg chanced to come along, and was employed.

1794. March 31, Voted to raise 16£ lawful currency to pay for preaching.

July 3d, Voted to hire Mr. Kellogg 3 months longer.

Sept. 24, 1794, Voted to give Mr. Kellogg a call to settle here in the ministry.

Nov. 10, Voted to give Mr. Kellogg 200£ in labor and materials for a house—part to be paid in a year; part in two years; and the remainder in 3 years. Also, to give him 50£ for the first year, and to increase by the addition of 5£, till it amounts to 75£ or $375, which shall be the regular salary. One quarter to be paid in money—the remainder in wheat, at 5s. a bushel—or neat stock equivalent to said wheat.

1795. Jan. 13th, Voted to give Mr. Kellogg in addition to the above, 20 cords of wood yearly, if needed. Also, to give him 200£ settlement, in land. This offer, considering the times and circumstances, was very liberal.

March 21, 1795, Mr. Kellogg returned an affirmative answer to the call which had been given him; and at a town-meeting held June 6, 1795, it was decided that the ordination of Mr. Kellogg should be on Wednesday, the 2d day of September next; and that the ministers called to unite in the ordaining council should be Rev. Nathaniel Lambert of Newbury, Stephen Fuller of Vershire, Asa Burton of Thetford, and Lyman Potter of Norwich, Vt.; Rev. Joseph Willard of Lancaster, Ethan Smith of Haverhill, John Richards of Piermont, John Sawyer of Orford, William Conant of Lyme, Isaiah Potter of Lebanon, and Seth Payson of Rindge, N. H.; Joseph Lyman of Hatfield, Samuel Hopkins of Hadley, and ——Kellogg of Framingham, Mass.

The council was entertained at the public house of Col. John Barron, and the ordination services were performed according to appointment. In all these transactions every thing seems to have been done by town authority; not the least reference being made to even the existence of a church. There was, however, such a church under the ministry of Mr. Kellogg; but when it was formed, of how many members it consisted, or what it did, cannot now be stated, as no record has been preserved; and within a few years after that pastor's dismission, that church voted to dissolve, and a new one, consisting partly of members from the old one and partly of new converts, was formed, in June, 1810, and still exists.

MINISTERIAL LANDS.

In the grant of this township, made in trust to Smith, Harvey and Whitelaw, there was a reservation of 300 acres of land, the same being a part of the 4000 called the Hazen lands, to be deeded to the town, and reserved for the benefit of a minister or ministers to be settled in said town. It was from this reservation that land to the estimated value of 200£ was promised to Mr. Kellogg as his settlement, as it was called. As he was the first minister settled by the town, it was, for a time, maintained that the whole of this land,

in justice belonged to him. But as a Calvinistic Baptist church had been formed about the same time, and built a meeting-house, and were supporting a minister entirely at their own expense, they claimed that a due proportion of the ministerial lands ought to be granted to them. After much discussion, deciding and reconsidering what should be done, the town finally came to the conclusion to deed 200 acres to Rev. Gardner Kellogg, his heirs and assigns, forever, and 100 acres to a committee appointed for that purpose by the said Baptist Society for their use and benefit.—Both deeds were made by the selectmen the same day, Aug. 4, 1796. The consideration on the part of Mr. Kellogg as specified, is 111£ 15 s.; and on the part of the Baptist Society, one penny, lawful money, duly paid. This Society, in the course of a few years, became extinct, their meeting-house, which stood in close proximity to the cemetery on the upper plain, on the north side of the same, was, after standing for a long while desolate, taken down; and the land which had been appropriated to them, or rather the consideration for which it was sold, is now possessed by another society calling themselves Christian Baptists or Christians, in quite a different part of the town, and used for the support of their ministry.

This method of supporting a minister, by town-taxation, was attended with many difficulties, and finally proved a failure. In view of his settlement and during its continuance, those who were unwilling to pay for his support were prompt to give the requisite notice that they belonged to some other denomination, and did not consent to be taxed by the town for the support of their minister. And so the matter grew more and more embarrassing both to the minister and his adherents, (still called the town,) until the town at their March meeting, 1809, appointed a committee to request Rev. Mr. Kellogg to ask for a dismission. To this application he replied that he would be ready to join in council for his dismission, when the town should pay up what they were owing him. April 6, 1809, it was voted that, the selectmen be authorized to make up a tax of $183, to be paid by those not exempt by law, to settle up with Mr. Kellogg. By the payment of this balance due, the town seem to have considered the connection between them and their first, and in fact only minister, dissolved. There is no record of the calling of a council, or of any ecclesiastical action in the case. And thus, after the lapse of nearly 14 years from its commencement, the ministry of this good man, in Bradford, was terminated.

The Rev. Gardner Kellogg was a man of fair, ordinary ability, well educated, mild, moderate and conciliating in his spirit and manners, evangelical in his sentiments, and without reproach in his Christian and ministerial character. Not long after his removal from this place, he was constituted pastor of the Congregational church in Windham, Maine; where he finished the work on earth which his Lord had given him to do, and passed away to his final rest; leaving an exceedingly amiable family, rich, not in this world's goods, but in faith and good works.

THE PRESENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in Bradford was organized June 24, 1810, by the counsel and assistance of Rev. Stephen Fuller, pastor of the church in Vershire. The new church, at first, consisted of but 7 members, 2 men and 5 women. For over 5 years they were without a regular pastor; though not without preaching, for much of that time. Rev. Silas McKeen, their first pastor, commenced his ministry here July 25, 1814, on the second Sabbath after having received license to preach; and, Oct. 28, 1815, received ordination, and was duly constituted pastor. After the lapse of 12 years of various success and discouragement, for want of competent support he asked for a release from his pastoral charge; and by act of council, Oct. 29, 1827, received a regular dismission. While preparing his farewell sermon, he was unexpectedly invited to another field of ministerial labor. He had but fairly commenced his ministerial work there, before he received a pressing call from his Bradford people to return to them, as they had found themselves better able and more strongly united than they were previously aware of, and in the mean time had made what they hoped would be satisfactory arrangements in regard to his permanent support. To this truly warm-hearted invitation he gave a cordial reception, and Jan. 17, 1828, was again regularly constituted their pastor, after an absence of a few weeks; and a season of precious refreshing from the divine presence immediately ensued; and the church was most happily increased in numbers and strength.

In the autumn of 1832, Mr. McKeen, with-

out the least previous consultation or notice, having been called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in Belfast, Maine, by consent of the church in Bradford, the matter was referred to the consideration of an ecclesiastical council, who advised that he should accept of the call, which having been once declined had been urgently renewed, and accordingly, he was again released from his pastoral charge, December 31, 1832.

During Mr. McKeen's absence, of 9 years and a little over, the church and society in Bradford were favored with the labors of several stated supplies; and with the services of the Rev. Cephas Kent as their regular pastor, from Dec. 27, 1837, to Dec. 15, 1841; when, in consequence of difficulties which had occurred, he received, at his own request, a regular dismission, being duly recommended by the council as an able and faithful pastor.

The church and people being thus left in a somewhat distracted and trying situation, with great unanimity extended to their first pastor a call to return to them again, which he accepted. He re-commenced his ministry in Bradford on the first Sabbath in March, 1843, and on the 25th day of the subsequent May, was re-installed pastor of his own people; with whom he continued, in that capacity, for a few months over 23 years longer; when, having from his own impression of expediency asked for a final release from his pastoral labors, with the kindest feelings of all concerned, he preached his farewell sermon, July 29, 1866; though his regular dismission by act of council did not occur till the 21st day of November following. The whole period of his active ministry here was 42 years and about 8 months.

After the close of Rev. Mr. McKeen's ministry in Bradford, several of his friends in remembrance of the past, and still wishing him to remain with them, presented him and his wife with a life-lease, free from rent, of a pleasant residence near the Congregational church, at an expense of about $2,600. An example truly worthy of the imitation of other people in like circumstances.

The next pastor of this church was Rev. John K Williams, then recently from the Theological Seminary at Andover. In him, the first and only candidate, in this instance, the church and people were immediately united; and with the prospect of competent support, and a fair field of usefulness he was ordained to the pastoral office here, Nov. 22, 1866. During the first year of his ministry, an interesting season of revival was enjoyed, and peace and prosperity have subsequently continued. The whole number of members added to this church since its organization, June 24, 1810, to Feb. 24, 1869, has been 507.

Several valuable donations worthy of remembrance, have, from time to time, been made by friends resident in the place. Capt. William Trotter presented the church with a communion service, the plates of britannia, but the tankard and 4 goblets of solid silver.

Mr. Timothy Ayer bequeathed money sufficient to purchase a desirable parsonage, and a bell for the meeting-house.

Mr. Johnson A. Hardy gave a church clock.

Mr. Nicholas W. Ayer gave, in his last Will One Thousand dollars to the society; the interest to be appropriated to the support of preaching.

Mrs. Betsey S. Ayer, his widow, gave, in like manner, to the church, $500, the interest to be annually appropriated in the same way, and in no other

THE METHODIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

The first Methodist people in this town are said to have been Mr. Giles Peckett and wife, who emigrated from England in 1774, and settled here in 1779 or '80. Mrs. Peckett, the second wife of Giles, whose maiden name was Margaret Appleton, had been, before her marriage, a servant or house-keeper in the family of the celebrated John Wesley, and had become strongly established in his doctrinal views and in her attachment to the cause in which he was engaged Her husband's views and sympathies were in agreement with her own.

They appear to have been warm-hearted Christian people. He died without having seen a minister of his own denomination in America. She lived to see the cause so dear to her heart beginning to prosper; and departed this life in the year 1802, in full hope of a blessed immortality.

For some 15 or 20 years longer the public worship of this denomination was chiefly at the school-house on the lower plain, near where the Pecketts had lived. In those days probably no other man did so much to promote the cause as Joseph Clark, a local preacher, of very limited education, but a man of an excellent spirit. The little church gradually increased in numbers and influence, until a plain but comfortable meeting-house was built, in the same locality, but considerably nearer the village.

With that house the society, after a few years

became dissatisfied; not only was its location inconvenient, but the Universalists who had helped to build the house, had a right to occupy it some part of the time; the society had grown stronger, and the result was that the house, which was by no means an old one, was sold for a tin-worker's shop and store, and a new and more commodious one built in a pleasant part of the village, near the Congregational. This was accomplished in the year 1849; and this new house has subsequently been enlarged. The growth of this church, like the Congregational, has been slow, but healthy; and the combined and best influence and efforts of both are needed in the place.

There is another Methodist meeting-house and church in the S. W. part of the town, where public worship is regularly maintained.

There is still another religious society in the northwestern quarter of the town, and adjoining neighborhood, called Goshen, who also have a meeting-house and observe public worship.—They, at first, not wishing to be reckoned sectarians, styled themselves Christians, and under the influence of a new organization, and of zealous preachers, were more flourishing as a society, than they have seemed to be in later years.

There are also in the town a considerable number of Universalists, who have occasional preaching at the town-hall, but have never yet had a meeting-house of their own.

In the midst of all these religious privileges, it is a lamentable consideration there are individuals, not a few, who seldom appear in any worshiping assembly except on some special occasion. Still a great and good work has been accomplished by persevering Christian endeavors, and the cause of truth and righteousness is destined here and universally to triumph.

One of the earliest combined efforts in the State, in favor of temperance, was here organized, in 1826, and, by persevering, though somewhat desultory exertions, in the course of 42 years a great amount of evil has been averted, and of good, both to individuals and society, secured. The cause is one of vital interest, and can be sustained only by the divine blessing on the resolute persistence of its friends, in well doing.

Town Clerks, with the periods of their service:

1773, Stevens McConnell,
1774, No record,
1775, Jacob Fowler,
1776, Stevens McConnell,
1777 to '80, No record,
1781, Stevens McConnell,
1782, Benjamin Baldwin,
1783 to '85, No record,
1786, Stevens McConnell,
1787, No record,
1788, No record,
1789, Benjamin Baldwin,
1790 to '93, John Underwood,
1794 to '97, Moses Chamberlain,
1798 to '1815, Andrew B. Peters,
1816 to '20, John H. Cotton,
1821 to '37, Andrew B. Peters,
1838, Horace Strickland,
1839 to '45, Andrew B. Peters,
1846 to '54, George P. Baldwin,
1856 to '62, Adams Preston,
1863, Charles Harding,
1864 to '69, Edward Prichard,

Representatives of Bradford, with the periods of their election:

1788, John Barron,
1790, Asher Chamberlain, and Col. John Barron to assist him in obtaining a Charter.
1791, John Barron,
1792, Nath'l White, and M. Barron
1793 and '94, John Barron,
1795 to' 97, Micah Barron,
1798 '99, Andrew B. Peters,
1800, William Simpson,
1801, Andrew B. Peters,
1802, Daniel Kimball,
1803 '04, Andrew B. Peters,
1805, Arad Stebbins,
1806 to '13, Daniel Kimball,
1814 to '18, John H. Cotton,
1819 to '21, John Peckett,
1822, George W. Prichard,
1823, John Peckett,
1824 to '26, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1827, George W. Prichard,
1828, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1829, Joseph Clark,
1820, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1831, John B. Peckett,
1832 '33, Jesse Merrill, 2d.
1834 to '36, Arad Stebbins, jr,
1837, J. W. D. Parker,
1838, Arad Stebbins, jr.
1839, J. W. D. Parker,
1840, Adams Preston,
1841 '42, Alvin Taylor,
1843 '44, George P. Baldwin,
1845, No choice,

1846, Arad Stebbins, jr.
1847, George P. Baldwin,
1848 to '50, Hubbard Wright,
1851 to '53, No choice,
1854, Richard R. Aldrich,
1855, Hubbard Wright,
1857 Horace Strickland,
1858 '59, George Prichard,
1860 '61, George L. Butler,
1862 to '65, Hubbard Wright,
1866 '67, Barron Hay,
1868, Hubbard Wright,

STATE OF BRADFORD IN A. D. 1869.

Population, according to the last census, 1689. Grand-list for 1868, $5,968.09; number of dwelling-houses, in the village, about 120; in the town, hotels, 2; meeting-houses, 4; grist-mills, 2; saw-mills, 2. stores of various sorts, 12; kit factories, 2; sash and blind factory, iron foundry, paper-mill, marble-shop, R. R. Depot &c.

The following summary of the business of this place, town officers, professional men, &c., is from Walton's Vt. Register for 1869, somewhat corrected:

BRADFORD, ORANGE Co. Town clerk. Edward Prichard; constable, Ellis Bliss; overseer, Joseph W. Bliss, agent, Moses R. Chamberlain; supt., J. K. Williams; treas., John B. Peckett; selectmen, Hiram W. Kimball, Edwin R. Aldrich, Dudley K. Andros; listers, Albert B. Williams, Cyrus Stearns, Joseph H. Peters; postmasters, Thomas J. Flanders--Jasper H. Getchel, at B. Center; justices of the peace, John B. Peckett, Mills O. Barber, Calvin P. Clark, M. R. Chamberlain, Hiram W. Kimball, Edmund P. Norcross, Hiram C. Driggs; literary institution, Bradford Academy—J. W. Palmer, principal.; dentists, J. N. Clark, O. H. Stevens; merchants, George Prichard, agent, W. B. & C. S. Stevens; Bascom & Clark; R. C. Hallett; Adelbert Osborn; jewellers, J. M. Warden; C. Harding, Jacob Jeffords; H. H. Ormsby, grocer; T. J. Flanders, fancy goods; Hosea Farr, books and stationery; Mrs. A. T. Shaw, Mrs. C. H. Curtis, millinery goods; William S. Nelson, A. T. Clark, paints and oils; D. T. Pillsbury, stoves, sheet iron and tin ware; Shepherdson & Davis, hardware and agricultural implements; C. C. Doty, liquor agent; Leonard & Day, druggists; Anson M. Stevens, express agent; Flanders & Harding, gen. agents for Weed's sewing machines for the State; manufacturers, Martin & Andrews, Farr & Driggs, boots and shoes; Horace Strickland, foundry and machinist; George E. Brown, wagons and sleighs; Asa Low, paper; Prichard & Peckett, flour, grain, lumber, plaster and scythe stones; Geo. Prichard, agent; R. R. Aldrich, mackerel kits; A. P. Shaw, jr. George L. Butler, furniture; W. H. Leavitt, sash and blinds; George Jenkins, marble; E. H. Allen, daguerrotypes; Horace G. McDuffee, dealer in lumber and real estate; D. W. Cobb, printer; C. Hatch, H. B. Witt, tailors; Horace Farr, lumber, B. Center.

PROFESSIONAL MEN. Attorneys, Roswell Farnham, Dickey & Gambell, E. R. Mardin. Physicians, John Poole, Wm. H. Carter, A. A. Doty, J. B. Ormsby, allo; J. H. Jones, homeo; J. L. Rodgers, B. Center, eclec. Clergy, J. Britton, univ; F. A. Crane, chris; H. F. Forrest, G. F. Wells, meth; J. K. Williams, Silas McKeen, D. D., Cong.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE EARLY INHABITANTS.

DR. FREDERICK AUBRY,

one of the early physicians in this town, a German by birth and education, claimed to have been a surgeon in the British army during the "Old French war," and to have dressed the wounds of the brave General Wolfe, who in 1759, fell at the siege of Quebec. He was an expert fencer, and took pride in displaying his skill in the use of the sword. It is said he could, with his sword, strike out a pin from a man's shirt-collar without injury to his throat! His temper was hasty and violent, but in its paroxysms not lasting. At one time, when he was having an arch laid, his wife came out to give her advice; which led to a violent altercation between them. In his anger he caught up a brick and threw it at her, exclaiming as it went from his hand, "Dodge! —— Sally my dear!" Being slack in regard to paying his debts, one of the traders at the village went to him with his store account, for collection; when the Doctor bitterly said: "you traders, when we go to your stores, are all *aingels;* but when ye want your pay, ye are very *deevils.*" Of his professional skill there was quite a diversity of opinions, some thinking him a wonderful doctor; others unwilling to employ him. He was severe in his condemnation of our native doctors, as men without knowledge or skill in their profession; which, of course, set them against him. He was sometimes unreasonably exacting in his charges, as well as needlessly perse-

vering in his visits; but, now and then in his dealing with his Yankee employers, found that he had "caught a Tartar." Some instances, quite amusing, are still remembered:

The Doctor having been once called in to see a sick man, in the south part of the town, came, of his own accord, many times more. The patient having, after a considerable time, recovered, the Doctor presented his bill for "visits, medicines and *Sundries*," running up to an amount far beyond the man's expectation. He however, taking it coolly, sat down and made out an account of various things which he had let the Doctor have; but finding himself far in the rear, he made up the deficiency with "*Sundries*;" and thus brought out an amount equivalent to the charge against him. The Doctor, on looking at this account, instead of flying into a passion, as might have been expected, said: "Let 's pass receipts; Let 's pass receipts!" and so the matter was easily adjusted.

On another occasion the Doctor was called to attend to the case of a boy, in a very suffering condition; a fly, some time before, having got into one of his ears, and deposited there its eggs, a hateful progeny giving the sufferer great distress, had been the result. The Doctor, having ascertained the cause of the trouble, by a simple remedy, directly applied, readily effected a cure. The boy was soon well again, to the great joy of himself and the family.—The father, on inquiring what would be the Doctor's charge for this service, was told to his great astonishment, that it would be One Hundred Dollars; which the old physician attempted to justify, on the ground that the boy's life was worth more than a hundred dollars, and that he would have died if he had not thus, by his medical skill, saved him. Remonstrance was of no avail. The father of the boy subsequently brought in his account, proposing to the Doctor to look over, and come to a settlement. This account was a very short one, for two bushels of wheat at fifty dollars a bushel, amounting to $100. The Doctor on looking at it gravely said: "I will dispute no man's account. We will pass receipts."

Dr. Aubry first settled in that part of the town called Goshen, but subsequently on a farm west of Wright's mountain. He afterwards, about the year 1813, removed with his children to Pennsylvania, and died there at an advanced age.

The above is from the recollection of several gentlemen who personally knew him.

CAPT. ROBERT HUNKINS,

one of the earliest settlers of this town, was universally esteemed an upright, kind-hearted and truly worthy man. His farm was on the Connecticut river, in the N. E. part of the town. There he long lived, and died April 1, 1818, in his 80th year. The farm is now (1869) occupied by his grandson, Ashur Emerson Hunkins. For most of the facts constituting the following sketch, I have been indebted to Mrs. James Abbott, of Newbury, a grand-daughter of the Captain.

Robert Hunkins was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 13, 1739. While he was quite young his father, John Hunkins, moved with his family to Hampstead, N. H., where both he and his wife, not long after, died, leaving 5 children, of whom Robert was the oldest. He was taken to live with Captain, afterwards General Hazen. When about 17 years of age, he went with Capt. Hazen and his company into what is now called "the old French and Indian War;" then fiercely raging between the French and Indians on one side, and the English North Americans and British government on the other.

Hazen and his men were sent to strengthen the force at Fort William Henry, on the northern shore of Lake George. That fort, after a brave defence, was taken by the French commander, Montcalm, in 1757. The English, who survived the slaughter, were carried by the French and their savage allies into Canada as prisoners, and were there treated with great severity. Hunkins seeing two Indians dragging away his friend, Capt. Hazen, ran up, with a fellow-soldier, behind them, and gave them so violent a push as to break their hold on Hazen, who escaped; but the young men fell into the hands of the savages, and by them were carried off, instead of their Captain, into the enemy's country. But to what place in particular or how long they were held as prisoners, is not now definitely known. The time, however, is believed to have been over 6 months.

The Indians, Mr. Hunkins said, took away most of his clothes; and at night would tie his hands behind him, and require him to lie down between some two of them, who were charged with his safe keeping. One night he succeeded in getting his hands loose, and was not long in untying the hands of his fellow prisoner. They softly crept away, ran down to the shore, got into a birch-bark canoe, and pushed off to some other point; so as not to be tracked. On coming to land again, they

broke a hole in the canoe and sunk it; then hid in some hollow logs which happened to be near. They were, however, pursued, and the Indians several times, the next day, came to the very logs in which they were hid; but without discovering them. At night they started again, and got beyond the reach of their pursuers. Mr. Hunkins said, when he escaped he had no hat or shoes, in fact no garment but his shirt, and that with one sleeve missing. What they could find in the woods had to suffice for food, until they reached a Dutch settlement, where a kind woman refreshed them with butter-milk; and gave him an old hat, without a brim. Pressing on, through difficulties and humiliations, they finally reached in safety their friends at home, who had long been anxiously waiting for them.

When Mr. Hunkins was 21 years of age, he went on to the farm which had been owned by his father, in Hampstead, and married Phebe Emerson of that town, as the wife of his youth. He remained there a few years, when he came to Newbury, Vt., then almost a wilderness, and commenced labor on a river-lot which subsequently became the fine farm of Col. Moody Chamberlin. He had been there but a short time when a man came after him, with the sorrowful tidings that his wife was dangerously sick, when he took the messenger's horse, and with all speed set out for home. For most of the distance there was but a bridle-path, and that so full of obstructions that he left his horse by the way, and pursued his journey on foot. When he reached home he found to his grief that his beloved wife was dead, and that the friends were just then returning from the burial.

He returned to Newbury, and having disposed of the lot first taken up, purchased another, about a mile north of it, where the road now turns off to go to West Newbury and Topsham. In due season he married, for his second wife, Lydia Chamberlin, of Litchfield, Ct. She had previously come from her native State, with some friends, to visit her relatives in Newbury. Their journey was in the winter, and most of it on the frozen river. She was glad to reach her uncle Chamberlin's, but, in that early stage of the settlement, found every thing so different from what she had been used to, that she hardly knew how to stay even for a night. She soon, however, began to like such a rustic manner of life much better than she expected, and was employed during the following summer in teaching a school, though she had never been to school but one half-day in her life. By her own efforts she had made good progress in reading and writing, and was somewhat acquainted with arithmetic.—Great things in those days were not expected of teachers in the new settlements. Her uncle Chamberlin kept a ferry between South Newbury and Haverhill, and as there was no looking-glass in the house, when the schoolmistress and her lady cousins dressed for meeting, on pleasant summer mornings they were accustomed to go down to the ferry, step into the flat-bottomed boat, and look over on the water, to see that their toilets were properly made. The smooth surface of the water furnished a splendid mirror; larger too, than the rich, even now, can show in any of their parlors.

When Mr. Hunkins and wife commenced house-keeping in Newbury, the friendly Indians, about there, were plenty; and almost every night several of them would come and sleep on the floor of their only room. Mr. Hunkins had also a lot of land in Bradford, then called Morctown, on which he had erected a temporary habitation. The house stood on the bank of the Connecticut, on the extreme margin of the bow now comprising Johnson's and Hunkin's meadows; and he lived there a part of the time. The river has since so worn away the Vermont side, that the foundation of his chimney may now, when the water is low, be seen near the New Hampshire shore.

Several men of Newbury and the vicinity, on account of their active exertions in the Revolutionary cause, had become so obnoxious to the Royalists, that bounties had been offered for their arrest and delivery to any of the British commanders; and strenuous efforts were made to seize them. Capt. Hunkins was one who had been thus honored.—On this account, for months, he dared not sleep at nights in his own house; but lodged in any shed or other out-door place, where he supposed he could with safety—changing often from one place to another, to elude the vigilance of his enemies. Mrs. Hunkins said that many a time the tories would come in the evening and look in at the window to see if her husband were at home; and that when she was going to bed with her children, she would

set the axe near her; resolved that if they meddled with her, she would use it upon them to the extent of her power. The situation of the family in Moretown at length became so trying, that they thought it best to return to their place in Newbury for a while, where there were more inhabitants in whom they could place confidence.

But even there they were not long at ease. For some time, either before or after this, Captain Hunkins was away in the Revolutionary army; and his wife and daughters had to work on the farm, as well as in the house, and take care of themselves as best they could.

In the autumn of 1780, when the Capt. was at home again, a scouting party came in, saying that the Indians and Tories were coming in strong force, to destroy the place; and would be there before morning. There was, of course, great alarm, and immediate efforts were made to get the women and children across the river to Haverhill. A foggy and dark evening was upon them. The men were resolved to stay and defend the place. Their only means at hand for taking their families across the river were dug-out canoes, and but few of them. Capt. Hunkins hastily constructed a raft of boards, and while taking over his first load of passengers, his wife with an infant son in her arms, was left with others, waiting anxiously for his return. At the second passage she, with so many others came on the raft that it was over-loaded; and before they could get over, was found in the utmost danger of sinking. The Captain asked the man assisting him if he could, alone, bring the raft to shore if it were lightened.—He thought he could. "Then Sister Eaton," said he, "you and I must take our chance in the river!" She knew that he was a strong swimmer, and trusted in him for help. The case was urgent; no time for deliberation.—He plunged into the water—she like a brave woman, as she was, quickly followed him.—Their feet could touch no bottom. He, acting with great self-possession and energy, succeeded not only in keeping her head above the water, but in bringing her to the desired shore; where the whole party, to their unutterable joy, soon found themselves in safety. The women and children were so numerous as to throng the houses of their Haverhill friends. Beds, compared with the number of visitors, were few; but as the farmers had brought their corn into their houses, to be husked by their firesides, fine accomodations were found among the husks on the floors.—Mrs. Hunkins said she got a large pumpkin and sat on it, with her baby, for a while; when one of the older children cried, and while attending to that, some one of the sleepers accidentally kicked her seat into the fire; so that she was obliged, during the rest of the night, either to stand, or to take her lot among the rest, in the husks.

The enemy were really coming, as had been expected; but learning that the men of Newbury had been fore-warned, and were ready for them, went off in some other direction, to plunder, burn, seize captives, and commit other acts of violence upon the patriotic people, wherever they could. It was just about that time, that Royalton was devastated by the Indians and tories, and numbers of the people murdered, or carried into captivity.

The day after the fright at Newbury, the women and children were brought again to their homes, rejoicing in the happy deliverance which they and their brave protectors had experienced. Capt. Hunkins and wife returned to their farm in Bradford, and there long lived, to enjoy peace and competency, as the fruits of their early perils, hardships and sufferings; and when satisfied with length of days, quietly passed away; cheered by the hopes and consolations of the gospel: leaving a very respectable posterity, who have ever cherished their memories with sincere respect and filial affection. Mrs. Hunkins, who was universally esteemed a pious, strong-minded, excellent woman, died Jan. 26, 1831, at the age of 85 years. She was the "Mother in Israel," who related to her then youthful pastor, the writer of this article, the interesting and true story subsequently published by the American Tract Society, under the title "The Worth of a Dollar." The Dea. M. therein referred to, was Dea. Murray, of, I think, Orwell, Vermont.

COL. JOHN BARRON.

Col. John Barron, a native of Grafton, Mass., emigrated to Lyme, N. H., in the early settlement of that town. His first wife was Abigail Derby of Orford, who died at Lyme, leaving an infant daughter. He married for his second wife Mehitable Rogers, of Haverhill, a sister of the wife of Gen. Absalom Peters, by whom he had a son and daughter who died in infancy, and five daughters who lived to have families of their own. Having

purchased, at a very cheap rate, a valuable tract of land, in this town, he came and settled on the same, but at what time I have not ascertained. His purchase was in the S. E. corner of the township, embracing the beautiful meadow in the bow of the Connecticut River, at that place; also the adjacent island, and land west, extending far back among the hills. He was living on the meadow at the time our National Independence was declared.

He subsequently came up to the main road, if road it could then be called, and lived in a log house on the east side of the same, near the high bank of the river, on what is now called the Waterman place. Prospering in business, in the course of a few years he built a house to be occupied as a tavern, on the opposite or west side of the road, where he lived and prosecuted the business of an innkeeper for a long while. The house was two stories in front, one story back, and painted yellow. It has since been removed, and still stands (1869) in the near neighborhood, a little south of its old location, on the other side of the highway.

For some years, the Barron family, in common with their few neighbors, were much annoyed by fear of the Indians and Tories. At times they had to hide, as well as they could, not only their valuables but themselves. Mrs. Barron, for safety, used to conceal her pewter dishes in some sly place in the sandbank of the river, close by. Col. John, as he was afterwards called, was then captain of a scout, under command of Gen. Bailey of Newbury. An alarm on a certain occasion being given that the Indians and Tories were coming, he rallied his men, only six in number, and went forth, with others from the vicinity, as far as Wildersburgh, now Barre, to meet the enemy; and lay there, in ambuscade, waiting for them, for three days; but they did not come. It was said Jacob Fowler, a hunter, gave them warning, so that, instead of pursuing their object, to burn Newbury, they turned farther north, and burned Lancaster, in New Hampshire.

On this or a similar occasion, a Mr. Young, of Piermont, came and informed Mrs. Barron that the Indians were lurking around, and she had better be on her guard. She advised him to go directly home, get his gun, and join the scout. This he seemed quite reluctant to do; when the heroic woman said, with decision, "Well, Mr. Young, bring your gun to *me*, and stay and take care of my children, and I will join the scout."

Mrs. Whitelaw, a daughter of Col. Barron, in addition to the above, related to me the following anecdotes. She said the first school she ever attended was in her father's barn, and taught by Mary Rogers, who subsequently married Gen. Absalom Peters; and that, during school hours, one day, an unruly heifer broke into the barn floor among the scholars! when their mistress, with great energy, seized the little ones and threw them over into the bay, so that no great harm was done.

Her father, Mrs. Whitelaw said, had the first chaise ever owned in this place; and, when she was 17 years of age, which was in 1798, she used to ride in it to a little school which she was teaching in a corner of a house which Dea. Hardy, subsequently, long occupied, at the north end of Bradford village. That house, with a large addition to it, is still standing. She further said that she was the first female who ever rode in a chaise from Newbury street to Ryegate; that she was then in company with Mr., afterward Judge Noble of Tinmouth; and that their carriage attracted as much attention as would an elephant passing along.

Mrs. Whitelaw informed me that her father influenced the Vermont legislature to pass an act, that the "squatters," as first settlers on the Hazen land, a tract extending through the west part of this town, were called, should be quieted in their possession by paying to the proprietor 2s. on each acre that they claimed. But the proprietor, disliking the low price, refused to receive any thing short of hard money in payment; which he knew the poor people had not, and supposed they could not obtain. They applied, in their trouble, to Col. Barron, offering him one half of their land, if he would save for them the remainder. Certain men, who were expected to share with Barron in this speculation, in almost the last extremity failed him; designing, as he suspected, to get the entire profit to themselves. This roused him to make a strenuous effort. He went to Col. Freeman of Hanover, N. H., and obtained from him letters of recommendation to men of means in Portsmouth; and, by riding day and night, he succeeded in getting back, with his specie, in season to accomplish his object. She said she remembered well that her father's saddle-

bags were so heavy with hard money that, though a grown girl, she could not lift them from the floor; and that her father gave Col. Freeman a lot of land for his kindness in the affair. This lot is understood to be the one on which Dea. Colby afterwards long lived.

Another incident worthy of remembrance is, that, while Col. Barron was, on a certain occasion, returning in company with other soldiers across this State, during the Revolutionary war, one of the men, Esq. Dutton of Chelmsford, Mass., fell dangerously sick. There was no prospect that he would ever be able to go any farther. Barron, moved with compassion, remained with him, acting the part of a faithful friend, while the rest of their company went on. When the invalid had so far recovered that he could, with safety, be left in the family of a well-disposed farmer, his friend came away. The gentleman recovered; and through life felt and expressed the deepest sensations of gratitude and friendship towards the benefactor who had been so kind to him, in a time of peculiar distress. He remembered even the place, which was Cavendish, with so deep an interest that he purchased, there, a farm, and made it his residence during the remnant of his days.

When this town was first settled there was a heavy growth of pine trees in the eastern part of it, and, especially, on what is now called the Lower Plain. Many of them grew on the tract of land owned by Col. Barron; and I have been informed by some of the aged people that, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he and Gen. Morey entered into a contract with three Frenchmen, to deliver to them in the Connecticut River, opposite to Barron's house, 100 masts, with, no doubt, a due proportion of smaller timber for yards and booms, for the royal navy of France; to be floated down the river to Middletown, where they were to be put on board of ships, and transported to that country. Fine trees were then plenty, and money scarce. Sticks of timber, 60 feet long, were estimated, by their average diameter, at the rate of 25 cents an inch. According to this rule a mast 60 feet long and 30 inches in diameter would come to but $7 and a half. One giant mast, 110 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, was thus delivered. This huge pine trunk, at the above rate, would be estimated at not quite $20. Surely the price of lumber has greatly changed since that day.

These great trunks of trees were brought, by numerous men and strong teams, to the high bank of the river, near Barron's residence; and, on set occasions, of which due notice was given, there would be a great gathering, not only of men, but of women and children, to witness the log-rolling. To see these heavy logs roll rapidly down the steep declivity and dash into the river, throwing it into a violent agitation, was not a little exciting. But, as times of high glee are apt to end in some disaster, so was it, in this case, with one of the lively French contractors, who, on returning home, is said to have been hanged on the yard-arm of his vessel, for some attempt to defraud the government, of which he had been found guilty.

Col. John Barron took a very active part in procuring a charter of the town of Bradford, and, for 4 years, represented it in the State legislature. He was also a delegate, with Esq. Chamberlin, to the convention, held at Bennington, in December, 1790, to deliberate on the adoption of the proposed constitution of the United States. He took a lively interest in promoting the prosperity of this town, and was generally regarded as a man of energy and influence. The council, gathered from churches, near and remote, for the ordination of the Rev. Gardner Kellogg, was convened and accommodated, Sept. 1st and 2d, 1795, at his house.

Col. Barron died at Bradford, March 14, 1813, in the 69th year of his age. It was at a time when the "spotted fever" was fearfully prevailing; and, on the occasion of his funeral, three other corpses were carried into the meeting-house with his; one was that of Capt. John Andross, who was a son-in-law of Barron; another the corpse of Mrs. Ford, a sister of Capt. Andross; the third a child of a Mr. Hoyt. The sermon, on this peculiarly sad occasion, was preached by the Rev. David Sutherland of Bath, N. H.

With regard to the family of Col. Barron, I would further say, that his wife, Mehitable Rogers, died, Oct. 30, 1803, aged 49 years; and his daughters married respectable men, as follows: Abigail married Elias Cheeney. She died, March 9, 1813, and he, the next day, and both were buried, at the same time, in one grave. Rebecca married Capt. John Andross, and, after his decease, Amos Fisk; Mehitable married Robert Whitelaw, Esq., of Ryegate; Mary, Timothy Farrar of Lebanon,

N. H.; Relief, William Niles, Esq., of West Fairlee; and Hannah, Dr. Jacob Goodwin of Colebrook, N. H.

GEN. MICAH BARRON.

was born in Tyngsborough, Mass. March 26, 1763. He was a nephew of Col. John Barron, who was an early and distinguished inhabitant of this town: and was probably induced to come this way, on his uncle's account. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Pearson, a discreet, good, and very estimable woman. They came here with a view to a permanent settlement, Feb. 2, 1788. He had, for 2 years before, been engaged in lumbering on the Connecticut river, a business which he followed for some time after. Pine trees, all along on the banks of this river, in the Coos county and northward, were then large and abundant; and it was with the early settlers a great business to get their trunks into the river, to be floated down, and sold for ship timber, or to be converted into boards and shingles for building houses. The business of building flat-bottomed boats, for the conveyance of prepared lumber to market, and to bring up salt, rum, molasses, iron, and other heavy articles of merchandize in return, was early undertaken and continued for many years. To descend the river was comparatively easy; but to return, forcing the boat along against the current with oars and pike-poles, was hard work. To go, in this way, from Bradford to Hartford, Ct. a distance, by the river, of some 200 miles, was a labor of some 4 or 5 weeks. But Col. Mike," as he was afterwards familiarly called, was a man of too much spirit and ambition to wear out his life in such dull and laborious navigation.

Writing the above paragraph vividly recalls to mind an anecdote once related to me by Mr. Moody Clark, which I think deserving of a place in this connection. He said as he and a Mr Kennedy were once going down the river on a boat or raft, I forget which, they fell into a discussion of the difficult subject of predestination and free agency. The latter maintained that, since the Almighty has pre-determined all things, no effort of man to secure any good, either in this life or that to come, can be of any real advantage; that those who are to be saved, will be, and those who are to be lost, will be lost, let them do what they may. Admitting the fact of predestination, Clark was not willing to allow of the necessity, or justice, of the above conclusion; but insisted that in the divine plan, means and ends were as closely united as if all depended on man's free will and efforts. While thus arguing, as thousands have done before and since, they were driven to a very logical and just conclusion as follows:

K. "Well, we are coming near the falls."

Clark pays no attention.

K. "I say we are coming near the falls and must pull hard to get into the canal."

Clark, still apparently indifferent, replied, "If we are to be saved we shall be, and it is of no use to make any effort."

K. "Why do you talk so, like a fool? Take up your oars, instantly, and pull hard or we shall go over the falls as sure as fate."

They both exerted themselves, brought their craft into the canal, and were let safely through the locks, into the smooth waters below. "That," said Clark," is the way. We were predestinated to be saved; but you see we had to work hard to secure it, after all."

We return from this digression. Mr. Barron, leaving the river, entered into mercantile business; and from a humble beginning, carried it to a commanding extent.

His first store was in Bradford village, a little north of the corner where you turn to the right, to go up "Goshen road;" on the eastern border of what is now Mr. I.'s garden. The side of the building next the street was two stories high; the west side but one. The basement and room directly above were for the store; and the remainder of the building for the accommodation of the family. He afterwards built the large and commodious house, a little further north; which has long been the residence of Asa Low's family; and so extended his business that at one time he had not only a store in this village, but one on the line between Bradford and Newbury, near the present site of Groton meeting-house: one in East Topsham and one in East Corinth. The result seems to have been very favorable, and, in the decline of life, his circumstances were rather straitened.

Our friend was of a military turn and rose from the rank of a subaltern to that of Colonel of a regiment; and then to that of Brigadier General. At general musters he was in his glory; in his rich uniform, mounted on his splendid horse, and full of animation, presented a truly commanding appearance

He never had occasion, however, to engage in actual warfare.

For 23 years, Col. Barron, executed the office of a Sheriff, in Orange County; the last 4, years of which he was High Sheriff. At that time, especially in the earlier part of his official career, there was much to be done by that officer, not merely in the collection of debts, but in criminal prosecutions, and the punishment of offenders. Then disturbers of the peace were liable to be set in the stocks, a sort of frame to confine the feet between two pieces of timber; and thieves, counterfeiters, and such-like characters, to be tied up to a whipping-post, and receive a certain number of lashes, laid on the bare shoulders, with a cat'o nine tails; an instrument of punishment, says Webster, "consisting of nine pieces of line or cord, fastened to a piece of thick rope, and having each three knots at intervals; used to flog offenders on board of ships." In some instances criminals were branded with some ignominious mark on the cheek, as with an R for rogue, or L for liar; or had the rim of an ear cut away. Even in this town, were a set of stocks, and a whipping-post. They stood on the east side of Main Street, near where you turn to go down to the paper-mill. These punishments were more generally inflicted at Chelsea, near the jail, but even here, Sheriff Barron occasionally exercised his authority, by laying the lashes on the back of some luckless culprit tied to the whipping-post. The names of two or three of these transgressors have been given us, but why should they be perpetuated with dishonor; it is a matter of rejoicing that such barbarous corporal punishments are no longer in use among us.

As "Col. Mike" had become famous for arresting desperate offenders and bringing them to justice, he was, about the year 1800, called to undertake the hazardous enterprise of going into Canada to arrest the notorious counterfeiter, Stephen Burroughs. This man, a son of Rev. Eden Burroughs, D. D. of Hanover, N. H., possessed good talents and education; was kind, courteous and gentlemanly in appearance and manners; but was destitute of moral principle; and a most shrewd and accomplished villain—not in the way of deeds of violence and blood, but in diverting tricks of deception; in cheating; and especially in the business of manufacturing and issuing counterfeit currency; both in the shape of coin and bank bills. He had established himself at Shipton in Lower Canada, and was deluging New England with his finely executed bank notes, greatly to the annoyance and damage of the community, and especially of the Banks. In consequence of this, the officers of several of these establishments entered into an agreement to bear the expense of a strenuous effort to have the great counterfeiter arrested; and a stop put to his business. Looking about for a man of the right stamp to accomplish such an undertaking, they could see no one so likely to answer their purpose as Sheriff Barron. They accordingly engaged him to make the attempt. The thing was not to be done in a day. He engaged two shrewd men, in whom he had confidence, to go to Burroughs with pretence of favor towards him and his business, and a desire to purchase, and deal in his counterfeit currency. As they proved to be constant and profitable customers, they were gradually admitted into all the secrets of the establishment; knew every body; how every thing was transacted; where Burroughs slept; at what time in the morning his guard of 15 men were released from their night-watching; where they placed their guns, and retired for repose.

In the mean time Barron, furnished with all necessary testimonials, had been holding interviews with the Governor-General, of the Canadas, and obtained from him a warrant for the arrest of the criminal; a commission extraordinary, commanding His Majesty's subjects, especially all officers of the government, both civil and military, to give him support, protection and assistance, to any extent he might require, in order to arrest and bring to trial the said Burroughs. Without having excited any alarm, Barron was, one night, with 22 well armed men, in the town of Shipton. He had received full information of every thing from his spies. They were probably, at that time with him. In the darkness of night, he drew his company near to the house of Burroughs, and lay concealed, till, in the dawn of the morning, his guard of 15 men went in; set up their guns, as their custom was, in the hall; and retired into the attic for sleep. Then Barron, with his company, softly entered, and having secured the guns the guard had just before set down, he directly entered the sleep-

ing apartment of Burroughs; and seized him in his bed; Burroughs snatched a pistol from under his pillow to shoot him; and called loudly for his guard; but the pistol was instantly struck from his hand; and the guard, hearing many voices and much confusion below, leaped, terror-stricken, from their attic windows, and fled away. Burroughs was overpowered, and firmly bound with cords. When, in the clearer light of the morning, he saw in whose hands he was, for he had before known sheriff Barron, he complimented his courage; and, promising submission, entreated him to unbind his arms; as the cords had become very painful. "Col. Mike," he says, you are a gentleman, and so am I; unbind my hands, and I give you my word of honor that I will be entirely subject to your orders." Barron trusted him; but came near losing his life by so doing; for, shortly after, when standing at a little distance from his prisoner and looking another way, Burroughs was seen stealthily pointing a pistol at him, when a sharp click was heard, but no report followed. It had missed fire. Barron, being told of his attempt, took the pistol from him, demanding what he meant by such conduct. The villian replied, "I meant to shoot you." The Sheriff, pointing the same pistol at a green birch tree, fired it, when, a bullet was discharged with such force as to sink deeply into the solid wood. The prisoner then being thoroughly searched, was subjected to the closest vigilance; assured that if he made any further attempt of that sort, he would be instantly shot down. He remained quiet, was taken to Montreal, and delivered to the authority of the Governor for trial. Barron, both in Montreal and at home, was regarded as a hero, who had accomplished, successfully, a very hazardous undertaking. Burroughs, however, as is generally the case with accomplished villains, had many friends, and through their management, after a confinement of some duration, escaped through the meshes of the law with impunity, and returned to his old business of counterfeiting

I have been told that Barron was sent a second time to arrest him; when, coming suddenly upon him, Burroughs at once thrust his hand into his bosom to seize a deadly weapon; when Barron cried out, adapting his action to his word, "If you stir, you are a dead man!" Burroughs, looking up into his determined countenance, replied, "Col. Mike, I would as lief see the devil as see you"—and without resistance submitted. He was again imprisoned, but contrived to escape. Here our history of Burroughs, strictly speaking, ends, but it may be interesting to know that in his old age, he became a convert in the Catholic Church, and is said to have been in the habit of giving much good advice to young men, telling them not to do as he had done; for he had found the way of the transgressor to be hard.*

Gen. Barron was, in person, rather a large man; erect and strongly built; his countenance open and expressive at once of boldness and good nature. On one cheek was a singular spot, large as the point of the end of one's finger, and bright as a ripe English cherry. He wore his hair combed directly back from his forehead, and did not need a shaggy beard to give evidence, in any company, that he was a *man*. He possesed a good share of general intelligence, and was, in conversation, social and interesting. After the close of active business, he lived for some time in Boston, but spent his last days in Bradford, where he died Nov. 26, 1839; aged 76 years and 8 months. Mrs. Barron died at Bradford, in March 10, 1832; aged 72 years. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and was universally esteemed an excellent woman.

Gen. Barron and wife had but two children. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married David

*There was a life, or the confessions of Stephen Burroughs—a small book, published either before or not long after his death. We know several who have seen the book—and have ourself an indistinct recollection of it, we think, but latterly have not been able to obtain a copy. We have however been told by a lady of much excellent historical and biographical information, who lives not far from Montreal, that for many years an old white-headed man used to come down every day to the docks of that city, and converse for about an hour with the young men and boys that congregated at those places, for whom he seems to have had a peculiar mission—at one time the old man might be seen seated upon a pile of boards, his motley audience clustered around—at another, standing upon the timbers stowed near the wharves, preaching to his attentive crowd. He had still so much of that persuasive, by nature and talent, now made so attractive by his undoubted penitence that he was a great favorite with these men and boys and was regarded to have done much good.

We have also a very interesting paper of a notorious counterfeiter, who was driven out from Bradford and located next in Middletown, whose history will appear with the history of Middletown in vol. iii. —*Ed.*

Hartwell, a respectable man, then in mercantile business with her father. She died early in life, leaving no child. The son, Col. William Barron, a gentlemen well known in this town and vicinity, now resides in Hartford, Ct. blessed with a competency of the good things of this life. His present wife, a highly estimable lady, was the widow of Capt. William Trotter, of whom I may speak in another article. The surviving children of Col. Barron, one son and three daughters, are pleasantly situated in homes of their own, in different parts of the country.

CAPT. WILLIAM TROTTER

was born in Braughton, Lancashire, England, June 29, 1769; but his subsequent home, during his residence in his native land, was in Workington, Cumberland county. From this port in the vicinity of coal mines, great quantities of coal have, for a long time, been yearly shipped to Ireland and the Isle of Man. At the age of 9 years he was bound to a ship-master, engaged in this trade, to be taught the business of a mariner. His first employment was that of a cabin-boy. Finding his master, as he thought, unreasonably severe, and the business disagreeable, he made complaint to his step-father, Matheson, and desired him, if possible to procure his release, and obtain for him a situation under some other captain, who would treat him better; but was silenced by the following laconic and singular reply:

"Bill, it is better for thee to remain in the power of a devil whose ways thou knowest, than to fall into the hands of another whose ways thou dost not know."

In this business he continued for about 10 years; when, at the age of 19, he emigrated to this country seeking employment. He soon found favor with Clark and Nightingale, of Providence R. I. who were engaged in foreign commerce. From the rank of a boatswain he rose, in a few years, to that of Captain, and by his ability, activity, and faithfulness in their service, gained the high esteem and full confidence of his employers. He made some distant voyages, in one of which he visited the Sandwich Islands, long before the light and manifold blessings of Christianity were imparted to them, and many were the anecdotes which he could tell respecting the manners and customs of the people. By his kind treatment of them, and the respect which he paid to their King, Tomahamaha the first, he became a favorite with the people. A spear, made of very hard, heavy wood, curiously wrought, presented to him by that proud, savage, monarch, may, probably, still be seen at the house of Col. Barron, at Hartford, Ct. His principal business, however, was to carry articles of commerce from this country to Europe, to exchange for other articles better adapted to the South American markets, and sell them there at high prices; taking pay, not merely in hides and other commodities of lawful traffic; but, as far as possible, in gold and silver; which at that time the Spanish colonists were not allowed to dispose of to the citizens of any foreign country but their own. It is said the first United States flag, ever seen in the harbor of Buenos Ayres, was raised by Capt. Trotter.

The trade in which he was there engaged was hazardous; and could be conducted only with great caution. On this account his employers allowed him a liberal percentage on all the profits accruing from his management of their business. While trading with the South Americans, he formed intimate friendships with some of the officials and merchants, who for their own interest were ready to aid him in the prosecution of his purposes. At times they would invite him, with his wife, and some of his officers, to private entertainments at their houses; and then he would invite them to dine on board his ship. These seasons were faithfully improved in carrying specie on board, in a clandestine manner, generally in belts beneath their clothes. On one occasion Mrs. Trotter had got her pocket so heavily laden that as she was about to go on board, her pocket-string broke; and she instantly fell, appearing to have fainted away; when the Captain, with some of his men who understood the case, immediately gathered her up: taking care to keep her skirts closely wrapped about her; and carried her on board without exciting suspicion. Had hoops then been in the fashion, they might have proved a sad annoyance. In this contraband trade the Captain was so successful that in the course of a few years, he accumulated the means of a handsome support during the remainder of his days. Mr. Clarke remained, during life, his fast friend; and, many years after these transactions, died at his house in Bradford.

Capt. Trotter on leaving the sea, purchas-

ed a beautiful situation in Attleborough, Mass., where he resided a few years, when, traveling through this part of the country, he was much pleased with the valley of the Connecticut river, and purchased for himself a situation in Bradford village, with a large farm adjoining. When he settled down here, Feb. 2d, 1804, he was worth $40.000, which was, at that time, esteemed by the people, a great fortune. He built a commodious house in the central part of the village, where the "Trotter House," named for him, now stands, and furnished the same in good style. That house constitutes a part of the present edifice, now (1869) owned and occupied as a hotel by J. Finnigan. Capt. Trotter, also built, and put in operation, a cotton factory, just above the lowest bridge for ordinary travel, across Wait's river; on the south side of the stream, where the scythe-stone & kit factories now stand. This business, proving unprofitable, was, in the course of a few years, abandoned. He also set up an extensive distillery for converting grain into whiskey; and prosecuted that business for several years. The long row of buldings for this purpose, stood a little south of his house, on the border of the meadow, at the foot of the hill. This undertaking proved in various respects worse than the other; and, for a long time, the old deserted and decaying buildings, stood as a warning to every beholder. The Captain, for some time, had a store on the west side of the street, a little north of where Prichard's store now stands, and afterwards traded on the opposite side. But, so far as his estate in Bradford was concerned, his principal income must have been derived from his farm and grist-mill. Probably from his coming into this town to the time of his decease, a period of 18 years, his property was gradually diminishing. By the inhabitants of the town he was highly respected, and occasionally elected to offices of trust and importance. For a time he officiated as one of the selectmen; and again had command, as Captain of a military company.

Capt. Trotter was a man of great natural kindness and liberality. Some few instances in proof of this, I will mention.

On a certain occasion, an Irish boy came along, poorly clad, selling needles and pins, while diligently seeking for his father, whom he hoped to find somewhere in this part of the country. The Captain was pleased with the smartness of the boy, and on learning his condition and business, generously detained him for several days in his house. In the meantime he sent the little fellow with a good bundle of materials to a tailoress, who made for him a new suit of clothes, greatly to his delight. In a few days the father came along enquiring for his boy; and was overwhelmed with joy and gratitude when he found how generously he had been cared for. The name of the boy, was Francis Kelley. He and his father were from Ireland, seeking, I believe, a home in Canada.

On another occasion, a great fire in Newburyport, Mass., reduced many persons to distress for food and other necessaries of life. Capt. Trotter, on learning the fact, immediately dispatched a two-horse team, heavily loaded with flour and meal, entirely at his own expense, for the relief of the sufferers. Stephen Jenkins was the man he sent.

A Mr. Ford, a poor man in Bradford, had the misfortune to lose his only cow; and on the morning of a town-meeting day, came to Capt. Trotter with his sorrowful story, asking if he would be so kind as to draw up a subscription and give it a start, to help him to buy another cow. The Captain, always ready for any such exigency, took his pencil and wrote,

"Fellow Townsmen—

Charity never knocked louder than now,
A poor old couple have lost their cow;
The cow belonged to Deacon Ford—
Give to the poor, and lend to the Lord."

This he publicly read, to the great amusement of the men assembled; and, signing his name, with a liberal sum annexed, handed around the paper; when, to the great joy of the poor man, enough was shortly subscribed to buy another cow, and hay to keep her through the winter.

Capt. Trotter, though not a professor of religion, was ever ready to give liberally towards its support. His regular subscription towards his minister's salary was $50 a year. He also gave the use of a house, barn and garden, and the privilege of having all grinding at the Captain's mill toll-free. He made many other presents beside. The first time the Association of ministers met in Bradford after my settlement, Capt. Trotter and his lady furnished, gratuitously, the entertainment, in a very handsome manner. Being at church one communion day, and observing

how poorly the table was provided with furniture, glass vessels being used, and one of them having got broken on the way, he immediately sent to Boston an order for silver furniture for the Lord's table; which he presented to the Congregational church. It cost him about $200. An inscription on the large tankard indicates that the donation was made as a testimonial of gratitude to God for his goodness in the preservation of the life of the giver in the four quarters of the globe. May these precious articles of solid silver, long remain a pleasing memorial of his liberality.

He seemed to have a great respect for religion, and for those whom he esteemed truly pious people, but did not like to be very closely approached on the subject of personal piety. When his young pastor, at a certain time, tried to be faithful to him in that respect, he was evidently much disturbed; and in effect said, "What right have you to ask me such questions?" A storm seemed to be gathering; when, taking my hat and silently waving him good-bye, I turned towards the door, to leave him alone to his reflections. Just as I reached the door, I felt some one gently pull the skirt of my coat. I turned to see what was wanted: when he said to me with a smile, "Mr. McKeen, if at any time you want any favor of me, be assured I will esteem it a pleasure to oblige you." My obligations to him on the score of benefits received, during the course of some 8 years, were many and great.

Capt. Trotter was in person tall and erect; of light complexion, blue eyes and reddish hair; gentlemanly in his manners, and much given to hospitality, having an intolerable dislike of all meanness. He was in the habit of reading extensively the current news: had been about the world a great deal; posessed much general intelligence; and delighted in conversation. He was, in most respects, an estimable man:

> "Large was his bounty and his soul sincere—
> No farther seek his merits to disclose,
> Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
> There they, alike, in trembling hope repose,
> The bosom of his Father and his God."

He died June 11, 1822, lacking but 18 days of being 53 years of age. His remains repose by the side of those of his first wife, the lady who voyaged with him to foreign lands, and assisted him in the acquisition of his wealth. For some years before her decease, she manifested a deep interest in religion, and died enjoying its consolations, Nov. 9, 1813; aged 44 years and 10 months.

The widow of Capt. Trotter, whose maiden name was Hannah D. Brooks, a very estimable lady, married Col. William Barron, of Bradford. They continued to reside here for several years; but finally disposed of their estate and purchased a very eligible situation a little west of the University in Norwich, Vt. for their home, but have since removed to Hartford, Ct. At the time of Capt. Trotter's decease, there was a statute in existence in Vermont, to the effect that if a person died intestate, leaving no heirs, or a man thus died leaving no heirs but his widow, his estate, after the payment of his debts, should escheat to the town to which he belonged, for the support of schools; allowing in the latter case, the widow the use of one third of the property during her life time.

These conditions were all found to exist in the case of Capt. Trotter, as he had left no will, no issue, and no relatives having legal right to claim any portion of his estate. All was left in the hands of the widow. In this state of affairs, the town of Bradford preferred a claim to what the law, above named, allowed them. The claim was resisted as unjust. A suit, involving serious expense, on both sides, ensued; which was finally settled by compromise; the town agreeing to take, as satisfactory, certain real estate, which, when sold, brought $1,355.99. This sum was duly invested for the benefit of schools; and the interest is annually applied towards their support. The law was soon after repealed; and this is said to be the only case decided under it. The town, within the year past, ha caused the burial place of Capt, Trotter and wife, to be handsomely enclosed, and otherwise improved.

Bradford, Aug, 25th, 1868.

[We are yet expecting a complete list—with data of their company, regiment, time of enlistment and discharge, with general remarks—of the soldiers of Bradford; but as the paper has not arrived in time, that we appear not unpatriotic we will give the sermon preached by the reverend historian of Bradford before the Bradford 'Guards, and their roll of honor, and refer the reader to the close of the County for the further and complete military record for this town.—*Ed.*]

A Sermon, delivered at Bradford, Vt., Sabbath afternoon, April 28, 1861, in the presence of the Bradford Guards, when under call to join the First Regiment of the Vermont Volunteers, and go forth in their country's service. By Rev. Silas McKeen. Published by request of the Company, by the Chronicle Press, Windsor, 1861.

SERMON.

2 SAMUEL X. 12: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth Him good."

This was the thrilling charge given by a General, long since, to his officers and soldiers on the eve of battle. David, king of Israel, had sent an embassy to a neighboring prince, to express sympathy with him on account of the death of his royal father, and to congratulate him on his accession to the throne of the Ammonites.—wishing to be on terms of friendship with him, as he had been with his father.

But the men of high estate about Hanun, the new king, induced him to believe that these ambassadors had been sent for no good purpose; that they had come as spies, and as such ought to be treated. He accordingly laid violent hands on them; treated them barbarously, and sent them away in deep disgrace. Then, conscious that he had grossly offended a king renowned for warlike achievements, and that hostility would, in all probability, be the result, this fool-hardy mortal immediately commenced making great preparations for war, which had not been declared. He not only marshaled his own forces, but hired from neighboring princes more than thirty thousand warriors, to aid him in the deadly conflict which he had so rashly provoked.

The king of Israel, not at all daunted by these mighty but unprovoked preparations of his enemies, waited not for them to invade his dominions, but sent forth his veteran commander, Joab, at the head of a powerful army, to crush their power and pride within their own borders. When Joab saw that the forces arrayed against him were imposing, and that the contest with them was likely to be severe, he called forth various companies of his mightiest men to stand with himself in the front of the battle, in direct opposition to the formidable host of the Syrians; and ordered his brother, Abishai, with the rest of the army, to encounter the Ammonites; announcing that mutual assistance should be rendered, as the exigences of the battle should demand. It was on this occasion that he so impressively exhorted his officers and soldiers to be courageous, to act bravely in behalf of their country, and to trust the issue with the Lord of hosts. His words had their intended effect; both officers and men were inspired with undaunted resolution; they rushed to the battle, with heroic determination, and quickly cut down and put to flight their enemies; they gained a complete victory over them, and shortly returned in triumph, to receive the high approbation of their king, and the warm congratulations of their numerous friends.

The impressive address of Joab to his army is entirely appropriate to the loyal citizens of the United States at this tremendous crisis,—especially to the patriotic soldiery, assembling in such great numbers for the support of our Government and national honor.

After years of peace and prosperity, while the citizens in every part of the country were enjoying the impartial protection of one of the best Governments on earth, an alarming rebellion, long meditated, has broken out, threatening to rend the Union forever asunder; and deeds of treason and violence, of plunder and unprovoked warfare, have filled the whole land, and even foreign nations, with consternation.—In this state of things, our President, in the exercise of his legal authority, has issued his Proclamation, calling for military forces, to the amount of seventy-five thousand men, to rally in defence of the property, authority and existence of our nation. To this call Vermont has loyally and promptly responded, and shown herself ambitious to contribute her full share both of men and means, in support of this righteous cause. Her legislature has voted one million of dollars to sustain it. The military company of this place, embracing a large number of our highly esteemed citizens, in a truly patriotic manner, have consecrated themselves to their country's service. The town, at a meeting called for that purpose, have unanimously voted to give their "Guards" a suitable outfit, and to provide, so far as may be necessary, for their families during their absence.—The people of the loyal States are all moved by the same mighty spirit of patriotism, and, without regard to former political divisions, now stand firmly together; and both men and money, unto and beyond any present demand, are freely offered in defence of our national integrity and honor.

In this state of things, I have been requested to deliver a discourse, this afternoon, appropriate to the occasion, and could I do justice to the unusual theme, and speak as its importance demands, I would esteem myself happy to be allowed the privilege. To see so many of our peace-loving friends clad in military costume, and about to go forth, to meet, it may be, in deadly encounter the infatuated men of the South, who have conspired against the National government, and who are by all means seeking its destruction, is truly an affecting spectacle; and gladly would I say something, not only for their encouragement, but also for the consolation of the numerous friends whom they are leaving. An appropriate train of thought is suggested by this exhortation of the veteran commander of the Israelitish forces, when going into battle: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth Him good."

"BE OF GOOD COURAGE." Courage is that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with resolution and firmness; and, in spite of threatening appearances, to exert their utmost powers to accomplish the arduous undertakings in which they engage. It is opposed to timidity, irresolution, despondency and cowardice. It is highly nec-

ful to success in ordinary pursuits and in warfare indispensable. A soldier without courage would be as great an absurdity as a college professor without learning, a musician without skill or a Christian without religion. The soldier of true courage is not like a voracious or infuriated beast of prey, impelled by savage ferocity or an insatiable thirst for blood; neither does he indulge in vain boasting, or despise the power of his opponents, or rush needlessly into danger; he is no more disposed than other men to throw his life away; but wherever the path of duty leads, he treads firmly, determined to act bravely, be the consequences to him what they may.

This noble quality is, originally, a gift of nature, though capable of great improvement.—Our all-wise and infinitely benevolent Creator, knowing that in such a world as this, the feeble would need support, and the virtuous protection,—that there would be multitudes opposed to all the salutary restraints of law, and regardless of the rights of others, ever ready to engage in oppressive and unjustifiable wars, in order to gratify their lust of conquest with its spoils,—that even rulers would often prove avaricious, unjust and oppressive,—has been pleased to implant, in the souls of many, firmness and resolution to grapple with these intolerable wrongs, and to meet the evil-doers with the only sort of authority and power which they know how to appreciate; and thus by force compel them to respect the rights of others. Had there not, in every age, been many men of this stamp,—resolute, patriotic men, having regard to the public good, and determined to restrain and punish those who trample on the rights of their fellow-men,—anarchy, confusion and wretchedness, must, long since, have swept all peace, order and happiness, from the face of the earth. Courage, like other noble capacities and powers of mind and body, is liable to abuse; and when possessed by the selfishness and unprincipled, is often converted into a mighty power of mischief; but, under the guidance of reason and of correct moral principle, it greatly exalts human nature, and renders one competent to achieve deeds of patriotic and benevolent heroism, which, to one of a desponding spirit, would be impossible.—We may well hope that those who have so willingly devoted themselves to the service of their country, in this hour of her peril, are, as they should be, men naturally courageous and energetic.

But a spirit of courage may be greatly increased and strengthened, by a conviction that the cause in which one is called to engage is just; that he will be sustained in his undertaking by many others of the same mind and spirit with himself; and that there is a fair prospect of ultimate success. All these mighty motives to courage combine to inspire with heroic resolution the hosts now rallying under the flag of our Union.

Our cause is *just*. I say *our* cause, for it is the cause not merely of those who are harnessed for battle, but of all loyal citizens, in every part of the land. Look at the state of our country. About one-half of the slave States have declared themselves no longer members of the Union; have entered into confederacy with each other, claiming to be an independent people; have set up a government of their own, framed on the principle that might makes right; have set at defiance the authority of the Federal Government which they were sworn and by every sacred obligation bound to respect, and have insanely commenced a course of open hostility. This has been done, not on the ground of any injustice on the part of the general government, not in a fit of sudden excitement and inconsiderate rashness but in pursuance of a treacherous plan, by leading politicians for nearly thirty years fondly cherished. They had long been waiting for an available occasion to separate themselves from the Union; and at length found it in the fact that the nation had, constitutionally, elected a President and Vice-President without their help, or regard to their preference. Under a government like this, it is not to be expected that *all* can have their choice. The only possible way to live in peace, is to consent that the majority shall rule. So it has always been with the citizens of the Free States, when they have failed to elect their favorite candidates. When Jefferson and Burr were elected, the strong old Federal party, which embraced a great portion of the men of intelligence, integrity, and property in the country—of the patriots and heroes who had stood firmly in the support of the administration of Washington and of Adams, were dreadfully disappointed; but, instead of raising the standard of rebellion, or talking treason, they, like men of genuine patriotism, as they were, submitted, decidedly, to the public will; and, acting the part of quiet and good citizens, they had still cause to rejoice in the country's prosperity and honor. So has it been with all parties in the free States, ever since. But with the South it has been "Rule or Ruin." For months before secession was declared, disaffected members of Congress and of the Cabinet were secretly occupied in furnishing the South with arms, in fanning the flames of strife, and doing all they could to effect a dissolution of the Union. Many, while holding high offices under the government, have been earnestly seeking its destruction. The Southern people have been diligently educated into an approval of treason. Their leaders have, by all possible efforts, been preparing them for war, and urging them on to deeds of violence. Armies have been raised, disciplined and inspired with inveterate hostility to the national government.—The malcontents have seized on a vast amount of property belonging to the Union, and claimed that all the forts and arsenals within their borders belong to them. Having, through the wonderful forbearance of our government, been suffered to surround Fort Sumter with strong batteries furnished with heavy ordnance, and to collect an army of some seven thousand men, they there commenced the bloody drama; and after a hard-fought action succeeded in so battering the fortification, and filling it with fire and smoke, that the gallant commander, Major Anderson, with his little company of seventy soldiers, were compelled to evacuate their post.

This has been proclaimed through the South as a glorious victory, and a proof that the Lord of hosts is on their side! They have been long zealously preparing, and hoping to gain a similar advantage at Pensacola; but the issue is yet to be seen. They have plundered the United States mint at New Orleans; and, to the extent of their power, seized all the public property within their reach. Their President has gone so far as to proclaim his readiness to give letters of marque to all disposed to engage in the business of privateering; thus authorizing them to seize the ships and merchandise of our citizens wherever they may be able to do so. Great threats, also, have been uttered in regard to marching upon Washington, seizing the Capital, and proclaiming themselves the rulers of the nation. While these scenes of outrage have been transpiring, the border slave States have so far sympathized with the villainy, that they have been wholly averse to any decisive measures to arrest its progress; and not only refused to come to the aid of the government, but have expressed a determination that no troops from the free States shall pass through their borders, to suppress the rebellion, protect the Capital, or in any way sustain the administration! Virginia has, indeed, virtually declared herself out of the Union and is using her utmost efforts to seize the forts, arsenals, and other public property within her limits, and to drag as many of the neighboring States as possible into the same gulf with herself. Even in Baltimore, the troops of Massachusetts, while quietly passing through, in obedience to the call of the President, have been violently set upon by a great mob, and some of the men killed, and more wounded. A deed for which some of the assailants had to pay by the sacrifice of their lives. There cannot be a doubt but that the desperate resolution is strong and extensive, to utterly demolish the government which our patriotic fathers established; and to erect another upon its ruins, entirely in accordance with the ambitious views and wishes of the conspirators.

These treasonable and outrageous proceedings, the President, as in duty bound, has declared it his purpose to arrest; and has called on all good and loyal citizens to rise up as one man, in defence of the general government, of our national integrity and honor; and, if no other means will avail, crush the rebellion by an overwhelming military force. Is it not *right* that he should thus resolve and act? And is it not our duty to stand with our government in this trying exigency? If it is right to support the government under which we have so long enjoyed protection and prosperity, to punish treason the most flagrant, to suppress rebellion the most unreasonable and outrageous, to maintain our independence and the integrity of our Union, to maintain our existence as a nation, in opposition to the efforts of enemies seeking its destruction, this war, on the part of our government, if war it may be called, *is just*. It is not, on our part, a war originating in ambition, covetousness, or malevolence, but simply a constitutional and justifiable course of action, in *self-defence*, in defence of the priceless inheritance bequeathed to us by our heroic ancestors.—an inheritance procured by the free expense not only of their treasures, but their blood. Those rallying around the flag of their country, in this hour of her peril, have certainly this animating consideration to encourage them, that *their cause is just*.

Nor are you called to go forth, in this just cause, alone; but a mighty host of others, of like mind and spirit, are with you. The conspirators, in one thing at least, have been grandly disappointed. Judging the men of the free States by themselves, they have calculated that few save the Republicans, distinctively so called, would stand up in support of the Administration; that Douglass and Bell and Breckinridge men would either join with *them*, or stand aloof from the mighty struggle; that the manufacturers, who want their cotton, and to find at the South a profitable sale for their articles, and the rich merchants, whose commercial transactions were to be curtailed by the loss of Southern patronage, and their profits in other quarters spoiled by the opening of the ports of the South to free trade, would join with them in compelling the Government to come to their terms; and that their great military preparations would strike the men of the North with such consternation that few indeed would be bold enough to meet them in battle. The North, by their mighty movements, were to be terror-stricken, impoverished, crushed, and compelled to sue for peace on whatever terms their masters might dictate unto them. But, instead of this, all political parties at the North and West, disregarding all minor considerations, and moved by the same mighty spirit of genuine patriotism, have risen in their strength, and stand firmly together, in defence of the Federal Constitution and the Flag of our Union. We have in the Free States but one party now,—a party embracing the entire population. Manufacturers and others are willing to suffer inconvenience for the public benefit. The merchants on whose favor the rebels depended, have shown their love of country to be altogether stronger than that of gain, and are pouring out their hoarded treasures with princely liberality in support of the decisive measures taken by the Government. Bankers and men of means all through the country, and the State legislatures all show a determination to make strong the sinews of war. The threatened invasion by the rebel forces has thoroughly roused the war spirit of all loyal citizens, and multitudes who never dreamed of engaging in actual warfare now inspired with heroic resolution are impatient for battle, and rushing with the determination of veteran warriors to the scene of decisive action. The cultivators of the earth, mechanics, students, professional men, are offering themselves in greater numbers than can at present be received. Men, as in the days of the Revolution, with brave hearts, are leaving their comfortable homes, their wives and children, lovers and friends, to contend with the enemies of their country. Many a fond mother, sister or wife is engaged in preparing the delight of her eyes, and the joy of her heart, to go forth to the mighty conflict. One spirit ani-

vades the whole community. Says a spirited writer: "Intelligence, property, numbers, all march one way. Since the landing of the Pilgrims, nothing has occurred on the American Continent, equal in grandeur and sublimity to this uprising of the people." When you go forth you move in the midst of a mighty host, resolved, like yourselves, to act with energy and firmness; and, therefore, you may well be of good courage.

You have also good reason to hope for success in this arduous undertaking. When you consider the justice of our cause, and the zeal and energy with which it is sustained,—that the conspirators and their adherents do not, probably, half equal in numbers the good and loyal citizens who are determined to support the National Government,—that they are embarrassed by a vast slave population, to be watched and held in subjection, while we have no such encumbrance,—that they are, to a great extent, cramped for pecuniary means, while the wealth of the nation is mainly with us, and money almost without limit at the service of our Government,—that the rebel States have but few factories to supply either their families with articles of domestic comfort, or their forces with arms and the various munitions of war, while the North is abundantly furnished with all such facilities,—that they, while threatening to commission privateers and sweep our commerce from the seas, are without any naval force to keep their own ports from being, as they are, strictly blockaded,—that they are, to a great extent dependent on the grain-growing States of the Northwest for their bread, and other articles of living, of which they are liable to be at any time deprived,—that they are seeking to overthrow the best Government in the world, while we are seeking to support it, and transmit it, in its strength and glory, to posterity,—when you think of the hundreds of thousands of brave and loyal men, ready to rush to the fields of combat, and that we have for the commander of our armies an experienced, wise, courageous and successful General, whom the whole nation has long been accustomed to hold in profound respect, and an able and trustworthy President and Cabinet to guide the affairs of our Union in these perilous times,—when you behold the wonderful unanimity which prevails through all the loyal States, and reflect on the persevering care and blessing of the Almighty, manifested towards us hitherto,—have you not reason, have you not all abundant reason, to hope for success? Surely, in view of all these considerations, we may well be of good courage. But courage, in this case, must be manifested and go forth in vigorous action.

"LET US," then, "PLAY THE MEN FOR OUR PEOPLE AND FOR THE CITIES OF OUR GOD."—This exhortation, as it proceeded from the lips of the staunch old Jewish commander, fell on the hearing and the hearts of his embattled hosts with great effect. They knew that it was through the direction and providential care of the Almighty that they, as a people, had been brought forth from their bondage in the land of Egypt, and conducted safely through the Red Sea, the perils of the wilderness, and the swelling of Jordan,—that it was He who had given them that goodly land for their possession—who had driven out the heathen before them, and made them a great and prosperous people. They were God's people,—their power and wealth,—their habitations, whether humble or superb,—their cities, whether small or large—belonged to Him, and should be defended with a view to His honor.

So, to a great extent has it been with us.—The God of our fathers brought them out from oppression in their native land as intolerable as that of the Israelites in Egypt. He conducted them in safety across the stormy ocean,—preserved them alive on a deserted coast, while suffering with cold, hunger and sickness, and constant fear of being cut off by savage foes,—and has wonderfully multiplied and blessed their posterity. He conducted our revolutionary fathers safely through the perilous scenes of that mighty struggle,—enabled them to establish a Government, which, for its wisdom and justice and numerous advantages, has commanded the admiration of mankind,—and, under His fostering care, numerous villages and cities, and edifices consecrated to learning, to legislation, the administration of justice, and Divine worship, have arisen throughout our land. To His kind providence are we indebted for all these things; and all, while occupied in conformity to His will, should be protected as His property. We are to contend not for ourselves, for our own rights, merely, but for our people, and for the preservation of the many great and precious blessings, both secular and religious, which our God has bestowed on us as a nation. Soldiers, when called forth, as our gathering hosts now are, are eminently the defenders of their country's rights; and to them, in a special sense, it belongs to play the men, or to act magnanimously and bravely in defence of their people and their possessions.

The true soldier is not influenced mainly by any considerations of personal advantage; he is not a pirate, ready to kill in order to plunder,—a savage, regardless of all the restraints of reason and humanity, thirsting for slaughter and revenge,—but he acts from a high sense of duty, and repels force by force, as the only means of saving his country from the hands of her enemies, of re-establishing peace on the foundation of justice, and of securing to its people, both present and prospective, the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. The soldier should be a man of uncorruptible patriotism, a man of sterling integrity and honor, in whom the highest style of bravery is tempered with humanity and the fear of God. In the army, no countenance should be given to profanity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, drinking, lewdness, or any of those practices which degrade humanity and provoke the wrath of Heaven. The soldier, going forth to battle, surely has reason to be thoughtful and prayerful, to be truly religious, and ever ready to die the death of the righteous. God grant that our citizen soldiers, here ready to march to the scene, it may be, of deadly conflict, may all first present themselves as living sacrifices unto Him in whose hand is the temporal and eternal destiny of every human being.

and heartily enlist in the service of the glorious Captain of salvation! Then their highest interests will be secure, for their lives will be hid with Christ in God.

The idea that religious principle is incompatible with martial heroism, is most absurd. It is alike contrary to reason and to fact. See that daring youth, afterwards the most warlike king of Israel going forth single-handed to fight, in the presence of two great armies, with Philistia's mightiest champion! What is his reply to the insolent speech of this proud mortal?—"Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied.—This day will the Lord deliver thee into my hand; and I will give the carcasses of the hosts of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air and to the wild beasts of the earth, that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." And so it was. See Hezekiah, when invaded by the formidable and seemingly overwhelming hosts of the haughty king of Assyria, bowing low before the throne of the Most High,—hear him importunately crying: "O Lord our God, save us from his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that Thou art the Lord, and Thou only." This prayer was granted, and the insolent blasphemer, with all his hosts, utterly confounded. Look at the immortal WASHINGTON, serious in conversation, wise in counsel, strict in morals, fervent in his supplications to Heaven for direction and prosperity in conducting the armies of his country through the revolutionary struggle, but absolutely firm in authority, and to his enemies terrible in battle. See HAVELOCK, that veteran British general in the East, now, like a minister of the gospel, exhorting and praying with his thoroughly disciplined regiment, and then rushing upon his foes with an impetuosity and energy which it was impossible to withstand.

But I know not that all history furnishes a more illustrious example of the fact we now have in view, than is to be seen in the case of OLIVER CROMWELL and his army,—who acted such a signal part in the civil war which raged in England two hundred years ago. He commanded the Parliamentary forces, in opposition to those of the king, and fought to secure to his countrymen their right to the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty. He was a man openly religious, on all occasions acknowledging the authority of the Divine oracles, and his entire confidence in God. His soldiers were selected from the middle class of the people, with special reference to good morals and entire devotion to the cause in which he was engaged. They were a religious army, in which there was much praying, exhorting, preaching and singing of psalms: but in which, at the same time, the strictest military discipline was regularly maintained. Says a celebrated historian: "That which chiefly distinguished the army of Cromwell from other armies, was the austere morality and the fear of God which prevaded all ranks. It is acknowledged by the most zealous royalists that in that singular camp no oath was heard, no drunkenness or gambling seen, and that, during the long dominion of the soldiery, the property of the peaceable citizen, and the honor of woman, were held sacred."

What would you expect of an army thus constituted, thus acting on religious principle and in the fear of God? I should expect what the historian proceeds to state: "In war this strange force was irresistible. The stubborn courage characteristic of the English people, was by the system of Cromwell at once regulated and stimulated. Other leaders have maintained order as strict. Other leaders have inspired their followers with zeal as ardent. But in his camp alone, the most rigid discipline was found in company with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanaticism of crusaders. From the time when the army was remodeled to the time when it was disbanded, it never found, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, an enemy who could stand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties, sometimes contending against three-fold odds, not only never failed to conquer, but never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them. They at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence."

May such strict morality, such confidence in God, combined with the highest style of heroism, receive a fresh illustration in the noble bearing of our Bradford Guards, and of all the forces contending for our national existence.—You, gentlemen, officers and soldiers, may be called to the performance of very painful services; to destroy, it may be, a great amount of valuable property belonging to the Union, to save it from falling into the hands of our enemies; to shoot down infuriated mobs, to aid in burning down or cutting a broad way through rebellious cities; in shooting down the hosts who are determined to seize our Capital and trample our national banner under their feet; but we trust you will bravely attempt whatever duty may demand. It is a painful consideration that those with whom you are to contend are our own countrymen, whose sires acted with ours in achieving the independence and establishing the Constitution which these degenerate sons are now seeking to destroy.—But if, in the silence of night, one breaks into your house for the purpose of robbery and murder, or seizes you by the throat and attempts to run his sword through your body, of what consequence is it to you whether he is your countryman or a foreigner, whether he does it in sudden anger or conscientiously? He places himself in the attitude of an enemy, and as such must be treated. We would gladly be at peace with those who have risen up against us. Our Government has ever been ready to secure to them every right and privilege guaranteed by the Federal Constitution; we deeply sympathize with the loyal citizens in the disloyal States, and are exceedingly sorry to do any thing to distress them; but to consent that a minority may govern the nation,—that the right of free speech,

either in Congress or out of it, shall be denied us,—that slavery shall be indefinitely extended and made national,—that any and every State which choses may secede from the Union, and seize on all the public property within its reach, without any effort of the President to enforce the laws of Congress against treason, insurrection and robbery,—is what we cannot do.—Peace on such terms is more to be deprecated than civil war. Let us, then, stand firmly, and act like men who know their rights and know how to defend them. Let us,—let the entire mass of loyal citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—re-utter in thunder-tones the declaration of the resolute and immortal JACKSON,—a declaration made by him some thirty years ago, when South Carolina first rose in rebellion: "The Union must and shall be preserved,—peaceably, if we can; but forcibly, if we must!"

It may be that some of you, beloved friends, will fall in battle, or be cut off by mob violence, or accident, or sickness, and will never return to the pleasant homes and beloved relatives and friends whom you are now leaving; it may be that in case you should all live to return, as we trust you may some of the loved ones, whom you will remember so fondly, will not be here to embrace you and rejoice at your coming.—These are events alike beyond human knowledge and human control. The path which we are to tread, the joys and sorrows which in this life await us, are all involved in darkness. Act wisely, and bravely, and without undue anxiety calmly leave the issue with Him, "who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will." Be assured we will be kind to your families, remember you fervently in our daily prayers, and do what may be in our power to sustain the great and good cause for which you have manifested such willingness to lay down your lives.

Having thus respectively performed our duty, it becomes us all to say, with the old warrior, Job: "AND THE LORD DO THAT WHICH SEEMETH HIM GOOD." He who guides the planets in their revolutions, and causes the seasons to succeed each other in their order, who does His will in the armies of heaven above, also controls the affairs of nations, and raises them to power and distinction, or casts them down and destroys them at His pleasure. To us, His counsels, save as by His word or providence revealed, are inscrutable. Often His way is in the sea, and His footsteps not known. Whether He will cause the thunder-clouds which hang over our nation to explode with blasting and most destructive effect, or to discharge their lightning harmlessly and give place to the returning sunshine of prosperity,—whether He will suffer the rebels to proceed to more outrageous acts, or will bless the strenuous efforts now making to suppress the insurrection and to support the Government,—whether our national banner is destined to be trailed in the dust, and be succeeded by that of the palmetto and rattlesnake, or is still to be borne aloft and respected as aforetime, not only at home, but on the remotest seas and in all foreign lands,—whether we are to sink amid the tumultuous waves of revolution to rise no more, or are still to maintain a high and honorable standing among the nations,—and what will be the result on the seceding States, whether slavery, as they intend, shall be firmly established and more widely extended than ever before, or its utter extinction by this insane movement shall be precipitated, and, sooner than the most hopeful have dared to expect, liberty shall be proclaimed through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof,—are questions which it is impossible for the wisest, the most far seeing among men, with any well-grounded confidence, to answer. But we may rest assured that Jehovah will reign, and do all His pleasure. "The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea." "He will cause the wrath of man to praise Him, and all things to work together for good to them that love Him." He will execute His holy purposes respecting both individuals and nations, and fill the whole earth with the most illustrious displays both of His justice and mercy. Let us, then, whether at home or abroad, whether occupied in peaceful pursuits, or called to the field of battle, aim to perform our whole duty, courageously and manfully, and submit the result entirely to His infinite wisdom and goodness. Blessed, forever blessed, are all they who put their trust in Him. While we feel deeply for our country, and pray and labor earnestly for its peace and prosperity, let us not fail to confess it is both right and desirable that the Lord should do that which seemeth Him good. Let us not fail to lift up our united voices, with that of the enraptured Psalmist, saying, "Be thou exalted, O God, above the heavens, and thy glory above all the earth."

On the occasion of the delivery of this Discourse, the Guards appeared in uniform, but without arms, and sat together in the body of the house. There was a great gathering of the people from Bradford and the neighboring towns, present. The Company left May 2d, for their place of rendezvous at Rutland, and thence proceeded to Fortress Monroe, Va.,—where Benjamin Underwood died, of sickness, May 20th, 1861.

The following are the names, the ages and residences of the members of the Company, arranged in the order of their height:

Names.	*Residence.*	*Age.*
D. K. Andross, Captain, - -	Bradford,	37
J. B. Peckett, Jr., 1st Lieutenant,	"	38
R. Farnham, 2d Lieutenant,	"	31
J. C. Stearns, 3d Lieutenant,	"	30
C. B. Leach, 1st Sergeant,	"	31
E. A. Kilbourne, 2d Sergeant,	"	25
M. G. Beard, 3d Sergeant,	"	27
P. S. Chamberlin, 4th Sergeant,	"	28
C. T. Blodgett, 1st Corporal,	"	21
J. B. W. Prichard, 2d Corporal,	"	21
J. W. Kelley, 3d Corporal,	"	30
E. W. Robie, 4th Corporal,	"	27
Alijah Farr, - -	Bradford, - -	23
Jason R. Bixby, -	Topsham, -	23
Ezra Clark, - -	Newbury, - -	18

Names.	*Residence.*	*Age.*
P. S. Palmer,	Thetford,	26
J. L. Rush,	Holland,	23
J. B. Brooks,	West Westminster,	21
A. J. Young,	Topsham,	26
D. G. Child,	Fairlee,	24
C. E. Peters,	Manchester, N. H.,	25
Benjamin Underwood,	Bradford,	23
Orrin Lufkin,	"	35
W. N. Jewell,	Washington,	25
A. J. McFarland,	Corinth,	19
George P. Moore,	Bradford,	19
John Norcross,	"	20
J. B. Sawyer,	Topsham,	33
A. H. Stover,	Rockford, Me.,	29
George W. Norcross,	Washington,	20
A. D. Heath,	Topsham,	22
Robert Meservey,	Newbury,	22
Joseph McCallom,	Bradford,	23
D. M. Lufkin,	"	18
John B. Corliss,	"	23
Thomas W. Dickey,	Topsham,	26
O. B. Brown,	"	28
John Putnam,	Fairlee,	22
F. E. Davis,	Bradford,	28
N. Ayers Avery,	Newbury,	18
Nelson Lupeer,	Bradford,	23
L. A. Andross,	"	19
L. D. Mattoon,	Vershire,	23
E. A. Wilcox,	Newbury,	21
F. M. Bagley,	Topsham,	19
S. E. Howes,	Chelsea,	19
Frederick Gould,	W. R. Junction,	19
R. W. Chamberlin,	South Newbury,	25
T. A. Brock,	"	19
H. M. Chase,	Lyme, N. H.,	22
D. S. Clark,	Bradford,	20
George W. Flanders,	"	21
Stephen S. Taylor,	"	22
E. G. Flanders,	"	26
A. E. Gitchell,	"	36
George E. Woods,	"	20
Charles N. Martin,	"	23
Nat Robie,	"	26
C. C. Wright,	"	33
Dennis Buckley,	"	26
H. S. Blanchard,	"	26
Daniel Moulton,	Corinth,	18
G. A. Johnson,	South Newbury,	19
Charles T. McKillips,	Bradford,	18
D. N. Flanders,	"	23
H. P. Williams,	Piermont, N. H.,	20
H. D. Prescott,	West Fairlee,	22
George Lougee,	Fairlee,	20
John Eastman,	"	19
Philander Lougee,	Thetford,	18
Thomas Preu,	Bradford,	32
L. M. Tubbs,	Topsham,	32
Moses Gelo,	Bradford,	24
G. J. Gaffield,	"	24
B. Cowdry,	"	19
M. A. Davis,	"	22
A. B. Davis,	"	24
Albert E. Page,	Hill, N. H.,	20
D. F. Skinner,	Bradford,	18
Charles Woods,	"	22
F. H Frary,	"	21
E. A. Howard,	Newbury,	24

MUSIC.

Thomas L. Tucker,	Newbury,	46
George R. Morris,	Orford, N. H.,	33

EMILY R. PAGE

contributed, in 1858, one of the most pleasing clusters of poems in the Vermont Poets and Poetry, and, in 1860, also, for the revised edition of the same work, for which Mr. Gleason wrote an accompanying note: "Miss Page is too well known, in her native State, to require any extended mention. It is sufficient to say, she was born on the beautiful banks of the Connecticut, in Bradford, Vermont, and passed her childhood under the suggestive shadows of the "dear old bridge" she has so gracefully immortalized in the familiar and well-known poem which we give below. She is at present connected, editorially, with one of the prominent weekly papers of Boston."

We had a felicitous letter, that was peculiarly graceful, from Miss Page, after the issue of the first volume of the Poets, and a few scattering notes for two to three years after, all graceful, all kind, on silk paper, in a hand flowing, airy as the paper. In one of these notes she speaks of being the poetical editress of all of Gleason's publications; in another, of great weariness,—saying her poems, now, and all her work had to be done in bed. Afterward, we heard she had died. Of her early life we know little. We have been told her family was poor, and she the child of a widow.

She grew up shy and reserved with her own neighborhood people, but had the honor, while yet living, to be one of two, only, recognized by Mr. Dana, as poets in Vermont, and admitted to his compilation of the "Household Poets of the World." Her "Haunted" published in both volumes of the "Vermont Poets," is, perhaps, her finest poem. And her Mabel—is it not her own conscious shadow on the page? In all that fell from her pen there is grace, but, always, the shadow of one walking near the Valley.

I do not know her age. I have been disappointed in not receiving a biography of her from Bradford. But she died while yet in the pride of her life between, I should think, twenty-five and thirty-five. I know not even, whether her grave is in Bradford,—though I think it is. But she was the fairest and first poet-child not only of Bradford, but that Orange County ever produced.—*Ed*

THE OLD BRIDGE.

BY EMILY R. PAGE.

Bowered at either arching entrance,
By a wilderness of leaves
Clustering o'er the slant old gables
And the brown and mossy eaves,
Is the dear old bridge, which often,
Often in the olden time,
Echoed to our infant foot-falls
And our voices' ringing chime.

Where, from out the narrow windows,
We have watched the day go down,
Till the air was full of twilight,
Soft, and shadowy and brown;
Till the river, gliding past us,
Gloom upon its bosom wore,
And the shadows, deep and deeper,
Crept along the winding shore;
Till the pale young moon grew brighter,
And the silver-footed night
Scattered stars along the pathway
Of the eve's departing flight.

O, the dear old bridge has echoed
To the tread of many feet,
Whose sweet music long has slumbered,
Muffled in the winding-sheet!
Many voices, too, have sounded,
Clear and soft, and full of song,
Like the ripple of a bird-note,
All the ringing roof along.

But the silent angel hushed them,
Many weary years agone;
Yet an echo, 'mong its arches,
Seemeth still to linger on.
And, as now within its shadow
I am sitting all alone,
Flows the river down beneath me,
With a sad and ceaseless moan,
As if grieving for the lost ones,—
They who listened long ago,
Leaning from the narrow window,
To the light waves' lulling low.

And the elm trees, swaying softly,
Let their shadowy dimness fall
Far on in the frowning columns,
And along the darkened wall;
Like the shadows which have drifted
From the death-damps of the tomb,
Wrapping up my glad young spirit
In the mantle of their gloom.

And the golden fingered sunbeams,
Sifting through the broken roof,
Weave upon the dusty flooring,
Here and there, their shimmering woof;
Seeming like the golden vista,
Where my hopes reposed secure,
When the dew of life's young morning
On my heart lay fresh and pure.

Now, though years have swept me onward,
Down the hurrying tide of time,
Leaving childhood far behind me
Like a pleasant matin chime;
Yet, from youth's deserted gardens,
I am gathering up the flowers
Whose sweet fragrance floateth to me,
Cheering all the languid hours.

For again the shining pageant
Of the long-forgotten past,
Floats before me with no shadow
O'er its sunny surface cast.
I forget the many grave-mounds
Which lie dark and cold between;
For the silver lining, only,
Of the frowning cloud is seen.

With the sun-light round about me,
Bright and glad as long ago,
And the river down beneath me,
With its soft continuous flow,—
With the old familiar places
All about me every where,—
Come again the pleasant faces
That made earth so bright and fair;
And, as then, each passing cloudlet
Seems to wear a golden edge,
As I muse within the shadows
Falling from the dear old bridge.

MABEL.

BY EMILY R. PAGE.

Mabel, with the early hours,
Gathered morning's dewy flowers;
Mabel, in the growing day,
With her treasures tripped away.

Dancing through the shadow deep,
O'er the wild and down the steep,
Chased by many an elfish beam,
On and on her footsteps gleam.

In the pleasant meadow, too,
Making paths along the dew,
Twin feet patter up and down,—
Little feet, so bare and brown.

Soon the river by her flows,
Singing, singing, as it goes;
And the maiden bends to trace
In the blue her dimpled face.

Dimness o'er the mirror steals,
As a ripple's tiny wheels
Broaden till the circles wide
Kiss the shore on either side.

Born of but a fallen leaf
From fair Mabel's flowery sheaf,
Whirl the ripples, laughing by,
Drifting downward, till they die.

But, far down the sunny stream,
Mabel sees the leaflet gleam;
Floating, like the foam on wine,
Through the shadow and the shine.

And the maiden laughs, and flings
Blossoms from her garland rings;
Watching as each starry spray
On the wave is borne away.

Still she scatters,—lilies white,
Pathing all the stream with light,—
Pansies wild, with dreamy eyes,
And violets blue as April skies.

Still she scatters, till, agleam,
All her flowers are on the stream;
And she laughs to see how swift
Down the tide the blossoms drift!

But a moment, and they grow
Dimmer, dimmer, as they go;
And the water's ceaseless flight
Bears them from her wondering sight!

Where they vanished down the blue,—
Lost in distance to her view,
Mabel looks, but only sees
Shadows floating from the trees!

Mabel calls, and bids the wave
Bring again the flowers she gave;
Mabel weeps—but tears nor grief
Give her back her flowery sheaf.

Yet she weeps and calls;—but back,
Up the river's silver track,
As the stream keeps on and on,
Comes the haunting echo—*gone*.

Life, young life, is crowned with flowers,
In its early morning hours.
Yet we laugh and lightly sing
As with lavish hand we fling,

(While our hearts keep careless chime),
On the whirling tide of time,
All their beauty, fresh and bright,
To be wafted from our sight!

Then we call; but wasted hours,
Like fair Mabel's scattered flowers,
Only ring a mournful knell,
As fades the ripple where they fell.

Then we weep; but never back
To our youth's deserted track
Can we gather life's sweet flowers,
Scattered in its morning hours!

BE NOT WEARY.

BY EMILY B. PAGE.

Laughing, down the misty valleys
Where the morning faintly falls,
Go the sowers, in life's Spring-time,
Scattering where the spirit calls.
But, while yet the dew is weeping
From the flowers along the way,
They are pausing—spent with labor,
Ere the noon-tide of the day.
Be not weary, Spring-time sowers,
Through the valleys' level sweep,—
If ye be but faithful doers,
In the Autumn ye shall reap.

When the heavenward lark uprising
On the air her matin leaves,
In life's field swart hands are busy,
Binding up the golden sheaves.
Up and up the sun is climbing,
And the day grows faint with heat,
And along the harvest meadows
Faltering fall the reapers' feet.
Be not weary, sturdy gatherers
Of the full and golden store;
In the season that is coming
Ye can sow nor reap, no more.

Ye who keep on Zion's mountain
Watch, to tell us of the night;
Who, in Truth's victorious army,
Battle bravely for the right;
Ye who stand on life's proud summit,
Whence your way lies down and down,
'Mong the shadows of the valley
Where Earth's empty echoes drown;
Ye who struggle,—ye who suffer,
Be not weary doing good;
Ye shall wear the shining garments
That are fitting angelhood.

BRAINTREE.

BY MISS M. M. NICHOLS.*

Braintree is situated in the S. W. part of Orange County, lat. 43° 58′, long. 4° 19′ W. —bounded N. by Roxbury and Brookfield, E. by Randolph, S. by Rochester, and W. by Granville, and originally contained an area of 36 square miles. The surface of the land is uneven, there being several eminences which have received different names, viz. Belcher Hill, in the northern part of the town, so called from its former owner, Samuel Belcher; Nevins' Hill, named from Alfred Nevins, who formerly lived at its base, also in the northern part of the town, and which is the highest point: south of these, Oak Hill, named from the oaks growing upon it: and, about the center of the town, quite an eminence which the surveyors called Quaker Hill, because here they ate dinner with their hats on. Also, in the west of the town, a range of mountains known as the Rochester and Granville Range. The timber is maple, beech, hemlock, spruce, &c.

The third branch of White River flows through the western part of the township. Ayers' and Mill brooks water the eastern section, and, a little north of the center of the town, is Mud pond, which covers more than 100 acres, abounding in trout. There is also a pretty natural curiosity in this town, one mile north of the Center meeting-house. "It is a remarkable rocking-stone, of mica slate highly metamorphosed with sprinklings of granite and numerous veins of quartz running through it. It is 49 feet in circumference, 14½ feet long, and 7 feet high, and is so nicely poised as to enable a man to rock it with his hand." (See Hager's Geology of Vermont.)

This town was not inhabited by the Indians at the time of its settlement. Deer, bears, wolves and other wild animals, roamed unmolested through the forest, and bears are

* It should be stated, on account of the brevity of this history, that another had engaged to prepare it, and, failing to so do, Miss. Nichols was only engaged when the time for collecting and writing out the records of the town was well nigh past.—*Ed.*

yet occasionally found—a dam and her two cubs being killed only 3 years ago, a little east of Nevins' Hill.

SETTLEMENT.

Braintree was granted October, 1780, and chartered Aug. 1, 1781, by Governor Chittenden, to Jacob Spear, Levi Davis and their associates, 65 in number, most of whom were residents of old Braintree and Sutton, Mass.: hence the town received the name of Braintree.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTER OF BRAINTREE.

"We do by these presents in the name and by the authority of the freemen of the State of Vermont, give and grant the tract of land hereafter described and bounded, unto the said Jacob Spear, Levi Davis and their associates, as follows, viz., James Brackett, David Holbrook, Stephen Penniman, Ebenezer Brackett, Samuel Brackett, Job Brackett, Daniel Newcomb, William Brackett, Joseph Richards, Joseph Allen, Ebenezer Weston, Isaac Niles, Samuel Spear, Henry Brackett, James Brackett, Jr., Charles Brackett, Eli Hayden, Reuben Coates, Joseph Hulet, Isaac Spear, Jr., Samuel Spear, Jr., Joseph Spear, James Holbrook, Jonathan Holbrook, Nathan Leonard, Ephraim Wales, Thomas Wales, Samuel Wales, Moses Holbrook, Caleb Holbrook, Benjamin Hayden, Benjamin Hayden, Jr., Zeba Hayden, Thomas Hayden, Ezra Wells, Thomas Chittenden, William Ward, David Davis, Ephraim Mann, Benjamin Mann, Thomas French, Nathaniel Spear, Isaac Spear, Edward Putnam, Peter Putnam, Andrew Elliot, John Elliot, Jonathan Woodbury, Archelaus Putnam, John King, John Putnam, Reuben Davis, Bartholomew Hutchinson, Jonathan Holman, Samuel Harwood, William King, Thomas Harlack, Edward Lewis, Daniel Holman, Elijah Galusha, Noah Chittenden and William Emerson: which together with the five following rights reserved to the several uses in the manner following, to include the whole of said township:

One right for the use of a Seminary or College. One right for the use of County Grammar School in this State. Lands to the amount of one right to be and remain for settlement of a minister and ministers of the Gospel in said township forever. Lands to the amount of one right for the support of the general worship of God in said township. And lands to the amount of one right for the support of an English school or schools in said township."

The first proprietors' meeting, of which there is any record, was held at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 6, 1783: "According to an advertisement in public print in order to form into a body for the purpose of settling the township of Braintree, Vt."—James Brackett was elected moderator, David Holbrook, proprietors' clerk, and Jacob Spear and Jona. Holman, a committee to lay out the rights in said township. Voted, this committee should be allowed 4 shillings and six pence per day for each of them, they finding their own horses. Voted to raise 18s. on each single right to defray the expenses of laying out said town

The town was laid out in three divisions. The town was surveyed by Ebenezer Waters and his assistants, Jona. Holman, Samson Nichols and Jacob Spear.

Nov. 10, 1824, ten lots from the S. W. corner of the town were annexed by the legislature to Rochester. The first proprietors' meeting held in the town was Sept. 19, 1786; in which they made choice of James Brackett, chairman; Elijah French, clerk; Jacob Spear, treasurer; Samson Nichols, collector.

The rocks and stones of the town are very different in the different sections. In the northern part, a vein of the serpentine marble; in the east, clay, slate and limestone: a vein a little more than half a mile in width, through the middle of the town from north to south, is granite; in the western part, talcose, schist and gold in alluvium is found.—Hematite is also found in several places.

In the summer of 1853, while breaking up a piece of land, Dea. J. S. Nichols upturned four teeth of some mammoth animal—two double and two front—being more than four inches long and one wide.

According to tradition, in the year 1755, James Ayers, a deserter of New England, acting as guide to the French and Indians was taken in this town and hung near the stream which has since borne the name of Ayers' Brook.

The first settlement was made in February, 1785. Silas Flint, with his family consisting of his wife and five children: four sons, Asahel, Phineas, Rufus and Silas, and one daughter, afterward the wife of Nathaniel Hutchinson. Mr. Flint was a native of Hampton, Ct. He settled in the east part of the town, and to his wife the proprietors voted to give 100 acres of land, she being the first woman who entered the town. Among the early settlers (the first 10 years) were Jacob Spear, William Ford, Henry Brackett, Solomon Holman, Stephen Fuller and Sam'l Spear, who settled on the Branch. On the hill were Samson Nichols, Isaac Nichols, Elijah French, Ebenezer White, Samuel Harwood, Samuel

Bass, Nathaniel Spear and Reuben Partridge.

In the east part were James Kinney, and Nathaniel and John Hutchinson.

FIRST THINGS, GENERALLY.

The first chopping was done in 1778, by Reuben Spaulding of Roxbury, near where the Vermont Central Rail Road passes, in Randolph.

1779. The charter petitioned for—the petitioners for Roxbury, Northfield and Braintree being the same.

1784. The proprietors voted to give Mr. James Brackett the 133d right, provided he would build a mill on the same within one year. This mill was built on the Branch near where Ira Ford now lives.

1785. First wheat raised by Silas Flint and Samuel Bass. June 2d, Hiram Bass, first child born in town and received the gift of 100 acres of land from the proprietors, upon which he lived until his death, Sept. 6, 1868.

Prior to 1788, first framed house built by Henry Brackett, and is now standing, occupied by Col. Rufus Hutchinson.

1788. April 7th, first town meeting held, at the house of Henry Brackett: Asa Edgerton, of Randolph, a county justice, moderator, Elijah French, elected town-clerk and treasurer. The first school was also taught in this year, by Samson Nichols, in a log-house built by John King, on what is now called the Kidder lot.

1789. March 10th, Elijah French, chosen first justice, and a vote taken to build the first bridge over the Branch, near where Levi Spear now lives. Jacob Spear, Stephen Fuller and Eben White were appointed committee to superintend the building of said bridge. "Voted to raise 20£ to build said bridge, to be paid in wheat at 5s., rye at 4s., and Indian corn at 3s. per bushel; or work it out at 4s. per day, boarding themselves."

"September, this year, in town-meeting, voted, that notifications for town-meetings be put up at Mr. Henry Brackett's house, and also on a beech tree at the S. E. corner of Lot No. 16, in the 1st division."

1790. January 7th, first marriage; Asahel Flint and Betsey King, by Elijah French, justice of the peace. Feb. 4th, first death, that of Nathan Kinney, aged 39 years.

The town was divided this year into three school districts. There are 13 school districts now in town (1869) and 272 scholars between 4 and 18.

1791. March 27th, Isaac Nichols, the first representative elected.

Voted to give a bounty of sixpence on each apple-tree that shall be transplanted into an orchard: no bounty to be given for less than 25, or more than 100 trees.

1793. Nathaniel Spear erected mills on mill-brook. 1793 or '94, the first school-house built near where the Congregational house now stands, a vote being taken to make it the place for holding the annual town meetings.

1794. Dr. Ithamer Tilden, first physician, moved in about this time.

1795. First store kept by Col. John French.

1799. Aug. 14th, the first religious society organized, Congregational.

1814. Mills built on Ayer's brook.

1835. First post-office established: L. S. Goodno, P. M. This office was first established in the village now called Peth, and called Braintree P. O. It was afterward removed to East Braintree, otherwise known as Snowsville.

There is no record at the post-offices when they were established, or any list of P. Ms. There must have been one established about that time, if not before, at the Branch, in the west part of the town.

The first lawyer, Robins Densmore, about the year 1835.

1869. Oct. 1st, Rev. Ammi Nichols, aged 88 years, and Capt. Samuel Harwood, aged 91 years, are the only survivors of the original settlers.

MR. SAMUEL BASS

moved from Braintree, Mass., in the year 1785. He settled a little east of Quaker Hill and erected a commodious dwelling which is now standing and occupied by Apollos Sharp, having undergone extensive repairs. His family consisted of 6 boys and 3 girls, viz. William, Moses, Samuel, Peter, Seth and Hiram who was the first child born in town, Betsey, Sarah and Anna. All but Samuel and Sarah have lived in town. There are now living Betsey, the wife of Capt. Sam'l Harwood, Anna the wife of Joseph Flint and Sarah the wife of Micah Mann; Moses was the "odd one" of the family and it is stated that he was never known to give a direct answer by yes or no to any question whatever. Two men laid a bet that they could ask him a question and get an answer by yes or no, accordingly they repaired to his house and finding him making preparations for butchering, propounded

the following question: "Are you going to kill your hogs to-day?" to which he replied "I've got to catch 'em first." This is only a sample of his eccentricity. All of his father's large family have lived to an advanced age. Samuel Bass and his wife Elizabeth were two of the eight original members of the Congregational church. He received the appointment of deacon, which title and office he retained till death.

NATHANIEL SPEAR,

formerly of Braintree, Mass., came into town in the year 1790; in 1793, erected mills on Spear's brook; was a prominent man among the early settlers; of a very independent spirit, and, on the whole, rather eccentric.

It is related of him that being obliged to go to Boston for his annual supplies, he drove thither a horse and an ox. When he returned he was asked, "Well, Mr. Spear, what did the people of Boston think of you to appear thus —having your horse and ox together?" To which he replied, "Why, I was the admiration of every wise man, and the sport of every fool." Probably, among the early settlers of the town none of their posterity have amassed so much wealth as have the descendants of Mr. Nathaniel Spear.

SNOWSVILLE.

In the year 1812 Jeremiah Snow came into town to attend the mill of Nathaniel Spear. After being there 2 years, he moved into the north eastern part of the town, on Allen's brook; and, in 1814, built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on that stream.

Messrs. Stephen and Selah Benton also settled here. The site being favorable for building, houses were put up, and in 1840 the limits and bounds were established, giving the place the name of Snowsville, from Jeremiah Snow, who lived there formerly. It has, at present, a store, the Braintree post-office, a saw-mill and hotel,—Nathaniel Hutchinson, the second male child born in town, being the proprietor,—several mechanics' shops, and a town-house, built in 1852.

PETH.*

A little east of the center of the town, on Spear's brook is quite a collection of houses, which place has received the universal appellation of Peth. This name was given as a retort to a student from that place, calling him the peth of the town. There were formerly on this brook 2 saw-mills and a grist-mill, built by Nathaniel Spear in 1793, clover-mill, clothing works, &c. A P. O. was established here in 1835, called Braintree. At present there is a saw-mill and mechanic's shops, a chemical cabinet, &c.

The people who settled in the northern portion of the town were mostly from Connecticut: hence that part is now called CONNECTICUT CORNER.

TOWN CLERKS.

Elijah French from 1788 to 1799; John French, 1799—1807; Jonathan Bass, 1807—1809; Ammi Nichols, 1809—1847; John S. Nichols since 1847.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Isaac Nichols, 1791, 1792, '94, '98; John French, 1795—1797; John Hutchinson, 1799, 1801—'04, '06—'08, '10, '11, '17, '22, '24; Isaac Nichols, Jr., 1800, '36; Lyman Kidder, 1805, '12—'14, '16, '19, '20, '26; Jonathan Bass, 1809, '29; William Ford, Jr., 1815, '18, '21, '23, '25, '28; Rufus Hutchinson, 1827, Seth Riford, 1830, '31; Daniel Waite, Jr. 1832, '33; Nathan Harwood, 1834, '35; Elijah Flint, 1837, '42, '53, '54; Charles Brackett, 1838, '40; John Waite, 1839, '60, '61, Jabez Smith, 1841; Ira Kidder, 1843, '44; Joseph Riford, 1845, '50; John S. Nichols. 1848, '49; Whitman Howard, 1851, '52; Avery Fitts, 1855, '56; Ira Mann, 1862, '63; Jacob A. Spear, 1864, '65; J. P. Cleveland, 1866, '67; William C. Holman, 1868, '69.

LAWYERS.

Edwin Flint, now in Lacrosse, Wis., chief justice; Jefferson P. Kidder, Robins Densmore, John B. Hutchinson, S. Minot Flint, Hiram Spear, Alvin Barry, W. H. Nichols, S. G. P. Craig, died in Louisiana, (see military record,) and B. F. Chamberlain, all of whom were natives of the town with the exception of Esqs. Densmore and Chamberlain.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ithamer Tilden, Dr. Joseph Dubois, Dr. George Weld, Dr. Samuel Thayer, Dr. S. W. Thayer, of Burlington, a native of this town; Drs. Sam'l Craig, B. F. Rickard, H. D. Hodge, D. D. Davis; L. & E. Parmalee, dentists.

COLLEGIATES.

Jeremiah Flint, W. H. Nichols, Edward Randall and Elbridge Gerry, of Middlebury

*More traffic was there carried on, at that time, than in any other town in the vicinity; also, on the first day of November, it was the custom of the people to carry all their extra produce there and drive their cattle, for the purpose of settling the debts accrued during the year.

College; Edwin Flint, Washington Pratt, John B. Hutchinson and Allen Weld, of the Vermont University (Burlington); John Hutchinson, Dartmouth; A. M. Nichols, Hudson, Ohio; Ludovicus Parmalee, Joseph Huntington and Judson Huntington, unknown.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

Judson Huntington, now in Washington, D. C., Joseph Huntington, deceased, Jonathan Tilson, now of Hingham, Mass., Ludovicus Parmalee, now of New York City, *Baptist;* Lazarus Riford, now of Chester, Vt., *Christian;* Elbridge Gerry, now of Portland, Oregon, *Congregational;* Edward Randall, now of Massachusetts, *Episcopal;* David Copeland, John Copeland, Edmund Copeland and Andrew Copeland, *Methodist.*

MINISTERS WHO HAVE RESIDED IN TOWN.

Elijah Huntington, —— Blood, —— Arnold, —— Robinson, Hiram Hodge, Geo. S. Chase, S. Woodbury, (now on the Branch,) *Baptist;* Elias Cobb, Christopher W. Martin, Leonard Wheeler, *Christian;* Aaron Cleveland, Ammi Nichols, Jeremiah Flint, Elbridge Knight, J. B. Griswold, *Congregational;** Jeremiah Snow, Jehiel Austin, Leonard Austin, *Methodist.*

* Among one of the early Congregationalist ministers of Orleans County that preached also in Braintree was a Rev. Mr. Rawson. From a fragment of an old journal in the possession of his son, editor of the "Yeoman's Record," while published at Irasburgh—we have this brief account of this early minister in Braintree:

Sept 20, 1813. Preparing for journey; took 6 dollars and 2 cents. . . . . .

Sept. 22. Slept at Mason's in Lime—Elijah very good Slept well.

23d. Lodged in Charleston.

24th. Breakfast at Westminster; dined at Brattleborough. . . . . .

25th. Breakfast in Orange. . . to Barre little before night. Spent Sabbath, Mr. Stone's; heard Mr. Thompson, from Ps. 33. . . . . .

27th. Mr. Stone carried me to Mr. Fisk's, N. Braintree, and to Mr. Warner's; staid all night.

28th, rode to Worcester, Mr. Taylor's.

29th, cold storm, at Br. Claflins.

Oct. 1st. Cloudy, rode with Col——, to Hopkinton found all well.

Dec. 11th, 1813. Saturday eve, read a sermon from Rev. 7. 1.

1. there are legal hypocrites. 2. and base, designing ones. 3. there are close painted hypocrites, who not only deceive others but themselves. 1st, a religious education will tend to deceive. 2d, lights and knowledge as to the doctrines of the gospel and way of salvation. 3d, gifts for edification of others.

Mr. Rawson, his son, has also five mss. sermons of his father more appropriate for the publications of the Vermont Congregational History or "Congregational

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Jefferson P. Kidder, 1852 and '53: removed from Braintree to Randolph, afterward to Minnesota, and then to Dacota, and was there elected chief judge.

SENATORS. Jefferson P. Kidder, 1847, '49; J. B. Hutchinson, 1851, '52, '57, '64, '65: was born in Braintree, removed to West Randolph, was a successful practitioner of law at that place until his death. (Randolph history should mention him.) John Waite, 1853, '55; James Hutchinson, Jr. 1868, '69.

ASSISTANT JUDGES. Ira Kidder, 1850; John Waite, 1852, '53, '58, '59; James Hutchinson, Jr., 1864, '65.

STATE'S ATTORNEY. S. Minot Flint from 1853 to '55.

JUDGE OF PROBATE. Randolph District J. B. Hutchinson from 1853 to '55.

HIGH BAILIFF. James P. Cleveland, Jr. 1862, '63.

SHERIFF. James P. Cleveland, Jr., 1866 and '67.

POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

1791, 221; 1800, 531; 1810, 850; 1820, 1033; 1830, 1209; 1840, 1332; 1850, 1228; 1860, 1228.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first Congregational sermon preached in town was by Elijah Brainard, of Randolph, at the house of Samson Nichols in the year 1788. The church was organized July 25, 1794, and consisted of the following members: Isaac Nichols, Dorcas Nichols, Samuel Bass, Elizabeth Bass, Reuben Partridge, Mary Partridge, Silas Coburn and Esther Coburn.

August 22, 1801, Isaac Nichols and Samuel Bass were chosen deacons; March, 1801, Rev. Aaron Cleveland was ordained pastor; April 22, 1802, dismissed. In May, 1802, Ammi Nichols united with the church, and in Sept. 23, was ordained as pastor, and continued till March 23, 1847, since which time there has been no settled pastor.

1810, February, Samson Nichols was chosen deacon; in 1827, Oct. 19, Abner Nichols; 1827, Oct. 19, Augustus Flint; 1822, —— Gilman Randall; 1835, Aug. 2, Gilman Vose and 1849, May 25, John S. Nichols.

Quarterly," than for our work, and of which the Rev. P. H. White says, "I have examined them with interest. The temperance sermon is of special historical value, showing, as it does, the state of ministerial opinion on that subject forty years ago." —*Ed.*

The first meeting-house, (the frame was erected about 1803) and it was completed and dedicated Sept. 23, 1807.

In 1846, the old meeting-house being much dilapidated, was taken down and a new one built on the same site, and is visible from several different towns. There have been in all 250 members. The present number is 41, four of whom are non-residents. From 1846 to 1853 the church was supplied by the following ministers: James Hobart, Truman Perrin, Geo. Butterfield, Elbridge Knight, A. S. Swift. In 1853 Rev. Ammi Nichols returned, since which time, except 2 years, supplied by Mr. J. B. Griswold, Mr. Nichols has been acting pastor, though at present they are without preaching.

MRS. DORCAS NICHOLS,

the mother of Rev. Ammi Nichols, one of the original members of the church, lived in town until the time of her death, which occurred in 1841, at the advanced age of 104 yrs. 10 mos. and 20 days.

Her century sermon was preached July 18, 1838, by Rev. Daniel Wild of Brookfield, at which time she retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. She was a woman of unusual amiability and a devoted Christian.

REV. AMMI NICHOLS

was born in Royalston, Mass, Aug. 10, 1781, son of Isaac and Dorcas (Sibley) Nichols, natives of Sutton, Mass., the youngest of ten children.

In the Winter of 1787, his parents removed to Bethel, Vt., and the following October came to Braintree. In those early days, about the second or third year after he came into town, there was great scarcity of food, on account of early frosts during the summer of the following year, from July till the wheat harvest, people felt hunger as never before, as related in his own words:

"During the months of July and August my older brothers were hired out in Bethel and other towns to obtain provisions for the family. None but my father, mother and myself were at home. My parents foresaw that in a few days we must be without food of any kind, unless something could be obtained from abroad; accordingly my father went to Randolph in quest of food. He was gone two days before he could obtain food of any kind. At last, out of a scanty allowance for his own large family, Mr. Jonah Washburn let him have three pecks of wheat, which he brought home just at night on his shoulders. In the morning of the same day my mother and I had eaten the last morsel in the house, and a scanty meal at that.

About noon with tears in my eyes, I said to my mother, I am hungry and am afraid we shall all starve. My mother's reply was, Oh no, I guess not. I hope your father will come home to-day and bring us something to eat. With a cheerful smile she added, Ammi, go down cellar and look around, you may find a potato. I went, and at length found the half of a large potato and returned with a light heart to my mother, who put it in the coals to roast. When done, I took it out, broke it open and said, mother you take half. She replied, Oh no my child, I can do well enough without any. This refusal occasioned a fresh gush of tears, for I felt it would add nothing to my comfort to live longer than she did. To save all the nourishment in the wheat which my father brought home, it was boiled and eaten in milk. This was our principal food till barley was raised. Untold privations fell to our lot for a number of years after, but nothing so extremely trying as above narrated."

At eleven years of age, by a billious fever, he lost partly the use of the right limbs. He attended district schools, such as they were, a part of the time till 18 years of age; taught 2 years both summer and winter; united with the church at the age of 21; commenced studying for the ministry with Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield; remained with him three months; next, for about two months, with Tilton Eastman, of Randolph; then, with the exception of three months each winter, spent in teaching with Stephen Fuller, of Vershire for 2 years, studied theology with Asa Burton. D. D., of Thetford, a little more than a year.—These privileges constituted all the training for the ministry. He was licensed to preach by the Orange Association Jan. 9, 1805; but not satisfied with his qualifications, went to Weymouth, Mass., and studied with Rev. Mr. Norton, pastor of the church at that place, and was employed by the church in Old Braintree to preach on the Sabbath; taught school and preached about 8 months, and was then appointed missionary by the Massachusetts Missionary Society and assigned Vermont and northern New York; spent 6 months in Elizabethtown, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Black river near Sackett's Harbor, Madrid,

N. Y., and Starksboro', Vt. The country being ever so sparsely settled, he often travelled 12 miles without finding a human habitation, and in one case 15 miles. Arrived at Braintree in December, preached on probation till ordained Sept. 23, 1807. Married Oct. 15, 1807, Eunice Bill, of Chaplin, Ct., who died May 16, 1861. In 1809 was appointed town clerk, which office he held till 1847.—He preached at Warren, Roxbury, Barnard and West Randolph at different times; one Sabbath per month at Bethel every fourth Sabbath for 3 years in succession, besides being pastor of this church. He also performed a mission under direction of the Vt. D. M. S. of a few weeks, and six weeks was an agent of the same society. In the summer of 1818, with a view to visit a brother in western New York, stopped at Clinton, was persuaded to take a mission of 6 weeks in Oneida Co.; thus relinquishing the visit. Mr. Nichols has performed 200 marriages in this town, beside those in other places. The revivals under his ministry have been first, in the summer and autumn of 1812; second, in the cold and dry summer of 1816; this revival was very extensive, the whole region sharing in its effects; the third was in 1820, less extensive: the fourth in 1831, which commenced in the summer and much religious interest was thereafter manifested for the two years following; the fifth was in the winter of 1865. The additions to the church under his pastoral care have been about 160.

In 1816 he went to Dover, Ill., where he remained 7 years; preached for five years all the time, and occasionally the remaining 2 years. During his stay a meeting-house was completed and not far from 60 additions made to the church. In 1853 he came by the way of Ohio to this place again, stopping there to visit a son. He arrived at Braintree May 13th. At the request of the people he commenced preaching here again, and continued to do so, except for one or two intervals occasioned by sickness, till September, 1865. He is now the patriarch of Vermont ministers, and, with one other, the only survivor of the original settlers of the town.

His family comprised seven sons, six of whom lived to manhood, and five are now living. He is now in his 89th year and, considering his always feeble body, retains his faculties both mental and physical to an unusual degree, being loved and honored by all

BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. SAMUEL WOODBURY.

In regard to the History of the Baptist church in Braintree, I can give only a very meagre outline, the records are so imperfect and the sources of information so limited. The church was constituted March 5, 1799. The first pastor was Rev. Elijah Huntington, who was ordained June 18, 1800, and labored here until his death, June 24, 1828. His age was 66 years. The meeting-house was built in the Summer of 1815. After the death of Elder Huntington, as he was called, the church had no settled minister for quite a number of years. Nevertheless they had preaching, a part of the time constantly, and a part of the time at intervals, by various ministers. The church had got very much reduced, and things were in a very dead condition, when it was revived again, the meeting-house repaired, (which had been for some time in a very dilapidated state,) a minister settled, &c. The date of this reconstruction is Nov. 5, 1859, on which day a church-meeting was held and a new start was taken. For this revival great credit is due to the Rev. Jonathan Tilson, of Hingham, Mass., who spent his early years in this vicinity, and has always had a great interest in this church. It was very much the result of his labors of love that this church was lifted up from its almost extinct condition. The church having got started once more, called a minister, Rev. H. D. Hodge, then preaching at Compton, N. H. The records say that he commenced his ministry here, in October, 1859. He labored here until the Fall of 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. George S. Chase, of Chester, N. H., who was installed as pastor, Feb. 14, 1867. He closed his labors, January, 1869. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Samuel Woodbury, who came here from New Boston, N. H. He commenced his labors, April 1, 1869. The number of members of the church, at present, is 63. So far as I can discover, the deacons have been, Zenas Thayer, William Chandler, and Earl S. Cushman. The two last named are the present incumbents. There have been others in the early history of the church, but who they were I do not know. Dea. Chandler began his service as deacon, January, 1832, and Dea. Cushman, March, 1861.

The Sabbath school was organized when the church was revived in 1859. The pres-

ent number of pupils is 60. There are 200 volumes in the library. In regard to the ministers who have gone out from this church, I can mention Joseph Huntington, now dead, once pastor at Williamstown, this State; Adoniram Judson Huntington, D. D., Professor in the Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Jonathan Tilson, of Hingham, Mass.; Wheelock Parmelee, D. D., of Jersey City, N. J.

There have been revivals of religion here in 1816, 1859, and in the Winters of 1866 and '67, along in the Winter. I should be glad to give the names of the original members, but the names are only all placed together in the records, so that I cannot distinguish the original members.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1815 a meeting-house was built, and in 1817 a church organized: as far as known, the original members Dea. Lyman Kidder, Dea. Abial Howard, Ruth Kidder, Polly Howard, Sally Waite, Henry Brown and wife, James Hutchinson and wife and Isaac Lothrop.

In 1821 this church was blessed with a revival: John Waite was a deacon of the church.

This society existed till 1852. Elder Benj. Putnam and Elder Christopher W. Martin were the only ministers who labored regularly for any length of time with this church.

In 1852 the church being much dilapidated and the society reduced in numbers, it was disbanded, and the house torn down.

REV. JONATHAN TILSON

was born in Randolph, near the West Village, Feb 16, 1818. He was the son of Josiah and Rhoda Tilson. When very young his parents removed to the first house in Braintree, west of West Randolph, where he had his home, during the years of his minority, and many times in after years, as long as it was retained in the family. He was blest with the care and example and love of the best of parents and the dearest of brothers and sisters and with the instruction and labors of the most worthy of pastors.

He had only the usual advantages of district schools, as they were then conducted: three months in the Winter and three or four in the Summer. During the Fall of 1836 and 1837, he had the privilege of attending the last half of the terms of select schools held in the school-house, near the home of the late Mr. Daniel Waite. A part of the Autumn of 1838 and 1839, he attended the academy in Randolph Centre. And this was all the opportunity he had for attending school, until April, 1844; when he went to Washington City, D. C., and commenced to fit for college. He entered Columbian College, near this city, the following September.

He commenced to teach school in Vermont when 17 years of age and taught 5 Winters, doing farm-work Summers. Late in the year 1840, he went to teach in Milton, Mass., where he remained 6 months, and then went to Randolph, Mass., where he taught 3 years —annual schools. The first year of his residence here, he was a teacher in the Sunday school and the last two he was superintendent of the school connected with the Baptist church, in that place. His day and Sabbath schools shared largely in a general revival of religion enjoyed in the year 1842. He was then urged to prepare for the ministry, as he had been, on other occasions, but declined.

He was hopefully converted to Christ on the 16th day of October 1838—just 4 months before he came to the age of majority. He had much difficulty to make up his mind which evangelical church to join and did not find a settlement of the question, until near the close of 1842. On the first day of January, 1843, he united with the First Baptist church in Randolph, Mass. From the time he had the evidence that he was a disciple of Jesus, he felt strong convictions that he ought to prepare to preach the gospel; but he preferred to be a religious teacher of children and youth. He feared that a woe would rest on him, if he did not go forward and, yet, his feelings kept him back. He spent many seasons of fasting and prayer, to ascertain God's will concerning him and the path of duty and, after long struggling with conscience and an inward "call," he came to the decision to go through college, if God would enable him to do so, without assistance from any one; and then if he should fail, as he was confident he would, he would frankly confess it, without involving any one else, and then resume the work of teaching; so that he might have a clear conscience, ever after, and not feel as some, he knew, who regretted through life, that they had not obeyed the "call divine." He was enabled to pass through his collegiate course of studies and was graduated July 12, 1848.

The question now came up afresh, "Does

God call to the sacred ministry?" The faculty of the college were urgent for him to teach, in the preparatory department of the college, for one quarter: he did so; but, all the time, Providence was calling another way. And, as soon as the term closed, he commenced his theological studies, under. Dr G. W. Samson, pastor of the E street Baptist church, Washington, and continued with him 2 years. Then he went to the Theological Institution, in Newton Mass. and entered the senior class and was graduated Aug. 27, 1851. He was free from debt, and all the means of his education and support were furnished by himself. Soon after coming to Newton, when visiting a teacher in Hingham—a former room-mate, in the academy, in Randolph Vt. he was asked to become pastor of the First Baptist church there. He replied that he was under a pledge to be entirely free from *all engagements* until his preparatory course of studies were finished. The church were willing to wait the 8 months. He did not wish to devote any thought to the matter of settlement, until the day of his graduation and then he was willing to be bound. He received a very earnest and unanimous "call" in May; but this remained unanswered until anniversary day. He then laid the question of settlement before the Lord and asked Him to decide between Hingham and other places offered for his acceptance. A voice seemed to say, "*Go to Hingham.*" He obeyed and went. And has remained there ever since. He has had some trials and afflictions; but has seen much of the "Sunny Side" of pastoral life and now feels that God has directed and blest him.

He was married in Washington Dec. 23, 1851, to Miss Martha D. Anderson; daughter of Dea. R. P. Anderson, and sister of Rev Thos. D. Anderson, of New York.

MILITARY.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Isaac Nichols,	Jeremiah Snow,
Samuel Bass,	Ebenezer White,
David Smith,	John Gooch,
Enoch Cleveland,	Elijah French,
Exter Doleby,	

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Jacob Spear,	Nathaniel French,
Martin Lowell,	Ogden Hudson,
Augustus Flint,	Solomon Holman,
James Neff,	Stephen Spear,
Nahum Kinney,	Rufus Hutchinson,
William Flint,	Joseph Story,
Nathaniel Neff,	Gordon Randall,
Artemas Fitts,	Simeon Smith,
Henry Brackett,	Ezra Gilbert,
Artemas Cushman,	

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF '61—'65.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. out or dis'd.*	*Remarks.*
Abbott, Daniel	H	2d S.S.	Feb. 16, '64		Tr. to Co. H. 4th reg. Feb. 25, '65.
Battles, Charles W.	G	8	Dec. 25, '61	June 29. '64	
Battles, Geo. W.	"	"	"		Killed at Pt. Hudson, May 27, '63.
Battles, Ira	"	"	Dec. 27. '61	June 22, '64	
Bissonnett, Paschal	"	"	Dec. 22, '61	June 28, '65	Re-en, Jan. 5, '64.
Bement, Jas. H.	"	"	Dec, 30, '61	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64. Pro. Corp. Nov. 1, '64.
Blay, Chas. A.	K	3	July 10, '61	Mar. 6, '62	
Blay, Chas. A.	G	9	June 2, '62	Jan. 14, '63	
Blay, Jno. C.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61	June 9, '62	
Blanchard, Adolphus	G	8	Mar, 11, '62		Died Apr. 12, '63.
Blanchard, Azial N.	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61	July 22, '62	
Blanchard, John F.	1st,	Bat.	Dec. 12, '61		Sergt. died Oct. 16, '63.
Bruce, Martin L,	G	8	Nov. 27, '61	June 28, '65	Pro. corp. Jan. 1, '64, sergt. July 1, '64, 1st lieut. Mar. 5, '65, re-en. Jan. 5, '64.
Buck, William	D	Cav.	Sept. 18, '61	Oct. 11, '62	
Burrill, Geo. C.	G	9	June 18, '62		Dead.
Chadwick, Edwin S.	D	Cav.	Sept. 25, '61		Died, May 14, '63.
Chadwick, Jerome J.	K	4	Aug. 27, '61		Killed at Wilderness.
Coles, Geo. W.	G	8	Nov. 25, '61	June 28, '65	Re-en, Jan. 5, '64
Coles, Henry	"	"	Dec. 25, '61		Killed Pt. Hudson, June 14, '63.
Coles, Seymour N.	"	"	Dec. 30, '61	July 7, '65	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, pro. corp. July 1, '63.
Copeland, Charles	"	9	Nov. 28, '63		Died July 3, '64.
Corbett, Geo. E.	C	6	Feb. 22, '64		
Cote, Joseph	G	8	Feb. 29, '64	July 14, '65	
Ducate, Francis		8	Dec. 1, '63		Assigned to Co. F. 17, reg.

Name.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Must. out or dis'd.	Remarks.
Ellis, Daniel R.	G	8	Dec. 10, '63	July 7, '65	
Farnsworth, F. W.	"	"	Dec. 7, '61	June 22, '64	
Flagg, Geo. W.	F	2	June 9, '62	July 15, '65	Re-en. 1st lieut.
Flagg, Watson O.	G	9	"	June 13, '65	Pro. corp. Dec. 18, '64.
Ferry, Amasa W.	F	2	May 7, '61	Jan. 4, '65	Re-en. Jan. 23, '64, 1st lieut.
Flanders, Thos. N.	G	8	Nov. 30, '61	June 28, '65	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, pro. sergt. Apr. 12, '65.
Ford, Henry	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61	Mar. 8, '62	
Geron, Lewis	K	4	Aug. 26, '61		Tr. to Inv. corps July 27, '63.
Goodspeed, A.	D	17	Feb. 12, '64	July 14, '65	
Goodspeed, Wallace	"	"	"	"	
Green, Job W.	G	8	Jan. 7, '62		1st lieut. Resigned Apr. 1, '63.
Harlow, Wm. W.	"	"	Nov. 18, '63		Died Apr. 29, '64.
Hogan, Daniel	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		Deserted Apr. 20, '63.
Holman, Wm. C.	G	9	Mar. 12, '63	June 13, '65	1st lieut pris. 9 mos. Andersonville.
Howard, Chester J.	G	8	Dec. 25, '61		Died July 19, '62.
Howard, James R.	G	9	June 2, '62	May 23, '65	
Howard, Thos. F.	D	17	Jan. 13, '64		Died Feb. 14, '65.
Howe, George R.	G	8	Dec. 21, '61	June 22, '64	
Jerd, Alexander	E	2	Dec. 8, '63		Tr. Vet. Res. corps. Apr. 15, '64.
Jerd, Peter	"	"	Dec. 8, '63		
Johnson, Peter	G	9	Dec. 24, '63		
Kendall, Theodore B	G	8	Dec. 2, '61	June 16, '62	
Lackey, Amasa	H	6	Dec. 10, '63	June 28, '65	Trans. to Co. G. 8th reg.
Lackey, Marvin H.	K	6	July 24, '62		Died of wounds, Oct. 24, '63.
Ladeau, Francis		5			
Lamb, Edwin S.	G	8	Nov. 27, '61	Sept. 4, '62	
Lapert, Julius D.	F	2	Sept. 15, '61		Deserted Sept. 7, '63.
Loomis, Osman C.	H	"	Aug. 20, '61		Died Jan. 23, '62.
Luce, Albert S.	G	9	June 2, '62	Jan. 14, '63	Shot thro' the head, not killed.
Luce, Frank S.	F	2	May 18, '61		Trans. to Inv. corps. Sept. 1, '63.
Luce, John A.	A	3	June 29, '61	Jan. 24, '62	
Luce, Lyman P.	G	8	Dec. 7, '61	June 28, '64	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64.
Luce, William	E	2	May 11, '61	June 29, '64	
McGrath, Philip	K	4	July 28, '63		
Nichols, Truman A.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		
Noyes, John B.	G	9	June 2, '62	June 13, '65	
Piper, Isaiah	D	2	Feb. 3, '64		Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Raymour, Lewis	G	9	Dec. 24, '63		Died Andersonville, Sept. 20, '64.
Rotary, Victory	G	8	Dec. 2, '61		Died June 2, '62.
Ross, Stephen T.	D	17	Feb. 9, '64		Pro. Sergt., Killed Sept. 30, '64.
Ross, Wm. W. B.	"	"	Nov. 30, '61		Re-en. Jan. 5. '64.
Russell, Charles	G	8	Dec. 21, '61	June 22, '64	
Russell, James	"	"	Dec. 2, '61		Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, Des. May 1, '64.
Sargent, Wallace	"	"	Dec. 4, '61	June 6, '62	
Simpson, Hial	F	17	Apr. 12, '64		Missing in action, Aug. 31, '64.
Smith, Henry	E	5	Feb. 26, '64		Killed May 5, '64.
Smith, Monroe	G	8	Nov. 16, '63	July 18, '65	
Spear, Edwin	"	"	Dec. 31, '61		Died June 2, '62.
Stearns, Warren E.	G	9	June 6, '62	June 13, '65	
Stevens, Nathaniel	G	8	Nov. 16, '63		Died Apr. 21, '64.
Sumner, Saml. W.	"	"	Jan. 8, '62		Died Aug. 6, '64.
Thurstin, Wilbur N.	G	9	June 2, '62	Jan. 14, '63	
Titus, Henry H.	G	8	Feb. 19, '62	June 28, '65	Re en. Feb. 18, '64, pro. sergt.
Trask, Reuben	"	"	Nov. 16, '63		Died Apr. 24, '64.
Whitney, Cyrus	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		Re-en. Dec. 15, '63.
Whitney, Geo. P.	G	9	June 2, '62		Tr. to Co. H. 6th reg., pris. July 1, '62, & supposed to have died at Richmond.
Whitney, Henry H.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61		Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Williams, John R.	G	9	June 2, '62	July 5, '63	
Williams, Theo. J.	"	"	"	Dec. 10, '62	Re-en. in Cavalry.

Volunteers for one year.

Bradley, Richard	8	
Dutton, Henry, jr.	Cav.	
Mitchell, John	8	

Names.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Must. out or dis'd.	Remarks.
Montgomery, M. J.		8	Aug. 12, '64	June 1, '65	
Webb, Charles A,		"			
Volunteers for nine months.					
Bruce, Loren E.	F	12			
Chadwick, Edwin S.	"	"			Died May 14, '63.
Chadwick, Theo. A.	"	"			
Childs, Francis A.	"	"			
Cleaveland, J. P. jr.	"	"			1st lieut. Res. Feb. 27, '63.
Copeland, Zion C.	"	"			
Hatch, Darius	"	"			
Hill, George C.	"	"			
Hunt, George W.	"	"			
Hunt, Wm. D.	"	"			
Nichols, Norman	"	"			
Pratt, Birney J.	"	"			
Rising, Edwin N.	"	"			
Trask, Martin	"	"			
Washburn, N. A.	"	"			
Volunteers for three months.					
Hutchinson, Sam'l		1			
Laport, Julius D.	F	1			Musician.
Nichols, Geo. A.		1			

Furnished by draft—Paid commutation.

Blodgett, Henry P. Percival, Richard R.
Brown, Zoroaster

Procured Substitutes.

Back, Russell Neff, Sargent
Huntington, Edmund

BROOKFIELD.

BY REV. E. P. WILD.

Time works wonderful changes, and among those that he has wrought are the changes in the relative position and influence of the towns in our Green Mountain State. Thirty-five years ago, Brookfield ranked high in population and wealth, and in educational and religious influence. In the latter of these, perhaps there has been but little absolute decline,—taking the history of this town by itself; while in the former there has certainly been an actual increase, and yet, relatively, Brookfield stands far lower among the towns of Vermont than it did then. The great business-making improvements that have built up other places, have, for the most part, passed it by and the railroad greatness of the present age has had very little effect upon this staid old town. Yet its history comprises a series of events, so unique, so various, and so interesting, as to elicit, from occasional visitors who listen to them, expressions of surprise that the work of collecting and publishing these facts has been so long neglected.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND FEATURES.

Brookfield occupies a portion of that broken, undulating surface which stretches from the Green Mountain range, on the west, to Connecticut River valley, on the east; its elevation above the level of the sea being from 800 to 900 feet. Lying nearly on the height of land, between the valleys of White and Winooski rivers, its streams must, necessarily, be small and unimportant; yet the *number* of rills or brooks is so great as to give plausibility to the tradition that, from this circumstance, originated the name of the town. The name certainly might have an origin less romantic and interesting.

The second branch of White River, rising in Williamstown, flows through the entire eastern portion of Brookfield, draining nearly half its area. Near the northern part of the town, flowing through the principal village, is another stream of some importance,—inasmuch as it furnishes the best mill privileges in the vicinity. Another, in the south-western corner of the town, is called *Ayer's Brook*, and derives its name from a story of "the olden time." Some years previous to the first settlement of Brookfield,—during the French and Indian war, it is supposed, a man named Ayer, who had before run away from New England, became, through the violence of his hatred of the settlers of Vermont, a guide to the French and Indians in their predatory excursions in this part of the country. He was, at last, pursued and over-

taken by a party of English, in the valley of this stream. After a short trial by an extemporized court-martial, his captors proceeded to execute him, after the manner of hanging dogs at the present day—by tying a rope to his neck, making the other end fast to a tree, bent down for the purpose, and then suffering the tree to return to its natural position. This is supposed to have occurred near the site of the saw-mill owned, for many years, by Mr. Abraham Smith, and its date was, probably, about 1755.

Of natural ponds, Brookfield possesses its full share,—no less than seven lying within its limits: viz., Rood Pond, Pierce Pond, Colt's Pond, Lamson Pond, North Pond, South Pond and Beaver Meadow Pond; all of them favorite fishing resorts.

The irregular, awkward shape of the township has excited much wonder and inquiry, and, according to the early surveyors, the occasion of this was, as follows. A charter was not obtained by the first inhabitants, until some years after the land was settled, owing to the exorbitant fee (£480), demanded by the State authorities, and the extreme poverty of the new settlement. Each of the settlers thus having no interest but his own to regard, there was no inducement to lay out a regular tract of land as a township, in conformity to the rule or custom throughout the State. So a tract of 4 miles square was laid out, taking as the center a point near the present site of the meeting-house on the Branch. This was surveyed, and its outlines established and recorded. Two years later, the proprietors raised the fee, and obtained a charter of 36 square miles. But a difficulty was experienced in laying out the town; for, though settlements were not begun in the surrounding towns until after Brookfield was settled, yet, in the mean time, Chelsea (under the name of Turnersburgh), Randolph and Braintree had been chartered and surveyed and nothing was left to the proprietors of Brookfield but to take the remainder of their 36 square miles where they could get it. This was done by taking what lay between the eastern boundary of the original four mile square and the line of Turnersburgh, what lay between the southern line of the square to the northward of Randolph and Braintree, then taking enough to make up the required amount on the north and west.

The grantees of Brookfield were Phinehas Lyman, Joseph Hawley, Esq., Timothy Lyman, Samuel Clark, Noadiah Warner, Samuel Cook, 2d, John Smith, Nathaniel Brush, Elijah Dewey, Lucretia Colt, Elisha Porter, Esq., Stephen Goodman, Moses Hubbard, Oliver Smith, Benjamin Colt, Daniel Colt, Edmund Hubbard, Moses Hubbard, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, Eleazer Porter, Samuel Gaylord, jr., Rev. Joseph Lathrop, George Breck, Heman Day, Samuel Lathrop, Seth Lathrop, Joseph Lathrop, jr., John Eastman, Timothy Eastman, Obadiah Dickinson, Obadiah Dickinson, jr., John Chester Williams, Esq., Elijah Dickinson, Elihu Dickinson, Elisha Ellis, jr., Peter Olcott, Esq., Ichabod Hyde, Paul Davison, Daniel Bowen, Jonas Howard, Benjamin Howard, Phinehas Tyler, John Hayward, Paul Spooner, Jedediah Hyde, Amasa Hyde, Nathan Roberts, Nathaniel Humphrey, Nathaniel Humphrey, jr., Shubael Cross, Joseph Cross, Daniel Tillison, jr., Oliver Hamblin, Caleb Martin, Annah Dean, Daniel Tillison, John Paine, James Moulton, His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq., Timothy Brownson, Esq., John Fassett, jr., Esq., Moses Robinson, Esq., Jonas Galusha, Esq., Elkanah Sprague, Ebenezer Brewster.

The geology of Brookfield is not peculiar. The prevailing formation is the calcareo-mica slate, and of this formation the clay slate is considerably developed; there is, also, a silicious limestone, which occurs occasionally. Several marl beds have been discovered, and some of them have been worked for lime; though it has been a work of little profit. Quartz is common, in the form of veins or seams in the prevailing formation. Mica slate is found, occasionally, though it cannot be called common. Iron pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, is found in the form of small cubes imbedded in the slate,—constituting what, in school-boy parlance, are termed "diamonds." This mineral is of a yellow color, and has often been mistaken for gold, to the discomfiture of the individual whose dreams of sudden wealth were so rudely invaded and destroyed by a discovery more timely than flattering.

It is rather a singular fact that, while the rocks to the westward of the Branch contain a considerable amount of lime, those of the hill to the eastward of the valley, are nearly destitute of it: so that it has been a standing boast of the inhabitants of the valley, that they could secure a constant flow of both hard and soft water at their very doors; the former

from the limy regions of the west, and the latter from the slaty rocks of the east hill.

But the most marked feature of the geology of Brookfield is the existence, in large quantities of an ore of iron and arsenic, called mispickel. No chemical analysis of this mineral, as found here, has ever been made; and it may be added here, that our geological data, with regard to this section of the county, are very imperfect, for no regular survey has ever been completed.

The soil of this town is, in fertility, probably above the average of Orange County; and, being well situated for tillage, it is an important farming town. The alluvial deposits in the valley of the Branch, like those of most other river basins, are unsurpassed in richness; while the soil on the hilly portions, being formed by the disintegration of the clay slate and blue silicious lime-stone, is excellent and even the high hills, inaccessible to the plough and scythe, are admirably adapted to grazing.

Brookfield is a hilly town; though it can hardly adopt, with regard to itself, the sentiment of the poetical effusion so frequently quoted, with regard to other towns, to the immortalization of its ingenious author's name, which, if report is true, originally read as follows:

> "When the Lord this earth had made,
> He pronounced it good, as He had said;
> But, having rocks and hills to spare,
> He flung down Sharon, here and there."

A considerable eminence in the western part of the town, for some reason, acquired, and has always retained the appellation of *Bear Hill*. This name was bestowed, it is said, at an early era in the settlement of the town, from the fact that a bear was killed upon the mountain, at a spot now pointed out near the barn of Mr. Cahill.

Some years before the town was settled, there occurred a convulsion of the earth near the south-western corner of the town, caused by an earthquake shock. A considerable tract of land was sunk several feet below its former level. This tract lies near the road to Braintree, and is partially visible to travellers on that road. Some affirm this convulsion to have been nothing more than a land-slide; while others maintain that it was a veritable earthquake.

EARLY HISTORY.

The territory of Brookfield, like most of the hilly regions of Vermont, was not, probably, a favorite resort of the wandering Indians; though that extensive valley, occupied in the south by the Second Branch of White River, and in the north by Stevens' Branch of the Winooski, was, doubtless, one of their thoroughfares in journeying between the valleys of those two rivers. But, notwithstanding the fact that settlements among the hills would be less liable to Indian invasions than those in the valleys, yet in this town, as in most other towns, the first efforts at clearing the wilderness were, for some reason overbalancing this, made upon level land, near a stream.

The first settlement within the present limits of Brookfield was made in the year 1779 by Capt. Shubael Cross. It is much to be regretted that the previous history of this man, who, for a dozen years, bore a conspicuous part in the proprietary and town affairs of Brookfield, is wholly unknown. Not even the place whence he emigrated is told us, or the number of persons in his family, though it is certain that at the time of his moving to this place he had three daughters and a number of sons. This family came into Brookfield in 1779, and settled in the valley of the Branch. Mrs. Cross was the first woman who entered the place, and was therefore the recipient of the hundred acres of land, so chivalrously bestowed by each town on its fair pioneer in settlement.

The incidents attending the residence of Capt. Cross' family, for some months after their removal from their former home, are nowhere recorded, and in no way handed down to us. Perhaps, however, no such record is needed; for imagination can supply horrors enough. Here they were, a solitary family, far removed from kindred and acquaintances, literally alone in an almost boundless expanse of forest, more than twelve miles from any settlement; and, when we reflect what were the facilities for traveling in those days, twelve miles seems no short or easy journey,—surrounded by all the dangers of a life in the wilderness,

> "Past those settlers' haunts the eye might roam,
> Where earth's unliving silence all would seem."

And, when we add to all these discouragements the fact that the era of this settlement was in the midst of a war which was exhausting the resources of the country, and which rendered the settlers in Vermont peculiarly liable to attacks from the Indians, it would

seem that a more powerful motive, a more effective energy actuated this courageous family than is often felt by effeminate epicures at the present day. It is said that, within the first three months of their residence here, Mrs. Cross saw no other person of her own sex besides her daughters. But not long were they destined to be neighborless. Within a year after the entrance of Capt. Cross, several families moved into the place,—most of them on the Branch. The exact date of each arrival is not known; but it is quite certain that a Mr. Howard (or Hayward), with his family, came next after Capt. Cross; probably in the Spring of 1780. Previous to this, however, John Paine, then a young and single man, had been in the place and had appropriated to himself a lot of land in the northern part of the valley. It is said that, as Winter approached, Capt. Cross, fearing an attack from the Indians, wished to remove his family, then the only family in the vicinity, to some other place, for the season. This he did, leaving his stock in the care of Mr. Paine, who thus passed the Winter entirely alone. This was probably the Winter of 1779–'80.

The year 1780 was an eventful one to Vermont, for in that year occurred a series of events, of which, in their bearing upon our State affairs, the memorable 16th of May, called "*The dark day*," was but too truly emblematical. The controversy between New Hampshire and New York, concerning the territory, was at its height, and Congress ordered the people of Vermont to desist for the present from their attempts to secure her independence as a State, to which Ethan Allen made his characteristic reply, that, rather than fail in establishing the independence of Vermont he would "*retire with the hardy Green Mountain Boys into the desolate caverns of the mountains and wage war with human nature at large.*" During this year, invasions by parties of British and Indians were also frequent and were most disastrous to the settlers. In August, prisoners were taken in Barnard and carried to Canada; while in October, was executed that most fiendish act of barbarity which ever occurred in Vermont, the burning of Royalton. At the time of this event, the settlers in Brookfield were in great danger, and, but for a trifling circumstance, proving that the foolishness of men sometimes answers important ends, they would doubtless have fallen into the hands of the destroyers. The Indians probably intended, in their retreat, to pass up the Second Branch, which would have brought them directly upon the Brookfield settlers. But having been attacked in Randolph by a company of militia, they effected their escape by changing their course and ascending the hill to the west. On the hill in Randolph, there was a small clearing and cabin owned and occupied by Zadock Steele. The Indians passed through the clearing and took Mr. Steele prisoner, who was just starting to warn the inhabitants of Brookfield, as they were beyond hearing the report of the alarm guns. From this point their course was west of north through the central and western parts of Brookfield, across the Rood farm, where it is said some of their implements were afterwards found, crossing the valley near the "west street," passing over or near "Bear hill," and reaching the valley of one of the principal branches of Dog River near Roxbury Hollow. About 10 years later, it is said, Major Adams, whose farm lay in that vicinity, found a tomahawk on the flat southeast of Roxbury Hollow, which was supposed to have been left there by this party of Indians. It is thought that at this time there were no inhabitants in Brookfield on the hill west of the Branch, though we are sure that several families moved there only a few months later. During the 4 or 5 years immediately succeeding the year 1780, immigration to this place was quite rapid, the settlers coming mostly from Connecticut. Jonathan Pierce, John Lyman, Caleb Martin, Timothy Cowles, William Wakefield, Nathaniel Humphrey, Hezekiah Gaylord, Amasa Hyde, Amos Humphrey, Ebenezer Stratton, Philip Ingram, Oliver Hamblin, Nathan Roberts, Thos. Gaylord, William Carley and some others, came previous to the organization of the town. The first three mentioned, Jonathan Pierce, Caleb Martin and John Lyman, were the first settlers of the town after Capt. Cross and John and Noah Paine and Mr. Howard.

Hardly anything is recorded of the doings of these men during the 4 or 5 years embraced in this period, and the few incidents handed down to us regarding the first settlement are so unfortunate as to be dateless. But there are some occurrences spoken of which must have taken place *about* this time, and are therefore mentioned here.

At one time it was reported in Vermont,

that certain people of England had spoken sneeringly of this country, and disparagingly of the settlers, observing that they supposed everything must be on a scale small and insignificant in the bleak wilderness of Vermont. To manifest their resentment at this unprovoked and intended insult, the settlers stuffed the skin of an elk of gigantic dimensions and sent it to England as a specimen of what Vermont could produce, with an intimation that her *men* were equally "hard to beat." This elk was killed in Brookfield, near the center of the town.

On a certain occasion, a physician was summoned, in the night, from the hill, to visit a man on the Branch. He started on horseback, and, while descending the hill, was alarmed at a cry behind him which he took to be that of a catamount. He quickened his speed, the animal, as he supposed, being in hot pursuit. The bridge across the stream had that day been removed for repairs except the string pieces, but it being dark, the man dashed on, ignorant of his peril, having known nothing of the removal of the bridge. Arriving at the first house, he sprang from his horse, remarking that the devil might have the horse if he would let *him* alone. Being questioned as to his route, he replied that he had crossed the bridge, which the other denied as impossible. Both went in the morning to the bank of the stream, where tracks of the horse were found, across the string piece to the opposite side. Such feats usually strike us as being thrilling and dangerous; but in this instance there was a mingling of the ludicrous, for the animal that scared the Doctor, instead of the feline monster which he supposed it to be, proved to be an innocent screech owl.

The first mills built in Brookfield were owned by Capt. Cross, and stood on the Branch at the foot of "the falls." Concerning these mills, which were doubtless decidedly primitive in their structure and conveniences, some humorous stories are told. It being the custom to buy grain at the mill and pay for it in labor, it is said that a farmer could go there in the morning, put his bushel of grain into the mill, and work out its price during the process of grinding, so slow were the operations of the machinery. It was also a standing joke, that the sons of Capt. Cross, of whom there were several, would one after another visit the mill, and each would take toll; but of course such stories were only told to be laughed at.

SUBSEQUENT GENERAL HISTORY.

The charter of each township authorized the inhabitants to organize themselves as a town without any further application to, or permission from, the general assembly, whenever their number and resources were sufficient to warrant such a step. It was only necessary for a petition, signed by four respectable freeholders of the proposed town to be presented to a justice in a neighboring town, who immediately issued the requisite warning, or authorized one of the freeholders to issue it. The petition for the municipal organization of Brookfield is not recorded. The first record is that of the warning itself, which was issued at Norwich, March 4, 1785, by Peter Olcott, justice of the peace. The record of the first town meeting follows; at which meeting, Timothy Cowles was chosen town clerk; William Wakefield, Nathaniel Humphrey, and Hezekiah Gaylord selectmen; Jonathan Pierce treasurer; and Amasa Hyde, constable. This meeting was held March 18, 1785, at the house of Capt. Cross.

In August, 1785, a meeting was held to decide whether the town should be represented in the County Convention of that year and, if so, to elect a delegate. This question was decided in the affirmative, and Shubael Cross was accordingly elected as delegate.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

1785, none; 1786, Jonathan Pierce; 1787, Timothy Cowles; 1788, none; 1789, 1823, '24, Abel Lyman; 1790, '91, '99, 1800, Daniel Kingsbury; 1792, '94, Experience Fisk; 1793, '95, '98, 1813, Elisha Allis. 1801, '09, '31, Nathaniel Wheatly; 1810, '12, Barna Biglow; 1814, '15, David Bigelow; 1816, Noah Paine; 1817, '18, 22, '27, '28, '30, Frederic Griswold; 1819, '21, Moses Hubbard, jr.; 1825, '26, '29, John Wheatley; 1832, John J. Wheatley; 1833, '34, Thomas Kingsbury; 1835, Justus Edson; 1836, John W. Hopkins; 1837, none; 1838, '39. Abel Bigelow; 1840, Aaron Cleaveland, jr.; 1841, '48, none; 1849, '50, Homer Hatch; 1851, Ariel Burnham; 1852, '55, none; 1856, '57, William E. Chamberlain; 1858, '59. Julius B. Lyman; 1860, '61, F. G. Biglow; 1862, none; 1863, '64, E. F. Claflin; 1865, '67, J. R. Cleaveland; 1868, A. S. Allis.

At the meeting in March, 1786, it was vo-

ted by the town, "to hire some preaching for the produce of the earth." This was the first action of the town to secure preaching, and the people appear to have been either very moderate in their desires, or limited in their resources; for this vote was followed by another to the effect that "we hire three months." In pursuance of this action, Timothy Cowles, Caleb Martin, and Abel Lyman were chosen as a committee "to look up a minister for the above purpose." It was also decided that the town would raise the amount of £20, for the purpose of supporting preaching, said amount to be paid in wheat at the market price.

In 1786, the town was first represented in the legislature, by Jonathan Pierce, who was elected in May.

Although the number of inhabitants in the town had been rapidly increasing for some years, and the number of families at this time must have been nearly forty, yet no church was organized till July, 1787, and this seems to have been the most important event of that year.

In December, 1787, a vote was carried to find the geographical center of the town, for the purpose of fixing upon a spot to build a meeting house; a method of reconciling little differences of opinion more amicable than that frequently resorted to at this day. Whether this action resulted soon in the erection of a meeting house or not, has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that within a few years after this time a meeting-house was erected, the frame of which is still standing, being the barn a few rods northeast of Mr. Austin Carpenter's house. This meeting-house —perhaps a ruder name would be more appropriate—was probably built in the Fall of 1791, and was first occupied early in 1792, the business and religious meetings previous to this having been held at private dwellings in rotation.

In December, 1794, votes were cast for a representative in Congress. At this election, Nathaniel Niles received 32 votes in Brookfield, Stephen Jacobs 2, and Daniel Buck, Cornelius Lynde, and Lewis R. Morris, each 1. As this election was prior to the introduction of electioneering and "horse shedding," it is not at all surprising that the votes should be thus divided among a number of candidates. Owing to this fact, the vote at this time cannot be regarded as an index of the feelings of a majority of the voters of this Congressional district, for it is known that Daniel Buck received the election.

In January, 1795, the people of Brookfield voted to tax themselves £8 "for a town stock of powder and lead." No reason is assigned for the vote, and it is no easy matter to conjecture one, since at that time we were at peace with all foreign powers. It may possibly, however, have been a result of the alarm occasioned by the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania about that time.

There seems to have been a law at this period that if proprietors were not prompt in the payment of taxes levied upon their land, such a part of their land as would pay the tax and costs at auction price, was seized and sold at public vendue. A tax was levied by State authorities in 1797 of one cent on each acre, which gave rise to several auction sales in Brookfield, the lots sold being mostly those of non-resident proprietors. In this way the land of the town became at that time nearly, and soon after wholly, the property of those residing within its limits. How stringent and summary this law was in its effects, may be gathered from the fact that Ichabod Hyde lost the whole of his farm in consequence of inability to pay taxes, or want of promptness in paying them.

For several years, owing to the undesirableness of the location of the first meeting-house, or a want of agreement regarding it, the subject of building a new house had occupied the people's attention. In March, 1802, because the religious sentiments of those within the town had become so various, the subject took a new turn, and what had been previously the interest and business of the town now passed into the care of the Congregational society. A meeting of this society was called and its action resulted eventually in the erection of a meeting-house which was occupied for nearly 40 years. Its erection was commenced in 1803 or 1804, and it was completed and occupied in 1806.

These are the leading events of interest up to the dates last mentioned; others of later date will be found below under appropriate headings.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

The settlement of Vermont took place at a period when religious ordinances were appointed and sustained by the people as a whole. Each family, when it entered a new

town, was required to set apart a portion of its substance for the support of the Gospel in that town; so that religious rites and feelings, almost as a matter of course, crept into every community and that, too, for the most part in Vermont untrammeled by that bigotry and superstition which has often played so dark a part in the founding of colonies, and which existed to so frightful an extent in the early settlements of our own free land.

It is not known that any religious action was taken, or that meetings were held, in Brookfield, until a few years after its settlement. The first public action in the matter was taken in the Spring of 1786, when it was voted to hire preaching "for the produce of the earth." Preaching was probably obtained during six months of every year from that time till the settlement of Mr. Lyman. It is not known who the minister was who was hired in 1786; but in the following year Mr. Washburn, of Royalton, preached a part of the time, and in 1788 Mr. Thompson, of Chelsea. Mr. Cleaveland, of Braintree, also preached in Brookfield occasionally during these years.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in July, 1787, on which occasion Rev. Elijah Brainard, of Randolph, officiated. This church consisted originally of thirteen members, the list of whose names is lost, but the following named persons were among them: Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Alvord, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Rood, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ingram, Mr. Ichabod Carley, and Mrs. Samuel Freeman. Of these Caleb Martin and Paul Davison, were chosen deacons. This body seems to have gained strength, month by month, and in September, 1788 voted, in ratification of a previous vote of the town, to extend a call to Mr. Elijah Lyman, then a young man, having scarcely completed his studies. The call being accepted, Mr. Lyman was ordained as pastor of the church April 8, 1789. In 1790, the church passed a vote to the effect "that a standing committee of three be chosen in the church to take cognizance of matters of difficulty among the members, and to use their influence for a reconciliation; but if ineffectual and the affair be actionable, they shall bring it properly before the church." The annual appointment of this committee, who were with rare exceptions faithful to their duty, is traced down for 37 years.

Mr. Lyman continued pastor of the church until his death in 1828. During his pastorate several revivals were enjoyed, and the church was greatly strengthened in numbers and influence. For two years subsequent to Mr. Lyman's death there was no pastor and only occasional preaching. In the Spring of 1830, a call was extended to Mr. Daniel Wild, which being accepted, in July following he was ordained, and commenced a pastorate of 37 years. The whole number of persons who ever belonged to this church is nearly 800. At one time it consisted of more than 250 members, but at present it is reduced to less than one-fourth of that number. In 1848, 55 of the members withdrew for the purpose of organizing a church at the North Village. This church was organized and is denominated the Second Congregational Church. This congregation was supplied with preaching for two years by Rev. S. J. M. Lord, then by Rev. A. Fleming, who was its settled pastor for three years; afterwards by Rev. A. S. Swift, and Rev. David Perry. Its present number of members is about 60.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

For the first 20 years after the town was settled there was only one place of worship, at which nearly all the inhabitants united, though instances of "signing off," were quite frequent. But as the population increased, differences became more prominent, and the necessity for more than one religious society more apparent.

The Universalist society was the first which was formed after the establishment of the original church. This society was organized Jan. 13, 1801, and from that time to the present, or for more than 65 years, the society, which includes its proportion of the inhabitants of the town, has sustained preaching a part of the time, the place of worship being usually on the Branch, but occasionally at the North Village.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCHES.

During the year 1816, there was a considerable revival of religion, which extended to the western part of Brookfield, where a large number became the hopeful subjects of renewing grace. In November, 1816, a small company of praying people met together at the house of Solomon Fobes, and after expressing to each other a mutual conviction that it was a duty to associate themselves together as a visible church of Christ, avowed their belief

in the doctrines of the Bible, and united in a verbal covenant to consider themselves a church. Elder Nathaniel King, of Randolph, extended the right hand of fellowship, and thus was formed a Freewill Baptist church, which at first consisted of 7 members, viz.: Enoch Cleaveland, Amos Blanchard, Solomon Fobes, Daniel Claflin, Polly Blanchard, Polly Claflin, and Clarenda Claflin. This church held meetings and prospered for some years, but on account of certain internal troubles it was thought best by the members to disband, which was accordingly done, in 1834. The next year the church was re organized under the supervision of Elders O. Shipman, J. Tucker, and Eli Clark. It then consisted of 14 members. After this the church prospered well, and at one time consisted of 70 or 80 members. For the last 12 or 14 years it has not held the regular monthly meetings, has not been represented in quarterly meetings, and has omitted to some extent the church ordinances. Previous to 1839, the meetings were held in the school-house; but in 1839 and 1840, the present church edifice was built, and was dedicated in November, 1840. This church was for some years supplied with preaching by Rev. Jehiel Claflin.

In July, 1817, a small company of people met together at Mrs. Hovey's on the East Hill, and "entered into a verbal agreement to consider themselves a church of Christ, and take the scriptures to be their only rule of faith and practice." Elder Nathaniel King, of Randolph, gave the right hand of fellowship, and thus was formed a Freewill Baptist Church, consisting orginally of 6 members viz. Samuel Hovey, Jr., Simeon Skinner, Marcia Stoddard, Grace Hovey, Candace Billings, and Melissa Sanderson. This church, which has comprised in all some 50 members, continued to hold meetings, and exerted an extensive influence for thirty-five years, or until 1852, since which time no record has been kept, the members uniting in worship with other churches.

METHODISTS.

Although quite a number of the early inhabitants of the town were Methodist by profession, there was no action towards the organization of a society previous to 1827 or 1828. About that time Rev. W. Fisk, afterward of Middletown, Ct., spent some weeks in the place and, finding the plan of forming a church or class feasible, he, together with father Bean, (familiarly so called) lent his influence and energy for the carrying on of such a work. Quite a number left the Congregational church and joined the new society, among whom was Mr. John Paine, afterwards a prominent member of the Methodist church.

The organization of the Methodist society was effected in 1828 or 1829, and continued for some years under the care of Father Bean. The society flourished and rapidly acquired strength, so that at one time it exceeded in numbers and influence every other religious society in the town. The place of worship has usually been on the Branch, in the meeting-house built by the Methodists and Universalists. A house was also erected at the north village, about 1832, by the Methodists, Universalists, and Baptists, where the Methodists occasionally had preaching, but that house was destroyed in 1847 or 1848. Preachers of this denomination have not been stationed here every year since the society organization; but for a great part of the time preaching has been sustained, the list of preachers comprising a large number of earnest and faithful Christian ministers.

THE LIBRARY.

For the first 30 years after its settlement, Brookfield, being an older place than any other in the immediate vicinity, was quite a central point, and on this account as well as by reason of the intelligence of the early inhabitants, literary and scientific culture had attained to a degree of proficiency not always to be found in new settlements.

About the year 1795, a project was set on foot, chiefly through the influence of Rev. Mr. Lyman, to supply the inhabitants of Brookfield with reading, by means of a Town Library. A regularly organized association was formed, which included most of the reading portion of the community, declaring in the preamble that the design of the organization was to promote useful knowledge and piety. Under the supervision of energetic managers, the library steadily increased, until it has become an invaluable town institution, numbering more than 800 volumes. It is said that the holding of a regular meeting has never, in a single instance, been omitted since the foundation of the library. The meetings are held quarterly, on the first Monday of the months of March, June, September and December; the annual business meeting being that in June.

THE SEMINARY.

From the first settlement of the town, the cause of education received marked attention. Several of the early inhabitants were liberally educated men, and these, with others who appreciated the advantages of an educated, enlightened community, exerted their whole influence in favor of a thorough educational system. But, notwithstanding the ability and energy of our fathers, which might with profit be emulated at the present day, no institution higher than common schools was sustained in town till a comparatively late period. In the year 1831, Miss Lucy Washburn, who had attended Miss Grant's school at Ipswich, where Mary Lyon was at that time teaching as assistant, taught a school in this town, and by her mode of teaching or in some other way attracted the attention of the people to the establishment of a Female Seminary. In 1832 and 1833, the subject was agitated in this town and the adjoining towns, and, after some spirited discussion between the people of Randolph and Brookfield, the committee designated Brookfield Center as the place for its location. A commodious brick building was erected and furnished, and in 1833, the school was opened, with Miss Rachel Denison of Royalton, as principal. The plan succeeded admirably, the number of pupils increased, and the seminary almost immediately became noted as one of our best institutions. Miss Nancy Trask of Beverly, Mass., a former pupil of Misses Grant and Lyon, commenced teaching here in 1834, and continued principal of the seminary till a short time before her death, which occurred in the Spring of 1838. During her temporary absence for a few months, in 1835, her place was supplied by a Miss Payson. Miss Trask was a faithful, energetic, devoted teacher who ever won the esteem and love of her pupils, and whose faithfulness is even now remembered and blessed, by her former patrons and pupils, as instrumental of much good. After her health failed, a Miss Morse succeeded her, who remained in charge of the school for a year or two, and was the last permanent teacher in the seminary. The institution was destined to a brief but brilliant existence. The building was for several terms after the discontinuance of the female school, occupied by select schools—O. T. Lamphear having taught two terms, after whom were H. E. J. Boardman, F. V. Marcy, H. A. Partridge and G. A. Nichols. For some years, too, previous to 1854, it was used as a district school house: then for more than 10 years it stood, bereft of its former beauty and interest, a monument of popular inefficiency and obstanacy, the haunt of destructively inclined urchins, the dwelling place of bats and owls, and at present, its walls are even with the ground. The former scenes have fled, but the influence which those scenes still possess, and the memory of that spot will be sacredly cherished, along with that of her whose life went out in devotion to her blessed work, and whose dust lies sleeping in the graveyard over the hill.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

The first clergyman who tarried in town was Rev. Elijah Lyman, who was pastor of the Congregational Church from 1789 till 1828. In 1798, Mr. Samuel Hovey, who had been a resident in this town for some years, was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination and afterwards labored in Brookfield and Chelsea. From 1830 to 1867, Rev. Daniel Wild was pastor of the first Congregational church. Rev. Jehiel Claflin has preached for most of the time at West Brookfield since 1838. Rev. Daniel Parker resided in Brookfield from 1840 till his death in 1849. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1826, and was never settled over any church, though he preached both before and after his removal to this town, a good part of the time. He was quite a distinguished writer, being the author of several books, some of which had a more than ordinary circulation.* Rev. Peter Bean was the first Methodist clergyman in this town, by whose influence, together with that of Rev. W. Fisk, afterwards President of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Ct., the Methodist church was formed. Rev. Messrs. Williams, H. Johnson, Coburn, E. J. Scott, Dickerman, D. Field and H. Webster, of the Methodist denomination, have each spent one year or more in the town. At the North Village, the following named clergymen have resided: Rev. Messrs. S. J. M. Lord, A. Fleming, A. S. Swift, D. Perry and C. W. Emerson.

Brookfield has "raised" 21 ministers: 12 Congregationalists, viz. Fry Bailey Reed, Cephas Morton, William Clark, Nelson Clark,

*His principal publication was the "Constitutional Instructor"—a 12 mo. book of perhaps 200 pages.

Benjamin Abbott, G. D. A. Hebard, C. M. Winch, O. D. Allis, S. L. Bates, A. I. Dutton, A. W. Wild and E. P. Wild; 5 Methodists, viz. Elisha Adams, Larned Smith, Nelson Smith, Thomas Hatch and A. A. Reed; 2 Free will Baptists, viz. Almon Shepard and Jehiel Claflin; one Calvinist Baptist, viz. H. N. Hovey, and one Episcopalian, viz. Henry Adams.

Of lawyers, Brookfield has ever been nearly or quite destitute, being either too peaceable or too poor to support them.

The first physician was Dr. John Harrington, who died not long after his removal into the town. Dr. Walter Burnham practiced for many years. Dr. Daniel Washburn came in 1802, and for nearly 40 years was the most skillful and popular practitioner in the vicinity. Besides these, there have been Drs. Thompson, Strong, Spaulding, Smalley, Bailey, S. H. Smith, J. B. Smith, Weeden, Rood, Davenport, Lazelle and Bradford.

Brookfield has given several of her sons to the medical profession; among whom were Thomas Kellogg, jr., George Fisk, E. H. Allis, Samuel Parker, Daniel Parker, jr., A. W. Freeman, I. A. Freeman, J. L. Perkins and D. B. Freeman, the last four of whom are Dentists.

EPIDEMICS.

There were no seasons of unusual sickness or mortality in Brookfield prior to 1801. During that year and the following year, the dysentery prevailed to a great extent and was quite fatal. In 1805, the typhus fever was prevalent. In 1807 and 1808, influenza and fevers were common, and swept off a number of the inhabitants. In January 1811, that terrible scourge, the spotted fever, made its appearance. This malady, characterized by its suddenness of attack and the celerity with which it overpowered the system and reached the vitals, was likened to the plague of the old world; and not improperly, for, as in the case of those attacked by the plague, the first symptom of this disease was usually a redness and burning of a single spot upon the body, which rapidly extended, accompanied by acute pain, and unless relief was obtained, death ensued in a few hours. In Brookfield, there were many cases and 14 deaths in 3 weeks from the first appearance of the disease. Among the latter was the wife of Maj. Nathaniel Wheatly, who, in the evening, was engaged in ironing and spoke to a neighbor of the disease, and of the importance of being prepared at any time to meet death. Before the morning dawned, she herself had been attacked and was its victim.

The year 1813, was remarkable for the *epidemic peripneumony*, so called, or lung fever. During that year, more deaths occurred in this town than had been known to occur before in one year. In 1841, the dysentery assumed a more malignant type and was very fatal in this vicinity. In 1849, erysipelas in a malignant form was prevalent and caused several deaths.

But of all the diseases which appear among us, consumption seems by far the most fatal and terrible. Insidious in its attack, slow in its progress, but sure in its results, it imperceptibly undermines the constitution, destroys by degrees the vigor and vitality of the members and annually sweeps scores of our population into an early grave; like the insatiable monster divinities of the heathen mythology, claiming its annual hecatomb of victims. This disease has always prevailed in our township, and rarely has a year passed without its claiming at least one victim.

CASUALTIES.

The first fatal accident which ever occurred in the town of Brookfield was probably that which occasioned the death of a Mr. Marsh, who was engaged in felling trees and was struck by a falling tree, causing instant death.

About the same time (1785 or thereabouts) a man died near the north line of the town while in a state of partial intoxication.

In 1810, a man named Belknap attempted to cross Colt's pond upon the ice, regardless of the advice of friends who assured him that the ice was not strong enough. He persisted in trying it, but had not proceeded far before he broke through and was drowned. This accident occasioned the building of the floating bridge.

In 1820, John Allen was engaged at Mr. Fisk's, on the Branch, in prying up a large stone. The stone was nearly out of its bed, when by some accident it fell back with its whole weight striking the lever, which flew back with great force and the man, not having time to move, was struck upon the head and instantly killed.

Experience Fisk, jr., was lost at sea off the

Atlantic coast in June, 1825. He was on board the Herald, which sailed from Charleston, S. C.

In 1828, Martin Wright was killed by falling from the roof of a barn on East Hill.

In 1828, a man named Webster was found dead in the road near the Peck farm—his death probably having been caused by intoxication.

In November, 1828, Samuel Stone was killed instantly by the upsetting of his wagon. This occurred on the Branch.

In 1842, a son of Jonathan Edson, about six years of age, was playing, with a companion, about the saw-mill, at the north village, when a log rolled down from its place crushing and killing him instantly.

CENSUS OF THE TOWN.

In 1791— 421	In 1830—1677
1800— 988	1840—1789
1810—1384	1850—1662
1820—1507	1860—1521

ANECDOTES.

In the early history of the town, Capt. Cross commanded a company of militia. At a muster on the Branch on one occasion, not being peculiarly proficient in knowledge of military tactics, he is said to have given the following original and decisive order: "Boys, go on till you come to yonder manure heap—then stop."

A certain street, west of the center village, has for years been known as "Poverty Lane;" and the origin is this; Of the two Lyman brothers, the one who lived on the west street was a temperance man, while the other was a lover of tippling. As the former was on one occasion inviting his neighbors and townsmen to a "raising," he was jocosely told by his brother that if he would furnish liquor for his men his street should receive a good name, but if he was so niggardly as to refuse, it should be christened "Poverty Lane." As he adhered strictly to his temperance principles, the name was coupled with the street in good earnest; though like many of our common names it is, and has always been, as great a misnomer as that of the "man in the moon."

When the first framed-barn was raised, the residents of this town and some from Williamstown assembled to witness the novel spectacle. The men commenced raising the broadside, elevated it about breast high, and could raise it no higher. At this critical juncture the women put to the helping hand and the frame was put together without further difficulty.

Mr. Howard was annoyed by the visits of a pertinacious old bear in his cornfield. Having resolved to circumvent his ursine tormentor, he repaired to the field, one night, to watch. Soon he heard the bear as he supposed, when, in an unaccountable manner, his courage suddenly forsook him, and he ran for the nearest tree. Climbing apparently to a place of safety he remained in a very unpleasant state of mind till daylight, when, on looking around, instead of finding himself in the top of the tree, he saw that the branch had bent down, and he sat flat on the ground.

Mrs. Oliver Hamblin, having had her fears previously excited by Indian stories, was one night aroused from sleep by noises which seemed to proceed from a field, near by, where there were some log-heaps, burning. She heard, occasionally, low explosive sounds, resembling the snapping of green corn before a fire. These her excited mind readily interpreted as such, and imagination supplied from the darkness the dusky forms of several Indians holding a feast, as she supposed, preparatory to an attack upon the house. In all the wretchedness of suspense, she waited till morning, when day-light revealed her mistake, and restored her to her wonted composure.

On another occasion, Mrs. Grover, seeing a bear approach the hog-pen, seized a fire-brand, the men of the family being all absent, and ran out to frighten him away. By her exertions, she kept bruin at bay till day light, when he found it prudent to decamp.

A good story is told of Timothy Cowles, the first justice of the peace, which, however, proves him no worse, but less fortunate than his fellow townsmen. Soon after his election to that important office, and while its effects upon his vanity were still noticeable, he was invited to attend a "raising," or similar gathering, on the Branch. Of course, being one of the chief dignitaries, he must shine in all the finery possible. So, having borrowed a fine blue surtout of Mr. David Bigelow, he set out for the rendezvous of the day. As a matter of course, spirits material, if not immaterial, performed their part in the exercises, and the poor squire, in defiance of his oath to use his authority in preserving the public peace, soon found himself in a condition more

promotive of disturbance than of peace. But his humiliation did not end here. Fortunately, no event occurred, at the raising, which demanded his official services and he, with others, commenced the homeward journey. But, from one of those sudden and violent impulses of gravitation, such as are occasionally experienced by weak-brained mortals, in crossing a rude bridge, the doughty squire was brought to a halt, in a position more striking than elegant. Mud and water dripped from every part of his person, and his own feelings, as well as those of the no more sober, but more fortunate men about him, can be better imagined than described. Suffice it to say, that his vanity was humbled, his day's enjoyment spoiled, and the borrowed blue over coat, the pride of the occasion, utterly ruined.

Asahel Tyler kept a small store, for some years, on the Branch. At one time, having on hand a hogshead of very fine salt and another of very coarse salt, it occurred to him that, by mixing them together and selling the mixture at the price of the finest, he might make something of a speculation. He proceeded to carry out his plan, when to his chagrin, he found that he had but little more than one hogshead of salt,—of both kinds The phenomenon is explained by a well-known law of natural philosophy, with which, it appears, he was unacquainted.

A simple-minded man named Call, who lived on the East Hill, remarked to a neighbor, one Autumn, that the ears of corn in his field were all sound and good, there being no "pig corn" among them, and he did'nt know what to do to supply his hogs with food. His neighbor replied, that he would exchange some of his own poor corn for a load of his sound corn; and this Call actually did,—not seeing the point of the joke.

During the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, not many years after the close of the Revolution, that bigoted scion of royalty passed through Vermont, on his way to Canada. In the northern part of Brookfield resided Abner Pride, a shoemaker by trade, and, as his house was a long way from any other, it was frequently made a stopping-place by travelers. The Prince called here for refreshment, on his journey, and, when about to take his leave, stepped up to Mrs. Pride, with saucy freedom, and kissed her. Observing that she showed signs of resentment, he remarked, soothingly, "O, never mind; you can now tell your people that you have had the honor of being kissed by an English Prince." Mr. Pride, from his work at his bench, had witnessed the scene and, hearing these words, rose indignantly, and, with a kick, more forcible than graceful, ejected the impertinent prince from the door, sending after him this mocking farewell, "O, never mind; you can now go home and tell your people that you have had the honor of being kicked out of doors by an American cobbler."

NOAH PAINE.

Perhaps no better justice can be done than merely to copy the inscription upon the monument, at Mr. Paine's tomb:

"This monument, erected as a tribute of filial affection, is sacred to the memory of Noah Paine, Esq., who departed this life, March 2, 1825, aged 67. He was born in Pomfret, Ct., Feb. 1, 1758. Early in life, he joined the American forces, in the cause of liberty and independence, and it was not until the fatigues, privations, and sufferings of the camp had impaired his health, and nearly broken down his constitution, that he was prevailed upon to leave the service of his country. Soon after the Revolution, he emigrated to this town,—then almost a trackless wilderness, and, after surveying a large portion of it, he located himself on a farm, encountering, with frail health, the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. By his economy and close attention to agricultural pursuits, industry, and perseverance in business, he acquired a decent property, and thereby laid the foundation of the future prosperity of his family."

Mr. Paine and his brother John, with Capt. Cross and Mr. Howard, were the first settlers of the town.

MOSES HUBBARD, ESQ.

Esquire Hubbard was born at Hadley, Mass., Sept. 4, 1745; was graduated at Harvard University in 1765; and moved to this town about 1789. He was town clerk for 20 years, and was a very prominent man in the early history of the town. "He was a good scholar, an able writer, and an acute reasoner. On some points of divinity he inquired; on some he doubted. But believing, through the merits of Christ, he had an unshaken belief which enabled him, in full possession of his understanding, to meet death with perfect composure." He died, Apr. 29, 1822, aged 77.

CAPT. BARNA BIGLOW.

This man, who has figured so extensively in the affairs of Brookfield, was born in 1762, at Shrewsbury, Mass. When very young, he

became a member of the militia, but was not called into active service in the Revolution. Afterwards, he removed to Paxton, Mass., where he was employed as clerk in a mercantile house. His employers, having business in Randolph, Vt., sent him to that place to transact it. This occurred in 1785. He remained in Randolph till about 1793, when he moved to Brookfield and settled on the Branch. He kept the first store in town and for 15 years flourished in that business. He then turned to agricultural pursuits, which he followed, exclusively, the remainder of his life. He was an active, energetic man in whatever he undertook. He was honest in his dealings, strict in his morals, and consistent in his religious walk; at all times influential in the community, and the recipient of many responsible offices from his fellow townsmen. He was twice married: to Nabby Pride, Sept. 18, 1794, and to Lois Griswold, Dec. 12, 1808. He left a numerous family, three of whom are still living. His death occurred in April, 1840.

REV. ELIJAH LYMAN.

Mr. Lyman was born in 1762 or 1763. His early life is entirely unknown to us, as, previous to his settlement over the church in Brookfield, his home and that of his father's family had not been in this vicinity. He was a native of Tolland, Ct., and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786. In 1789, when he had hardly finished his studies, he received a call to settle in Brookfield. This invitation he considered, with prayerful deliberation and, having formed his decision, he set forth to the people his views upon the matter in a letter which, even now, is often read and quoted, as an expression of rare simplicity and humility of character.

The writer has repeatedly heard remarks, from the former parishioners of this devoted minister of Christ to the effect that "Mr. Lyman was a good, but not a great man." All his works were characterized by great earnestness, regard for truth and love of souls; yet he was diffident and retiring, and, on this account, shrank back much from society. Though not without his faults, his management of the affairs of the church was careful and prudent and, though during the latter years of his pastorate his health was impaired and his spirits broken by affliction, yet his ministry was eminently succeseful, and, "being dead, he yet speaketh."

He died, April 12, 1828, aged 65,—having been pastor of the church for 39 years.

CAPT. AMASA EDSON

was born at Whately, Mass., April 13, 1764. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the army of his country, and served till the close of the war. He then returned to Whately, where, when 23, he was married and, 9 years after, or about 1796, removed with his family to Brookfield; purchased 400 acres of land and, for 14 years, gave his attention to its tillage. He then opened a public house, which he kept for more than 40 years. He had 8 children, all of whom settled in Brookfield, within 3 miles of the old homestead and for more than 40 years attended church at the same house with their father.

Capt. Edson was a man of much energy and perseverance and of good religious principle; public-spirited, zealous in the cause of education, prompt in supporting the Gospel, and liberal to all the objects of Christian charity. He died in February, 1853, aged 88.

ELDER SAMUEL HOVEY,

born at Windham, Ct., Mar. 7, 1743; about 1780, removed to Lyme, N. H.; in 1791, to Norwich, Vt.; in 1795, to Brookfield, and united with the Congregational church. About this time his views underwent a change as to the proper mode of baptism and he removed his church relation to the Baptists in Chelsea. He soon commenced preaching and in June, 1798, was ordained as an evangelist. His ministry was quite successful and was continued till age rendered him too infirm to perform its duties. He lived with the wife of his youth for upwards of 70 years, and died in 1833, aged 90 years and 2 months.

DEA. ELISHA ALLIS.

Conspicuous among the early inhabitants of Brookfield, noted for their energy, perseverance and fortitude, and especially among those distinguished for their intelligence, extensive influence, and genuine piety, was good Dea. Allis. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1767; lived in Hatfield, Mass., a few years and then moved to Williamsburg, Mass., where he resided till 179[illegible]; during his residence in this latter place, chosen deacon in Rev. Joseph Strong's church. He spent two Summers in Brookfield before moving his family, during which time he cleared about 25 acres of land and put up a barn and house. In February, 1791, he moved his family to his new home. Soon

after his removal to this town, he was elected deacon in the Congregational church, which office he held for more than 35 years. He lived to a good old age, revered by a numerous posterity, honored and respected by his neighbors and fellow citizens. He died April 3, 1835, aged 87.

MAJ. NATHANIEL WHEATLEY,

came to Brookfield in 1790, or 1791, and at once took a prominent part in public affairs, for which his native ability and previous experience abundantly qualified him. He became a large land owner, and was remarkably successful in agricultural pursuits. He always acted from principle, and his name is handed down with praise for his religious virtues. He died July 23, 1824, aged 72.

ASHUR HATCH,

born in Preston, Ct., 1752. When 16 years old came with his father's family to Norwich, Vt; fitted for college; graduated at Hanover in 1779; taught a few years in Plainfield, Ct., and Norwich, Vt; January, 1789, was married to Lucy Storey, of Norwich, and in September, 1791, moved to Brookfield. Here he labored on his farm during the Summers and taught school during the Winters, till more than 60 years of age. He died in 1826, aged 73.

REV. BENJAMIN ABBOTT,

born in Randolph, in 1799—two years before his parents removed to Brookfield; at the age of 15 was hopefully converted, and with the beginning of the new life experienced an ardent desire to become a minister of the gospel. At that period his attention was especially directed to the foreign missionary work and Palestine was the land where he most desired to labor. He began a preparatory course of study at Randolph, but his health failed, and he was compelled, though reluctantly, to abandon the cherished hope of acquiring a liberal education. Having regained his health, however, he felt a renewed desire to preach the gospel, and, after much prayerful reflection, he applied to, and was licensed by, the Royalton Association. He was ordained as an Evangelist at Bethel, in August, 1834, after which he labored in Orange, Topsham, Bethel, Pittsfield, and Addison. He then removed to Barre and subsequently to Hanover, N. H., where he died in November, 1859.

Modest and genial in his deportment, mild and peaceable in his dealings, ardent and devoted in his Master's work, his influence remains.

DEA. ABEL BIGELOW,

was born in Brookfield, in 1804, and was always a resident of this town. In 1832, he was chosen deacon in the Congregational church, which office he held till his death. As a man of integrity and sound judgment, he deservedly possessed the confidence of his fellow townsmen and held, at their hands, many positions of trust. He was a man of few words, prudent in counsel, yet faithful and efficient in the discharge of duty. His interest in the sabbath-school and in the training of the young for positions of influence in society, was deeply and constantly manifested. None intimately knew him but to esteem him as an earnest Christian, a judicious counsellor and a faithful friend. He died in April, 1860.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1861—5.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Discharged.*	*Remarks.*
Abbot, Royal	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Sergt.
Allis, Egbert H.	Navy.				Surgeon, lost on the "Bainbridge."
Amis, Salmon P.	E	11	July 28, '62.	June 26, '65.	Tr. to Inv. corps.
Bannister, John	C	9	Dec. 28, '63.		Tr. to Co. A.
Bannister, William	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	July 24, '65.	Reënlisted.
Batchelder, B. A.	C	17	Jan. 5, '64.		Died of wounds, May 30, '64.
Beadle, Henry A.	C	9	Dec. 26, '63.		Died at Andersonville July 29, 64.
Bigelow, Edwin C.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Bigelow, Robert C.	"	"	"	"	
Blakely, Lewis J.	A	7	Aug. 23, '64.	May 31. '65.	
Blanchard, Timothy	C	Cav.	Sept. 23, '61.		Tr. to Inv. corps.
Boyce, George A.	B	11	Dec. 5, '63.	Aug. 25, '65.	Tr. to Vet. Res. corps.
Boyce, Henry M.	"	"	Nov. 30, '63.	"	
Boyce, Orza	B	4	Dec. 17 63.	July 13, '65.	
Braley, John W.	"	"	Dec. 23, '63.	"	
Bruce, Edmund H.	F	12	Aug. 22, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Bruce, Twing	A	Cav.	Aug. 26, '64.		

Names.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Cahill, Thomas	C	Cav.	Oct. 9, '61-		Reënlisted.
Carl, Octavius	B	4	Aug. 27, '61	Sept. 30, '64,	
Carpenter, Ira	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Carpenter, M. A.	"	"	"	"	1st lieut. pro. Capt. Jan. 15, '63.
Cheney, Alpheus H.	G	10	Aug. 1, '62.		Commissioned in colored troops.
Claflin, George W.	K	7	Dec. 4, '61.		Died Sept. 29, '62.
Claflin, Hollis O.	"	"	Nov. 23. '61.		Re-en. in Co. D. 17.
Claflin, Levi D.	D	17	Feb. 22, 64.		Died Aug. 24, '64.
Clark, Urial A.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.	June 22, '65.	Pro. sergt.
Collins, Moses	F	12	Aug. 21, 62.	July 14, '63.	
Colt. Daniel jr.	H	6	Aug. 4, '63.		Drafted, killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, '64.
Conland, Martin	E	17	Mar. 29, 64.	May 13, 65.	
Cram, Abram E.	G	8	Dec. 10, '61.	June 28, '65.	Reënlisted.
Cram, Merrill H.	F	1. S.S.	Aug. 15, 64.	June 19, '65.	
Crocker, Charles H.	G	10	Aug. 23, '64		Killed Oct. 19, '64.
Davenport, N. B.	G	9	June 20, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Davis, John	G	8	Dec. 27, '61.		Des. Sept. 20. '63.
Davis, Norris L.	C	15	Sept, 11, '62,	Aug. 5, '63.	
Ditty, Erie L. P.	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.	June 26, '65.	Re-en. sergt., pro. 2d & 1st lieut
Dompier, Isaiah	K	7	Dec. 23, '61.		Re-en., deserted.
Donahue, John D.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5. '63.	
Downing, Jesse W.	C	9	Dec. 28, '63.		Tr. to Co. A.
Downing, Lucas	B	10	July 12, '62.		Musician, Tr. to Inv. corps
Downing, M. D.	I	11	July 17, '62.	Oct. 21. '62.	
Downing, Simeon	B	4	Sept. 2, '61.	Jan. 17, '62.	Musician.
Dudley, Orin P.	F	Cav	Aug. 16, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Dupuys, Antoine	G	8	July 1, 64.		Died Oct. 16, '64
Durkee, Sidney	C	9	Dec. 30, '63.		
Edson, Charles A.	G	10	Aug. 1, '62.		Died Mar. 7, '64.
Edson, Henry L.	C	Cav.	Sept. 23, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Edson, Myron W.	F	12	Aug. 21, '62,	July 14, 63.	
Emery, George A.	G	10	Dec. 26, '63.	June 29, '65.	
Emery, Silas	F	12	Aug. 18, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Erskine, Edson S.	"	"			
Fisher, Lewis E.	G	10	Aug. 23, '64.		
Fisk, Charles A.	F	17	Mar. 23, '64.		
Foster, James A.	E	2 S.S.	Aug. 15, '62.	Apr. 16, '63.	
Freeman, Austin I.	D	Cav.	Sept. 24, '61.	May 18, '62.	
Freeman, Henry F.	G	10	Aug. 6, '62,		Sergt., killed Oct. 19, '64.
Freeman, Julius	"	"	Aug. 8, '62.	June 12, '65.	
Fullam, Calvin	B	4	Mar. 1, '62.	Apr. 14, '65.	Tr. to Inv. corps.
Fullam, Levi N.	G	10	Aug. 4, '62.		Killed Nov. 27, '63.
Fuller, Jason E.	K	7	Dec. 7, '61.	Feb. 25, '63.	
Gallagher, James	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.		Pro. sergt. Maj.
Gilligan, Pat. C.	D	Cav.	Sept. 18, '61.		
Gilman, Hiram W.		Cav.			
Glysson, Edward A.		10			
Graves, Oscar E.	B	4	Aug. 28. '61.	Dec. 5, ,62.	
Griswold, John A.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.		Tr. to Vet. res. corps.
Hall, Edwin C.	G	10	Dec. 17, '63.	June 27, '65.	
Hayward' Sam'l A.		Cav.			
Heath, John F.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Herrick, D. E.	"	"	"	"	
Hibbard, Edwin S.	"	"	"	"	
Hibbard, F. P.	F	10	Dec. 26, '63.		Died June 9, '64.
Hovey, Charles W.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62	Aug. 5, '63.	
Howard, Henry W.	D	17	Feb. 22, 64.	July 14, '65.	
Jacobs, James	D	9	June 23, '62.		Died Dec. 11, '62.
Kent, George H.	B	4	Mar. 18, '62.	Apr. 12, '65.	
Kent, Sanford H.	C	Cav.	Sept. 23, '61.	Mar. 28, '63.	
Kent, William E.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Kingsbury, Fred.	B	4	Dec. 17, '63.		Died Apr. 8, '64.
Kingsbury George	G	10	Aug. 23, '64.	June 22, '65.	
Kinney, Andrew J.	G	8	Dec. 30, '61.		Died July 22, '63.
Kinney, George F.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.		Died Nov. 24, '62
La Mott, James	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, ,63.	

Name.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
Lavalle, Joseph	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.	June 26, '65.	Re-enlisted.
Leonard, Hibbard	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Lovejoy, Arthur P.	C	Cav.	Aug. 8, '62.		
Lovejoy, Franklin	B	6	Sept. 30, '61.		Died Dec. 23, 61.
Lyman, David	G	10	Dec. 17, '63.	Aug. 12, '65.	
[illegible], Charles C.	F	12	Aug. 22, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Martin, Riley H.	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.	Nov 17, '62.	
Mason, George E.	G	10	Aug. 4, '62.	Dec. 28, '63.	
Mattam, Sam'l W.	E	2 S. S.	Oct 20, '61		Re-en., killed May 6, '64.
McVay, John	C	15	Sept 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Merrill, John F.	G	8	Dec 21, '63.		Died Feb. 22, '65
Morse, Albert J.	K	7	Jan. 20, '62.		Re-en.
Morse, Daniel M.	F	8	June 1, '61.		Killed Apr. 16, '62.
Munn, Josiah B.	F	12	Aug. 19, 62.	July 14, '63.	
Paine, Eugene	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61.	Sept. 13, '64.	
Paine, Irving S.	B	4	Aug 22, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Patterson, J. K.	H	6	Aug 14, '61.		Dea. June 25, '63.
Pearson, George H.	D	9	Dec. 17, '63.		
Peck, Cassius	F	1 S. S	Sept. 11, '61.	Sept. 13, '64.	
Perham, William H.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Perry, Cornelius	"	"	"	"	
Plaisance, George W.	B	4	Aug. 12, '61.		Died Mar. 23, '62.
Plaisance, John W.	G	10	Aug. 23, '64.	June 22, '65.	
Reed, Chester L.	"	"	Aug 1, '62.		Died of wounds June 23, '64.
Reed, James T.	C	Cav.	Oct. 7, '61.		Tr. to Inv. corps.
Reed, Sam'l P.	B	4	Mar. 1, '62.		Died June 7, '62.
Richards, George	G	8	Jan. 11, '62.	June 28, '65.	Re-enlisted.
Richards, Joseph	"	"	Nov. 30, '61.	"	Re-en.
Rice, Charles L.	G	10	Aug. 8, '62.		Commissioned in colored troops.
Rice, George E.	"	"	Aug. 23, '64.		
Robbins, George C.	B	7	Aug. 27, '64.	Sept. 1, '65.	
Reed, Charles N.	F	12	Aug. 19, '62.		Re-en. Co. D. 17; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64. pro. sergt.
Reed, Oliver	G	8	Jan. 17, '62.	Mar. 31, '63.	
Ryan, James	A	Cav.	Aug. 23, '64.	May 23, '65.	
Salisbury, Eben.	F	17	Mar. 24, '64.		Killed May 6, '64.
Sawyer, John	H	6	Aug. 14, '61.	June 26, '65.	Re-en.
Shedley, Aaron K.	G	10	July. 1, '64.	June 29, '65.	
Shedley, Alfred B.	"	"	"	June 29, '65	
Shedley, Henry W.	A	Cav.	Aug. 23, '64.	June 21, 65.	
Smith, Austin A,	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Smith, Adin D.	K	4	Sept. 7. '61.		Re-en., killed May 5, '64.
Smith, Dennis P.	D	Cav.	Aug. 24, '64.	June 21, '65.	
Smith, Horace S.		Navy,			Lost on board the Bainbridge.
Smith, Horace T.	G	10	Dec. 17, '63.	June 29, '65.	
Smith, John A. jr.	F	12	Aug. 23, '62.	July 14, '63.	
Smith, Josiah	G	8	Dec. 17. '63.	July 18, '65.	Tr. to vet. res. corps.
Smith, Nathan C.	D	9	Dec. 23, '63.		Killed Feb. 2, '64.
Smith, William D.	A	7	Aug. 23, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Spague, Edwin A.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Spaney, John C.	B	7	Aug. 23, '64.	Aug. 25, '65.	
Stanton, Carlos E.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Thurston, George R.	I	9	Dec. 29. '63.	June 15, '65.	
Tisdale, William	G	4	Sept. 2 '61.		Died at Andersonville Oct. 26, '64.
Tuttle, R. W.	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	
Walker, Leroy M.	C	Cav.	Sept. 20, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Wardwell, Ed. A,	I	11	Aug. 8, '62.	Aug. 18, 65.	Tr. to vet. res. corps.
Watt, William	G	10	"	June 13, '65.	
Webster, Oramel	K	2			
Wells, William jr.	F	1 S. S.	Sept. 11, '61.		Died at Florence, S. C. Sept. '64.
Wheatley, Alson L.	C	9	Dec. 26, 63.		
Wheatley, E. C.	C	15	Sept. 11, '62,	Aug. 5, '63.	
Whitney, A. B.	G	10	Aug. 1, '62.		Commissioned in colored troops.
Whitney, David	C	15	Sept. 11, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Wilkey, Alexander	G	10	Aug. 8. '62.		Pro. 2d and 1st lieut., Deserted.
Wilkey, James H.	B	4	Mar. 26, '62.	Aug. 9, '62.	
Williams, Ira	F	2	May 7, '61.	Nov. 16, '62.	

I cannot give complete lists of the physicians, lawyers, collegiates, State and U. S. officers, militia officers, revolutionary soldiers and pensioners; soldiers in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. I suppose it would not do to publish incomplete lists, so I give no facts on these points. [Where perfect lists cannot be given, we still ask the best that can be given—as we did here, so we still do.—*Ed.*]

I cannot tell when the Brookfield P. O. was established nor who was first P. M.

There was a Masonic Lodge at Brookfield Center previous to the Morgan affair, since then there has been none.

No chief justice nor assistant justice has ever been appointed from Brookfield. Two judges of probate, Frederick Griswold and John R. Cleaveland—the latter now holding the office—having held it since '62. Two County Senators—Daniel Colt, 1853; Z. M. Upham, 1860, '61.

CHELSEA.

BY C. W. CLARKE, ESQ.

Chelsea, the shire town of Orange County, occupies nearly the geographical center of the county. It is traversed from north to south in nearly the middle of the township by the "First Branch" of White River. This branch is a considerable stream, affording some very fine mill-sites and water privileges in its course, although very few of them are within the town of Chelsea. "Chelsea Green," which is the only village in the town, is pleasantly located on the branch, 23 miles, by an easy road, southeasterly from Montpelier, 20 miles westerly from Bradford, and 13 miles from the nearest railroad station, which is at South Royalton, on the Vermont Central Rail Road, at the mouth of the above named branch. There is but one post-office in the town, and mail-coaches run daily from Chelsea and back, through Tunbridge to the South Royalton railroad station and also from Chelsea through Vershire, West Fairlee, by post-offices at Post Mills, Thetford Center, Thetford Hill, in the town of Thetford, to the East Thetford and Lyme station on the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Rail Road, 22 miles from Chelsea. There is also a tri-weekly mail from Chelsea, via Washington, to Montpelier.

This township was granted by the Province of New York about the year 1770, under the name of *Gageborough*, but Nov. 2, 1780, it was granted by the legislature of Vermont, to Bela Turner and his associates, and chartered by the name of Turnersburgh, Aug. 4, 1781. By the charter, it contains 23,040 acres. The name was altered to Chelsea, Oct. 13, 1788.

GRANTEES.

The following are the names of the original grantees of the town of Turnersburgh (now Chelsea) as appears by the charter of said town, dated the 4th day of August, A. D. 1781, and signed by Thomas Chittenden, Governor, and countersigned "By his Excellency's command, Thomas Tolman, Deputy Secretary to the Governor and council," Viz.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden Esqr., Benjamin Huntington, Esq., Doctor Philip Turner, Esqr., Capt. Andrew Perkins, Joshua Perkins, Solomon Perkins, Capt. Simeon Carew, Capt. Joseph Carew, Zephaniah Huntington, Doctor Joseph Perkins, Levi Huntington, Joseph Carpenter, Erastus Perkins, Prosper Whetmore Esqr., Perez Tracy, Benjamin Tracy, Peter Lathan, Doctor Elisha Tracy, Doctor Philemon Tracy, John Turner, William Pitt, Jun'r, Bela Turner Jun'r, Capt. Jared Tracy, Amasa Smith, Ezra Stiles Esqr., Amos Robinson, Capt. Elisha Burton, John Wheatley Esqr., Daniel Wells, Elisha Lathrop Esqr., Benjamin Perkins, Capt. John Chapman, William Douglass, Caleb Douglass, Samuel Douglass, Joshua Huntington, Barnabas Morse, Asa Utley, William Utley, Nathaniel Wheatley, Ebenezer Curtis, Edmund Hodges, Benjamin Dana, Judah Dana, Thomas Mattison, William Ward of Shaftsbury, John Lascell, George Douglass, Douglas Chapman, John Chapman Jun'r, Richard Chapman, Charles Hill, Charles Sexton, Clap Sumner, Elijah Dewey Jun'r, Terry Douglass, Levi Hyde, Joseph Martin, Nathan Durkee, Asa Edgerton, Oliver Griswold, Daniel Hough, John Woodward, Moses Robinson, John House, John Wm. Dana, Timothy Brownson, Noadiah Bissel, Benjamin Giles and Simeon Peck."

In the year 1784, Samuel Moore, Thomas Moore and Thomas Bond made pitches in this town and came in with their families. They were the first settlers. They were soon followed by Dea. Enos Smith and many others, whose descendants still reside in town. In 1791, there appears by the census of that year, to have been 239 souls. The first child born in this town was Thomas Porter Moore, son of Thomas Moore. Oct. 16, 1785, Thomas Moore made his pitch upon territory now mostly occupied by the village and erected the first house built in town within the limits of the now "old burying-ground," and the

Thomas Porter Moore, above mentioned, having spent his whole life in this town, and reared a large family of children, died here in May, 1867, and is buried within 20 feet of the spot of his birth.

The first Town-meeting was held and the town organized, Mar. 31, 1788; Asa Bond, Joshua Lathrop, and Roger Wales elected selectmen; Enos Smith, town clerk and treasurer. From 1785 to 1788 deeds were recorded by Amos Robinson, county register. Hon. John W. Smith, son of Dea. Enos Smith, is the present town clerk, having held that office for about 34 years, being first elected in 1826. He has also held the office of justice of the peace and been the principal trial justice of the town for the last 46 years, and has held the office of court auditor for the county for more than 25 years. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Orange County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, located at Chelsea, from its organization in 1838, till the company wound up its affairs, in 1865. Chelsea was first represented in the legislature of Vermont in 1791, by Theophilus Huntington.

About 1769, the Provincial Government of New York erected the County of Gloucester, which comprised all that part of Vermont lying north of White River and east of the Green Mountain range; and Kingsland, now the township of Washington, was made the shire-town. Three Judges were commissioned, John Taplin, Samuel Sleeper, and Thomas Sumner. James Pennock, Abner Fowler, and John Peters were appointed justices of the quorum, and John Taplin, Jr., was made high sheriff. Courts of common pleas and quarter sessions were organized by the above judges and justices at Kingsland, May 29, 1770.

At that time no settlement had been commenced in Kingsland and the township was wholly uninhabited. There was no house in town except a log-hut which was erected to serve for a court-house and jail. These courts were holden quarterly, on the last Tuesdays of May, August, November, and February. No causes appear to have been entered in either of these courts until the November term, 1770, when eight were docketed; all which were continued to the February term, 1771. The record of the doings of the court at that term deserves to be copied. I give it literally from the original entry now in the county clerk's office at Chelsea, where all that remains of the records of Gloucester County are kept:

"Feby. 25th 1771. Set out from Moretown* for Kingsland traveled until Knight there Being No Road and the snow very Deep we traveled on snow shoes or Raccatts on the 26th we traveled some ways and Held a council when it was concluded it was best to open the Court as we saw No Line it was not * * whether in Kingsland or Not But we concluded we were farr in the woods we did not expect to see any House unless we marched three miles within Kingsland and No one lived there when the Court was ordered to be opened on the spot.

"Present John Taplin Judge
"John Peters of the Quor'm
"John Taplin, jun, Sheriff.

"All causes continued and adjourned to the next term. The court, if one, adjourned over to the next Tuesday in may next."

These courts were continued at Kingsland and were regularly holden there until August, 1772, when a term appears to have been held at Newbury and from that time they were holden at Newbury and Kingsland alternately until the February term, 1774. This was the last term ever held for Gloucester County, and no courts were holden within that territory until June, 1781, when the first term for Orange County was holden at Thetford.

Orange County, when first erected, comprised nearly all the territory which had been included within the bounds of Gloucester. The Orange county courts were held at Thetford until the December term, 1785, when they were removed to Newbury, to be held "in a house then being built for a court-house." They were continued at Newbury until December term, 1796, when Chelsea was made the shire-town of Orange County. The first term holden at Chelsea was the December term, 1796, and the courts have been holden here ever since. In 1796, a court-house was erected upon the main street which served the county until about 1810, when a more commodious house was built at the head, or east end, of the south common. This was occupied until 1847, when, having decayed and become inadequate to answer the wants of the county, it was taken down and the present modest, chaste and commodious edifice was erected upon nearly the same site.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer who settled in this town was one Throop. He came in about 1796. Then followed Hon. Thomas Jones, in 1799.

*Now Braintree

Throop died in 7 or 8 years after settling here but Judge Jones continued in the active practice of the law in this town until about 1845 when he retired, and died here in 1860, at the age of 81 years. He was a graduate of Dartmouth college, a good scholar, well-read in his profession, and was a great reader of general literature. No man in this county or vicinity was better informed in English history and politics and the civil and political history of the American colonies and of the United States—subjects to which he always turned with delight. His conversation upon these topics, up to the time of his death, was always interesting and attractive to old and young. He never sought political preferment. He was, however, a member of the Constitutional convention of 1822, and filled the office of Associate Judge of the county court in the years 1834 and 1836. His practice during his active years was very extensive, from which he acquired a large property.

DANIEL BUCK,

another prominent lawyer, came to this town from Norwich about 1805. He had represented Norwich in the legislature several years, and officiated as Speaker of the House from 1793 to 1795. He had also represented his district in the Congress of the United States from 1795 to 1799. He was, about 1805, committed to Chelsea jail for debt, and obtaining the liberties of the prison, took up his residence here, and remained until his death, practicing his profession for the most part up to that event.

HON. D. AZRO A. BUCK,

son of Daniel Buck, came to this town, with his father, when a young man and became one of the foremost men of the State. He was bred to the law, and practiced that profession, in this town, until his public duties and failing health took him out of it. He represented the town of Chelsea 14 years in the legislature of Vermont, between 1816 and 1835, and served as Speaker of the House 6 years, between 1820 and 1836. He was elected Representative to the Congress of the United States in 1822, and served in that capacity until 1829. After 1836, he removed with his family to the city of Washington and died there about 1839. He was an old-fashioned gentleman, of easy and winning address, appreciative of, and abounding in the courtesies of life, not profoundly learned either in law or politics, but was remarkable for having always at immediate command all the resources incident to an acute understanding applied to a close observation of common things.

Another of the prominent men connected with the early history of the town, was

H. E. G. MC LAUGHLIN,

He was born in 1771, in New Boston, N. H., and removed to Chelsea in 1811. In 1812, he was appointed clerk of the courts in Orange County, and held that office 25 years. He was twice a delegate to the conventions to revise the constitution of Vermont, three times elected representative, and held the office of constable for many years. He was an honest and faithful public servant. He died in Chelsea, Mar. 9, 1847.

JONAS GATES

also deserves mention. He served as drummer in the Revolutionary war, and was very nearly the last surviving pensioner of that war. He came to reside in Chelsea soon after the peace of 1783, and resided here until his death, in 1866, at the age of 99 years and 6 months.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

There are at this time two organized religious societies in Chelsea. A Congregational Church was organized soon after the settlement of the town commenced, over which Rev. Lathrop Thompson was installed in November, 1799. He was dismissed in 1805 and Rev. Calvin Noble was ordained and installed in 1807. Mr. Noble continued in charge until his death, in 1834. Since that time, the following clergymen have been ordained over and ministered to the church: Rev. James Buckham, installed in 1835, dismissed in 1841; Rev. Benjamin B. Newton, installed in 1841, dismissed in 1846; Rev. Thomas S. Hubbard, installed in 1847, dismissed in 1854; Rev. James C. Houghton was acting pastor from 1857 to 1865; Rev. S. M. Plimpton commenced his ministrations, January 1, 1866, and continued in expectation of a settlement over the church until he was removed by death in September, 1866; Rev. W. A. James was ordained and installed, May 1, 1867, and is now the pastor of the church.

For many years the court-house was used for Sabbath worship, but in 1811, the Congregational church and society erected a very large and commodious church at the head of

the North Common. This building was thoroughly repaired and somewhat modernized about 1853, and is now a respectable edifice. This is the leading church and society, if not in numbers, at least in wealth.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH and society was organized here in 1835. In 1839, a neat, convenient, and quite large building was erected by this church and society upon the main street, in which public worship has since then been constantly kept up and the society is now large and flourishing.

The town has not gained in population since 1840, nor in wealth, if the grand list furnishes any indication of the amount of property, or the relative amount, possessed from year to year. In 1791, there were 239 inhabitants; in 1800, 908; in 1810, 1327; in 1820, 1462; in 1830, 1958; in 1840, 1959; in 1850, 1958; in 1860, 1757; showing a falling off of 202 since the census of 1840. The present grand list of the town is $5,029. In 1860 it was $5,557; and in 1850 it was $5,215.

THE ORANGE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, with a capital of $200,000, is located here, and there has been a bank in operation continuously since 1822; first the Bank of Orange County, then the Orange County Bank, then the Bank of Orange County, which last bank was changed to the Orange County National Bank, in 1865.

CHELSEA ACADEMY, chartered in 1851, was, up to the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the State. Since that time it has been difficult to procure permanent teachers, and the school has fallen away. The Academy building, erected in 1852, is pleasantly located in the midst of attractive grounds and affords ample and pleasant accommodations for a large and flourishing school.

At the present time the village contains 3 large dry goods stores; 4 West India goods, &c., &c.; 1 flour, nails, glass, paints and oils; 1 drug-store; 1 tin-workers and dealers in hard-ware, stoves, farming implements, &c.; 1 woolen factory; 1 carriage-shop; 3 carpenters shops; 2 grist-mills; and one new, large and commodious hotel.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1791.

1791, '02, Theophilus Huntington,
1793, '04, Samuel Badger,
1795, Joshua Elderkin,
1796, Stephen Buchanan,
1797, '08, Reuben Hatch,
1799, 1800, Theop. Huntington,
1801, Reuben Hatch,
1802, Theop. Huntington,
1803, Josiah Dana,
1804, Elihu Hyde,
1805, Theop. Huntington,
1806, Josiah Dana,
1807, Elisha Hotchkiss,
1808, '09, Josiah Dana,
1810, Benj. H. Oakes,
1811, '12, '13, Elisha Hotchkiss,
1815, Elihu Hyde,
1816—'22, D. Azro A. Buck,
1823, H. E. G. McLaughlin,
1824, Benjamin Rolfe,
1825, 26, D. Azro A. Buck,
1827, H. E. G McLaughlin,
1828, Harry Hale,
1829, '30, D. Azro A. Buck,
1831, H. E. G. McLaughlin,
1832, Harry Hale,
1833, '34, '35, D. Azro A. Buck,
1836, Harry Hale,
1837, '38, '39, Thomas Winslow,
1840, '41, '42, 43, Levi B. Vilas,
1845, '46, Perley C. Jones,
1849, '50, '51, Elihu Hyde,
1853, Benjamin T. Blodgett,
1854, '55, Foster Grow,
1856, Harvey Lincoln,
1857, Burnham Martin,
1858, '59, Wm. Hebard,
1860, '61, Wm. F. Dickinson,
1862, '63, Lyman G. Hinckley,
1864, '65, William Hebard,
1866, '67, Carlos Moore,
1868, '69, Lyman G. Hinckley.

CORINTH.

BY INSLEY DOW.

There is a township in Vermont situated near the centre of Orange County, 10 miles west of Connecticut River, 40 miles north of Windsor, 20 miles S. E. of Montpelier—bounded N. by Topsham, E. by Bradford, S. by Vershire, W. by Washington. History or tradition does not inform us what originated its name; but from its earliest settlement it has been called Corinth, and it is still known by that name.

The tourist, in passing through the town, would not at first discover any thing peculiar

from other country towns; yet, in visiting different parts of it he would find no ponds of water, or lakes, or mountains, to very much impede the successful cultivation of the soil. The surface of the town is uneven, composed of hills and vallies; yet each and every hundred acre lot is capable of being cultivated as a farm and homestead.

The town is 6 miles square, in lat. 44° 2', long. 4° 38'. It was chartered by New Hampshire, in 1764, to Col. John Taplin, Maj. Henry Moore and a Mr. Ward. A confirmation grant was afterwards procured from New York. Col. Asa Porter and a Mr. Pillsbury afterwards became proprietors.

In the spring of 1777 Ezekiel Colby, John Nutting and John Armond spent several weeks here in manufacturing maple sugar. They started together from Newbury, with each a 5-pail kettle on his head, and with this load traveled by a pocket-compass 12 miles through the wilderness.

They encamped the first night on a small island in Wait's River, near the place where East Corinth is now located, and the next day arrived at their place of destination, near the centre of the town. This year Mr. Colby moved his family into Corinth, which was the first family in town. The next year Mrs. Colby gave birth to a son, the first child born in town.—They called his name Henry, and the proprietors of the town gave him 100 acres of land.

In 1778 Mr. John Nutting moved his family here and began to make improvements on his farm, which was located near the center of the town, on land now owned by J. A. Tenney, Esq. Mr. Nutting brought the first grindstone into Corinth, from Newburyport, Mass., and it is still in the possession of one of his descendants, and held as an heir-loom. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and held many offices of honor and trust in the town.—He was a consistent Christian, and labored much to advance morality and Christianity in the community.

In 1779 Edmund Brown, Samuel Norris, Jacob Fowler and Bracket Towle moved their families here, and Mr. John Aiken, of Wentworth, N. H., erected the first grist-mill, which went into operation the following year. Previous to this the settlers had to go to Newbury, 12 miles, for their grinding.

Mr. Bracket Towle's farm was a little north of the centre of the town, on the main road leading through the town, and is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Annis Towle, the widow of one of his sons. Mr. Towle was a hardy, robust man, had great strength and muscular power, and was every way fitted to endure the hardships of a pioneer life. He had served in the old French war, and also in the Revolutionary war. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was promoted to a lieutenancy before the war closed, and afterwards was made Colonel of the militia. He had three brothers that served in the Revolutionary war.

In 1780 the town was organized. George Banfield was first town-clerk; David McKeen, first constable; Nehemiah Lovewell, first representative.

Some time this year Lieut. Elliot was stationed here with 20 men to defend the inhabitants against the Indians and tories, and built a small fort.

In 1781 Col. Wait and Maj. Kingsbury, with two companies of soldiers under Captains Scaly and Nelson, built a fort near the centre of the town, on what is called Cooke's Hill, and made this their headquarters. Oct. 16th of this year, 5 men from this fort, viz: Moses Warner, John Barret, John Sargeant, Jonathan Luce and Daniel Hovey, being on a scout, and proceeding down Winooski river, were fired upon in the township of Jericho by a party of 16 tories. Warner, Sargeant and Barret were wounded—the latter mortally. He lived 40 hours, and was buried near the margin of Winooski river, in Colchester. The others were carried to Quebec, and kept 'till the next spring, when they were suffered to return.

In 1782 a British scouting party from Canada, about 20 in number, under Major Brekenridge, after annoying the settlers of Newbury, killing one man and taking another prisoner, proceeded to Corinth, where they compelled the settlers to take the oath of allegiance to the British King.

The soil of this township consists of a dark loam, mixed with a small portion of sand—is easily cultivated, and is very productive. The land was originally timbered with hard wood except on the streams, where there is a mixture of hemlock, spruce, hackmatack and fir.

Its mineralogy consists of some few specimens of feldspar, garnet, serpentine, horn-blend, mica and rock crystal. The rocks are principally granite and mica-slate. There is an extensive bed of copper ore, which extends through the town from south to north. Two extensive companies have been formed, with a

large amount of capital to work the mines. One has assumed the name of "The Corinth Copper Company." The other is known by the name of "The Union Copper Company." Both companies for a time successfully prosecuted the business of working the mines; but some 2 years ago the former company suspended work for a time, while the latter is still employing a large number of hands and is weekly getting out and sending to market large quantities of ore. The place where the mines are worked is known by the name of the Pike Hill.

It has been said that the copper ore was first discovered by a hunter, while digging for a fox—but probably that is not the case. It was first discovered by three men, while out on a pleasure excursion.

This township is well watered by Wait's river, which runs through the N. E. part, and by several of its branches. On North Branch, which rises in Topsham, and runs through the N. E. part of Corinth, is situated the East village. Another branch rises in Washington, passes through the south part of this town, and unites with Wait's river, in the west part of Bradford.

There are some other streams on which mills and other machinery are erected.

COL. JOHN TAPLIN,

one of the proprietors, early settled in the N. E. part of the town. He retained a large tract of land, which embraced what is now the village of East Corinth and some of the adjoining farms. He first settled on the farm that is now owned and occupied by Mr. Aristarcus Taplin, one of his descendants, but afterward moved with his son, Gouldsbourn Taplin, Esq., to East Corinth, where they built a grist-mill and saw-mill, and made other great improvements in the village.

MR. SAMUEL CORLIS

was one of the early settlers of the town. He came from Haverhill, Mass., and lived with his family a while in a school-house in Haverhill, N. H., and then moved to Corinth, where he bought 300 acres of land, and began to make improvements. A part of the land he then purchased is still in the possession of his descendants.

Capt. Daniel Stevens and Mr. Reuben Page were among the first that settled in the extreme north-east part of the town, on what is known as the Stevens hill.

The first settlers suffered many privations and hardships incident to all new settlements. They had to travel on foot 12 miles to a grist-mill, with no path or guide but spotted trees. They often suffered hunger, and sometimes would be without bread for a long time. At one time Mr. Jacob Wells and a Mr. Bennett, who lived in the S. E. part of the town, after being without bread for some time, heard that a man living in Piermont, N. H., some 12 miles from their homes, had some winter rye about fit to harvest. They rose early one morning, and started with their sickles and bags to get something that would make bread for their families. When they arrived at Piermont, they found others there like themselves wishing to obtain grain. About sun-rise the owner of the field of the rye permitted them to cut it. Each man wanted one bushel, for which they promised to return one bushel of wheat the next winter. The day proved to be fair and bright. When they had a little cut, they spread the grain in the sun to dry. When dried, it was taken to the barn to be threshed: when night came upon them, each man had his bushel of rye. Our heroes shouldered their bags and started for home. They stopped at Bradford and had their grists ground, and were at home at 3 o'clock the next morning.

The early settlers were hospitable and generous to each other, sharing alike their privations or their blessings, with but few exceptions.—There was one family among them that was somewhat churlish—or, as the phrase is, a little stingy. They had early planted an apple orchard, and therefore were among the first in that part of the town to have apples in any considerable quantity. They built the first cider-mill, and made the first cider. One season when they could count their apples by bushels, when they had harvested them, they stored them in an out building, and made them as secure against unruly boys as boards and nails could do it. There was a sick woman in the neighborhood who desired a few apples; but they would neither sell nor give away. This so enraged the inhabitants they met in the evening at the house of one of the neighbors, chose their captain, appointed their pick-guard, and proceeded to the place of deposit. One man was stationed at the outside door, one man to each window of the house where the family lived, to prevent any egress from those within, while one man carried an axe to apply to the crevice between the boards, and others with bags ready to gather up what would roll out from the precious pile they had so strongly se-

cured. When all was ready, the man with the axe applied it to the boards, the nails gave way to the strong muscular arm that wielded the axe, and out rolled the apples in sufficient quantity to fill two bags—one for the sick woman, and one to be divided among the company. This accomplished, they beat a retreat, and left the inmates of the house to come out and gather up the fragments, and more thoroughly secure their hid treasure.

The first settlers were annoyed, moreover, and their property destroyed, by bears. They used to make what they called log-traps. They would place heavy logs in such position, that when the bear attempted to steal the bait placed for him, he would touch a spring that would cause a heavy log to fall suddenly, and hold him fast. Mr. Joseph Knight, who lived in the north part of the town, caught two in this way.

Capt. Caleb Stevens, a man that lived in the north part of the town, was one day returning home from one of his neighbor's, accompanied by his two little boys—their ages might be 3 and 5 years,—in coming over a knoll, or a little hill, he discovered an exasperated old bear that had been pursued two days by hunters and dogs, coming directly towards them with open mouth, ready to attack any thing that came in his way. The little boys clung to their father for protection. He, nothing daunted, picked up a stone that was within his reach, and sent it with such force, that it hit the bear on the head and felled it to the earth; when, with the help of a hemlock knot he pinned him to the ground.

In the autumn of 1810 the small pox made its appearance at the east part of the town, at the house of Mr. David McKeen. When assured that the disease was the small pox, Mr. McKeen opened his house for a pest-house. Some were inoculated for the small pox, several had taken it the natural way. It was with the family a time of terrible distress. Mrs. McKeen, her daughter Lydia, an infant grandson, and Miss Hannah Crook, all died, near the same time, in the house. Mr. Robert McKeen, a brother of the first president of Bowdoin College, chose to be taken to a remote, solitary habitation, where, attended by one aged man, he suffered and died, and was buried in utter loneliness. One man, Oliver Woods, remained at his house, and survived the direful malady.

In the summer of 1831 Mr. Rodney Richardson, a young man, went into Canada, and on his return was taken sick with the small pox, and died with that disease. No other case of the kind occurred in town at that time. Again in the summer of 1865 the same disease appeared in town. Three men were attacked with it, of whom one died.

A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER'S MISTAKE.

Sometime during the war of 1812 four men from the north part of the state—a Mr. Stone, Mr. Rice, Mr. Parker and Mr. Sanborn, purchased a drove of cattle in this vicinity, and started them for their homes. A custom-house officer by the name of Perry, then living in Chelsea, procured a company of men and went in pursuit of the cattle. He overtook them in the town of Topsham, at the house of Doctor Huntley, took them from their owners and started them back towards Corinth. The owners of the cattle, not wishing to be thus robbed of their property, procured a company of men to assist them in making an attempt to rescue their cattle from the custom-house officer. This company met on a bridge, near the centre of Corinth, in order to stop them when they came along.—When the cattle came to the bridge, a general melee took place, but the custom-house officer succeeded in keeping possession of the cattle, and they were turned into a pasture and guarded by a company of militia a few days, and then driven away. It was ascertained afterwards that the cattle were not subject to confiscation, and government paid the owners for their property.

A HORSE STORY.

One evening in the December of 1857, one of the sons of William Grant, Esq., of East Corinth, having been out to a party the evening previous with his father's horse—a very high spirited animal—and having returned home to his father's house about 2 o'clock in the morning, upon detaching the horse from the sleigh, the horse took fright and ran, pursuing his course through the village about 15 rods, direct to the dwelling-house of Mr. Nathan D. Blake, a merchant of the village.

On the south side of the house, over the door that led into the kitchen, was a stoop. To this door the horse came with such force, that he broke the bolt that fastened the door, and without further ceremony entered the kitchen; and not being satisfied with these accommodations, proceeded into one of the front parlors adjoining the kitchen. Mr. Blake was asleep with his wife and three children in this room, a light was burning, and a door that led into the kitchen stood ajar. Into this room the horse enter-

ed without an escort, and came up in front of a looking-glass. To this he applied his nose, and broke the glass, which wounded himself—There were two beds in the room, and a child's crib. The horse had broken the foot-rail to one of the bedsteads and extinguished the light, before Mr. Blake and wife awoke from their dreams—which being summarily done, they were somewhat frightened, and could not imagine who or what their nightly visitor could be, till a sound emanated from the animal which indicated its nature, when Mr. Blake said: it is a horse. He procured a light, and—sure enough—it was a horse. He stood with his head over the crib, the blood running from his wounds and apparently subdued, and not manifesting any desire to make further investigations that night, suffered himself quietly to be led from the room and house.

INSANITY AND MURDER.

Among the first settlers of the town was a Mr. Wardsworth, a singular man, who was sometimes insane. One day meeting one of his neighbors, a Mr. Sanborn, Wardsworth, having an axe in his hand, made a mark on the ground and told Sanborn if he crossed that mark he would kill him. Mr. Sanborn not heeding his threat, stepped over the mark, when Wardsworth split his head open with his axe and killed him dead on the spot.

He went away and reported that he had killed Sanborn, and left his axe in his head for a witness. Wardsworth was suffered to go at large, and soon left this part of the country.

DOCTOR JOSHUA TENNEY

moved his family into town from Salem, N. H., in 1795. He was the first physician in town, and had quite an extensive practice in this and adjoining towns, and was very successful, particularly in fevers. He practiced almost 50 years, and died at the good old age of 80 years, much respected by his numerous friends. His widow survived him 21 years, and died in 1865, aged 92 years.

HON. WILLIAM SPENCER

came here in 1807. He was the first lawyer of the town, and there were but few in the county when he came here. He was justice of the peace for many years, and represented the town more times than any other one. He was chief justice of the county court for several years, and was judge of probate 16 in succession. He is still living with his daughter, Mrs. Eastman.

SAMUEL HASLETINE, ESQ.,

moved his family here in 1780. He came from Chester, N. H. He was a man of great moral worth and strict Christian integrity, and did more for the advancement of morality and Christianity than any other man of his time. He used to conduct religious meetings on the Sabbath at the school-houses and other places, where the people would meet for religious worship. He was justice of the peace for many years, and elected town-clerk in 1781 and held the office until old age compelled him to resign, when his son succeeded him,

SAMUEL HASLETINE, JR. ESQ.,

was born in Chester, N. H.; came here with his father in 1780. He inherited the Christian principles of his father in an eminent degree; and was constant and regular in his attendance at church on the Sabbath. His very dumb beasts seemed to learn when the Sabbath came and the time came to go to meeting: and at one time, one Sabbath morning, the old family-horse that used to take the family to church, becoming impatient in waiting for his master to get ready, concluded to start along. He proceeded on his way alone, went up to the church door and then went into the shed where he was accustomed to stand during the time of service. It has been said too, that his dog, one Sabbath morning, went to the church alone. He once in his life seemed to lose one day of the week and forgot when Sunday came, and on that day went to one of his neighbors to do some business. The family where he called were very much surprised to see Esq. Hasletine enter their house on Sunday morning, and soon began cautiously to inform him of his mistake. He was much mortified for his forgetfulness, and immediately hastened home. On being one day joked about it by one of his neighbors, his retort was, "I might have known it was Sunday when I saw you and one of your neighbors down in the meadow fishing." He was very benevolent, always contributing largely his share to support the gospel and other Christian charities. On a time when the society was about destitute of wood for the use of the church, one of the committee requested a parishioner to furnish some for the church, when he exclaimed, "Let Esq. Hasletine get the wood, he always does." He was town clerk 37 years, and justice of the peace. He united more couples in marriage than any other person in town.

Toward the close of his life he partially lost his reason, but he never forgot his reverence

to his Creator, or his attachment to his Divine Redeemer. He would many times a day break out in prayer and praise to God, as his custom had been when leading in his family devotions.

DAVID MCKEEN, ESQ.,

moved his family into Corinth from Londonderry, N. H., in the year 1780. He was the same year chosen constable, and was justice of the peace for many years. He built the first saw-mill in the east part of the town. The heavy irons for this mill were drawn through the woods from Colchester, Vt., on a kind of apparatus made of two poles framed together and attached to a horse like the thills of a carriage or sleigh, but extending behind and dragging on the ground. Two teams, it is said, in this way sufficed to do the work of transportation.

THE DEARBORNS.

Three brothers by the name of Henry, Samuel and David Dearborn, and a brother-in-law, Winthrop Green, came from Weare, N. H., to this town in 1808, and settled in the south and S. E. part of the town. They were all much respected by their fellow-citizens, and each accumulated a handsome property by cultivating their farms, and held many offices of trust in town. One of them, Samuel, for a long time has been a deacon of the Freewill Baptist church, and each, at different times, has represented the town in the State legislature.

NICHOLAS HALE, ESQ.,

was born in Atkinson, N. H., Oct 14, 1766. He was the son of Dea. Benj. Hale, of that town. Mr. Hale could trace his ancestors back in a direct line to a Mr. Thomas Hale, who suffered martyrdom in England by being burned at the stake in the 16th century, during the religious persecutions of that time.—His father (Dea. Benjamin Hale) was a very pious man and worthy citizen of the town where he lived, and much respected by his fellow-citizens, and much beloved by the church of which he was an officer. He early instructed his household in the principles of the Bible and that holy religion which he professed, thus laying the foundation for their future usefulness, and the successful performance of the duties of those posts of honor and trust which many of them were called to fill.

Nicholas had the advantages of only a common-school education, yet was a good scholar, and his general knowledge was extensive.—He possessed a very retentive memory, and his mind was so well stored with useful knowledge, that his society was always sought by those who desired to grow wiser and better.

None of his contemporaries knew more of the religious or political state of the country than he did, both of the old world and the new. He was not a resident of Corinth when the town was organized, but came into town about 1790, soon enough to assist in promoting the best interests of a new settlement.—He was chosen one of the selectmen of the town in 1802, and held that office at different times 10 years.

While acting in the capacity of an officer of the town, when different questions came up for his decision, he did not first seek to know what would best secure his future promotion, but what would promote the best interests of the town.

His decisions were always on the side of justice. In the years 1813 and 1814, he represented the town in the State legislature.—During the time that he was a member of the legislature, he originated in the House of representatives a bill which was enacted into a law for the support of common schools. The purport of the law was that there should be a general school fund in money, raised by a tax on the grand-list, and this money should be drawn from the town treasury according to the number of scholars in each school-district in town.

The sentiment of the law was this: The rich paid the money for the tuition of the poor man's children. And this law remained on the statute book for more than 40 years. He was always a friend to the poor and the destitute, and the needy and unfortunate were never turned away empty from his door.

The ministers that came into town always found a home in his house and a welcome to his well-furnished table. He had great reverence for his superiors (but those were few) and particularly for his Creator. His goodness of heart was seen in all his acts. His consistent Christian character shone out in all his walks in life. He died June 14, 1847, much respected by his numerous friends and his fellow-townsmen. "The memory of the just is blessed."

LONGEVITY.

Mrs. Jane Brown, a native of Ireland, and relict of Mr. S. Brown, died here March 28, 1824, aged 101 years and 7 months.

Mrs. Susannah Brown died here March 30, 1867, aged 99 years 10 months and 12 days. The following sketch appeared in the "Na-

tional Opinion," a paper published in Bradford, June 29, 1866:

"99—On the 18th day of May, 1767, in the town of Lee, in the State of New Hampshire, a female infant first breathed the air. Little did the mother of the infant, as it was for the first time laid upon her bosom, think that the little helpless being was destined to be inhabitant of earth for the long period of ninety-nine years (and perhaps longer.)

But such was to be the case. We now recognize in the person of that little infant Mrs. Susannah Brown, of Corinth, who on the 18th day of last month, completed the number of years which the figures at the head of this sketch represent. The maiden name of Mrs. Brown was Susannah Durgin.

She resided in Lee until she was 6 years of age. She then removed with her parents to Northwood, where she resided until she was 22 years old, when she was united in marriage with Mr. Daniel Brown. Soon after their marriage they moved to their home in Thornton, where they lived about 4 years, and from there they moved to Corinth, to the place she still calls her home. In Thornton they found poor encouragement for their labor. The sterile hills and sandy soil of that town did not yield sustenance sufficient for them and a rising family. In consequence the husband and father became despondent and melancholly.

It was then that the energy and perseverance of the wife and mother began to be displayed. She stimulated her husband to exertion, and influenced him to sell out and move to a better place, and a more productive soil. It took all their property to buy a farm of 67 acres which was then a wilderness, except a little cleared patch which contained a log cabin without a chimney of any kind, and having a roof covered with bark. To this home they moved by an ox-team, in the month of March, when the snow was 4 feet deep. When the snow began to melt they found their bark-roof somewhat leaky. The smoke, soot and colored water would run down upon them, to their great annoyance. It resembled very much, in color, what fast young men and precocious boys too often eject from their mouths. But they did not enjoy so comfortable a home long, for in about a year and a half, while Mr. Brown was at work with a neighbor, and Mrs. Brown with her two children was at the "great brook" doing her week's washing, their house was burned with all its contents.

At the age of 36, she lost her husband. Left with 6 children, the oldest 12 years, the youngest 18 months, she not only continued the duties of a mother, but assumed the duties, and with her own hands did the work of a father. She would take her axe and walk to the woods in the deep snow and chop her own wood often thus laboring until her clothes were frozen about her person. Think of this, young ladies who think it degrading to perform the least *household* duties. She has always performed most kinds of out-door work. Every haying season has found her in the field with a pitch-fork or rake rendering such assistance as she has been able to do. Even during the last year she raked hay in the field. It would be hard, also, to describe the amount of good she has done, the suffering she has alleviated, among the sick and dying.

For many years were any in the neighborhood sick and in want of nurses, Mrs. Brown was the one to be sent for, and such was her kindness and her readiness, she never needed a second invitation; she never excused herself with the fear of "catching the fever." She never had a fever or was sick a day in her life, except at the birth of her children, and never employed a physician at any other time. The queen of fashion has had but little to do with her wardrobe. She has never worn "bishop sleeves," "hoop-skirts," or had a "trail" to her dress; but her style of dress has been that which is the most becoming to a woman, and the most condusive to health and convenience. She is still vigorous, and retains her mental and physical powers to a remarkable degree; is still able to card wool, and brings in her own wood and lights her fire, and does her own washing. Not that she is under the necessity to do these things now; her son, with whom she lives, and his family are abundantly able and willing to do everything for her to make her comfortable in her old age, and smooth her passage to the grave; but she chooses to help herself. Thus has she lived and toiled, and is now enjoying a peaceful and serene old age, and is only waiting for the lamp of life to go out. She will die without an enemy; all who know her venerate and esteem her, and when she has gone to the spirit land her memory will be cherished with that affection that few have ever merited."

MILITARY.

The total credit of the town for men furnished during the late war is 161. Of these 109 volunteered; 26 were enrolled men who procured substitutes; 14 were drafted men who paid $300 commutation; three were drafted men who procured substitutes; one was a drafted man who entered the service; 8 are not credited the town by name, but credit of its share of various credits allowed the whole State for error in enrollment, &c. Of the 109 who are called volunteer, some enlisted more than once, but each separate enlistment counts as one man toward making up the whole number.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious denominations in town are Congregationalists, Free-will Baptists and Methodists.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

is located near the S. W. part of the town. It was organized in the year 1793, through

the influence of John Langdon, who was the first recording steward. He was the first local preacher east of the Green mountains, in this vicinity. Its present number of members is 58, with 9 on probation. They have a chapel and maintain preaching most of the time. Rev. Amos Merrill is their present minister. The Methodist clergymen who were born and educated in this part of the town are the Revs. Peter Merrill, Amos Merrill, Samuel Heath and Abel Heath.

THE SECOND METHODIST CHURCH

is located in the east part of the town. They have a chapel at East Corinth where they have preaching half of the time. Their present preacher is the Rev. Mr. Hale. This church has nurtured and sent forth three successful preachers of the gospel, viz. the Rev. Nelson Taplin, son of Gouldburn Taplin, Esq., who, after laboring a few years in the ministry, was called to his reward; the Rev. Warren Taplin, son of Mr. Caleb Taplin, who early in life joined the Methodist church, studied for the ministry, and went west where he had labored in the ministry very successfully for but a brief period, when he was also called to his recompense; and Rev. Caleb Taplin, Jr., son of Mr. Caleb Taplin, who is now a preacher on the Montpelier circuit.

In relation to the Methodist Church at E. Corinth, no further information can be obtained, only their meeting-house was built in 1840.

The Minister that supplies the pulpit occasionally does not live in town. I talked with one of the leading members of the Church and he said he did not know of any way the information could be obtained.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

were the most numerous class in town among the first settlers. They built the first meeting-house in town near the Centre in 1801. It was a large two-story house, finished with square pews, a high pulpit, and a gallery on three sides of the house. It was used not only for a meeting-house, but also for a town-house until the year 1846, when it was remodeled and finished in its present shape. The same year the town built a substantial town-hall near the meeting-house.

The Rev. Isaac P. Lowe, a kind of traveling minister, came here about the year 1802. He preached here a short time. The Rev. William Pickles came here in 1805. He preached and taught school in town for 6 years, when he died. He was very much respected. He was a very learned man, and sometimes seemed to possess a prophetic spirit. He foretold great changes would take place in the government of the United States about the year 1860, which has been literally fulfilled. His remains are deposited in the grave-yard near the centre of the town.

On his tomb-stone we read the following:

"The Rev. William Pickles,
a man learned, eloquent and evangelical; born and educated in England; came to Philadelphia 1785, and having preached ably in various places, died here greatly respected, Jan. 1, 1811, aged 56 years, after a ministry in this town of six years."

Rev. Clement Parker preached here acceptably some 3 years. He was very highly esteemed by the people. There was a frame for a house erected a little west of the meeting-house, on land which was then a common, to be finished for his occupancy, but he soon after went away, and the frame was removed. In 1816 the Rev. Mr. Williams came here and labored in the ministry one year. The next season the Rev. Mr. Williston preached awhile here. After this the Rev. Mr. Wilcox preached here during the winter season. He held his meetings alternately at the Cooke and at the Lovewell school-houses, so called, there being then no means whereby the people could warm the meeting-house.

In the Fall of 1820, the Rev. Charles Y. Chase came here to preach as a candidate for settlement.

Through his labors and influence a Congregational church was organized, Oct. 10, 1820, consisting of 12 members. Andrew McFarland was chosen the first deacon. Jan. 25, 1821, the Rev. Charles Y. Chase was ordained as pastor of this church. The following were the members of the council that assisted in the ordination: Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. president of Middlebury College; from the church in Brookfield, Rev. Elijah Lyman, pastor, Dea. Thomas Bates, delegate; Berlin, Rev. James Hobert, pastor, Dea. Fenno Cummins, delegate; Chelsea, Rev. Calvin Nutt, pastor, Dea. Enos Smith, delegate; Thetford, Dea. William Thayer and Brother Thomas Merrill, delegates; Bradford, Rev. Silas McKeen, pastor, Bro. John Moore, delegate; Haverhill, N. H., Bro. William Barstow, delegate.

Mr. Chase continued in the pastoral office till his death, which took place in 1831. He was a faithful preacher of the gospel, and labored successfully to promote the spiritual

welfare of his church and people. During his ministry there were 49 added to the church Previous to the death of Mr. Chase, while his sickness prevented him from discharging the duties of a pastor, the church and society procured the services of the Rev. Charles Boyter. He was a bold champion for the truth, and preached the gospel fearlessly and faithfully, whether men would hear or forbear. Seventy-five were added to the church during his brief ministry of 18 months.

One Sabbath, near the close of his ministerial labors for the church in Corinth, he selected his texts from the xviiith chapter of Acts. In the morning it was, "*And he continued there a year and six months teaching the word of God among them;*" in the afternoon it was, "*And many of the Corinthians hearing, believed, and were baptized.*"

The Rev. Stillman Morgan was installed as pastor of this church Oct. 4, 1832. Members of the council that assisted in the installation: From the church in Lyme, N. H., Rev. Erdix Tenney, pastor, Bro. B. Latham, Del.; Bradford, Rev. Silas McKeen, pastor, Bro. Israel Willard, Del.; Newbury, Rev. Clark Perry, pastor, Bro. Joseph Berry, Del.; Randolph, Rev. Moses Kimball, pastor, Dea. Solomon Smith, Del.; Brookfield, Rev. Daniel Wild, pastor, Dea. Benjamin Elliot, Del.

Mr. Morgan labored in the ministry for the church and people until April, 1838.—During his ministry 87 were added to the church. In the spring and summer of 1838, the Rev. Mr. Benton preached here very acceptably. He is now laboring in the ministry in California.

The Rev. John Foster preached here a few Sabbaths in the summer of 1838. He was a young man, and much devoted to the work of his Master. He was afterwards settled over the church and people at Worcester, where he labored with such earnestness and zeal for the spiritual welfare of his people, that he gained their love and highest esteem; but he was early called away from his services in the church on earth to the church triumphant.

The Rev. Solon Martin came here in the Fall of 1838 and commenced preaching. He continued to labor with this church and people till Dec. 30, 1841, when he was installed as pastor. The council called on this occasion were: From the church in Orford, N. H., Rev. D. Campbell, pastor, Dea. Peter Marstin, Del.; Lyme, N.H., Rev. Erdix Tenney, pastor; Craftsbury, Rev. Samuel R. Hall, pastor, Bro. Alba Stimpson, Del.; Newbury, Rev. Geo. W. Campbell, pastor, Bro. A. B. W. Tenney, Del.; Thetford, Rev. E. G. Babcock, pastor, Dea. Lyman Walker, Del. He continued in the pastoral relation with this church 'till July 10, 1855, when it was dissolved.

He was a faithful minister, and labored earnestly to promote the spiritual welfare of the church, and the best interest of his whole people. Few ministers have succeeded as well as he in gaining the friendship and esteem of all their parishioners, and all other denominations of Christians in town.

During his ministry there were 41 additions to the church. Since 1855 the church has had no settled pastor, but has been supplied with preaching by various ministers of the same order. In the fall of 1855, the Rev. O. W. Merrill commenced his labors in the ministry here, and was ordained as minister without charge Nov. 17, 1857.

He was an earnest and successful preacher of the word, and did much to interest the young in the subject of religion. During his ministry 35 were received into the church.—The Rev. William H. Kingsbury commenced preaching here in the fall of 1858, and continued his labors with the church 18 months. He was ordained here as an evangelist Jan. 5, 1859.

In May, 1861, the Rev. Solon Martin again resumed his labors with this church and society, and continued with them as acting pastor till May, 1863, when impaired health induced him for a season to suspend his labors and seek rest and recreation.

In the summer of 1866, Mr. A. W. Hazen, then a theological student, spent 7 Sabbaths with this church and people. He was a very eloquent and successful preacher, and succeeded admirably in gaining the affections of the whole people. In November, 1866, the Rev. J. C. Houghton commenced to labor here in the ministry, and continued one year.

At the present time the Rev. Mr. Winch, of Plainfield, is preaching here half of the time. The whole number of additions to the church since its commencement is 310. The present number is 87 including the absentees. Few towns in the State have furnished more eminent Congregational ministers than this. The first on the list is Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., for many years pastor of the Congregation-

al church in Bradford. He was a native of this town, and a son of David McKeen, Esq., born here March 16, 1791.

Rev. Alexander A. Twilight, son of William Twilight, was born here Sept. 23, 1795; early in life became a Christian, prepared himself for the ministry, and was ordained as a Congregational minister at Brownington, November, 1829.

Rev. Erdix Tenney, D. D., son of Doctor Joshua Tenney, was born here June 11, 1801. In his youth he became a Christian; united with the Congregational church in this place; graduated at Middlebury College and at Andover Theological Seminary, and became the pastor of the Congregational church in Lyme, N. H., where he remained 37 years.

Rev. Asa P. Tenney, son of Jonathan Tenney, was born here. He became the pastor of the Congregational church in West Concord, N. H., where he remained 'till his death.

Rev. Orpheus T. Lamphere, son of Sabin Lamphere, was born in this town; graduated at the Vermont University and at Andover Theological Seminary; became the pastor of the Congregational church at Derby, where he labored in the ministry for a time, and then went to Exeter, N. H.

A CURIOUS MAPLE.

There are not many natural curiosities of note in town, but there is one very singular maple tree standing on the farm of Capt. David Dearborn:

The top of the tree very nearly resembles a cone in shape. It puts out no leaves except at the extreme end of its branches, and these leaves lay over each other like the shingles on the roof of a building.

There are at the present time (1869) four stores in town, 3 carriage-factories, 4 grist-mills, 6 meeting-houses, 24 school-districts and 23 school-houses.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office was established at Corinth Center in 1806. Postmasters—Jacob Brown, Leander Cooke, William Spencer, Theodore Cooke, Caleb C. Sargent.

The post-office at East Corinth was established in 1830. Postmasters—Phineas Stearns, John Merrill, Nathan Blake, Reuben Paige, jr., Nathan D. Blake, J. K. Darling.

The post-office at West Corinth, was established in Dec. 1860. Postmaster—Charles Burnham.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

PHYSICIANS. The following physicians have practiced in this town: Joshua Tenney, Joseph Omsby, Epaphras Smith, Alvah Carpenter, Cyrus Carpenter, John Robie, Hiram Morgan, —— Baldwin, —— Morrison, Daniel Dustin, Adoniram Smalley, Israel Hinkley, H. H. Gillett, George W. Scott, George W. Downs, —— Foster, John Omsby, E. T. Smith, C. B. Flanders, H. M. Corwin.

LAWYERS. William Spencer, E. T. Farr, Daniel B. James, A. S. Little.

A PARTIAL LIST OF JUSTICES,

so far as can be obtained.

John Nutting,	Cyrus Heath,
Samuel Haseltine,	Putnam Harriman,
Moses Muzzey,	Benson Aldidge,
Joshua Tenney,	James Spear,
David McKeen,	O. W. B. Eastman,
Gouldsburn Taplin,	Ezekiel True,
Richard Smith,	John Taplin,
Winthrop Green,	Thomas Wasson,
Stephen Eaton,	Daniel Woods,
Joshua Merrill,	Jeremiah Wright,
William Spencer,	J. C. Colby,
Amos C. Tenney,	Arunah Ward,
John A. Tenney,	Nathaniel Banfill.
Henry Dearborn,	Nathan D. Blake,
Ephraim Ward,	Jonas W. Clark,
Joseph Fellows, jr.	Mansfield Taplin,
John Richardson,	William Grant
Samuel Darling,	Isaac Prescot,
Michael Stevens,	Loami F. Hale,
Moses Sawyer,	Arad S. Corliss,
Benjamin Sleeper,	Frederic P. Eaton,
John Chubb,	Jacob B. Stevens,
David Dearborn,	Elliot T. Farr,
Plant S. Poor,	Nehemiah Taplin, jr.
Lynds Luther,	Roswell Crook,
Gouldsburn Taplin jr.	John B. Locke,
Nathan Blake,	A. J. George,
Jonathan Robie, 2d.	J. B. Dearborn,
Aristarkus Taplin,	Daniel Dow.
Amos S. Little,	

SENATORS TO THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

George Sleeper,	S. C. Clement,
Reuben Paige, jr.	

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nehemiah Lovewell,	Nicholas Hale,
John Nutting,	Daniel Cooke,
Samuel Haseltine,	John B. Corliss,
Joshua Tenney,	Stephen Eaton,
Joseph Omsby,	Richard Smith,
William Spencer,	Plant Sawyer,

eter Eaton,	Nathan D. Blake,
muel Darling,	Moses C. Henderson,
inthrop Green,	Amos S. Little,
phraim Ward,	Charles C. Smith,
orge Sleeper,	Reuben Paige, jr.
avid Dearborn,	Arad S. Corliss,
ubbard Fellows,	Greenleaf Winchester,
muel Dearborn,	Roswell Crook.
hn A. Tenney,	

TOWN CLERKS.

orge Banfill,	J. B Dearborn,
muel Haseltine,	Mansfield Taplin,
muel Haseltine, jr.	George C. Cooke.
hn A. Tenney,	

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

bel Jackman,	John Thurston.
ristopher Avery,	Solomon Ward,
a Merrill,	Nathan Titus,
shua Fulsom,	Josiah Burnham.
kiel True,	Robert Sleeper, jr.
n Sleeper,	Thomas Lund,
jamin Sleeper,	David Rawlings,
n Ford,	Jonathan Colby,
nathan Robie,	Joseph Chubb.
ester Pike,	Moses Marshall,
ker Davis,	Ezra Sleeper,
orge Sleeper,	Thomas Banks,
hn Brown,	Samuel Richardson,
dley Banks,	Jethro Sleeper,
hn Magoon,	James Norris,
seph Sanborn,	Robert Carr,
Moses Wasson.	Jesse Bailey, jr.
Jonathan Rawlings,	Ezekiel Norris,
Robert Wasson.	W. T. Jackman,
Amasa Moulton,	Peter Eaton,
Job Clement,	John Clifford,
John Norris,	Isaac Heath,
Michael Stevens,	Caleb Heath,
James Annis,	David Heath,
James Graves,	Samuel Fellows,
Samuel Norris,	John Fellows,
Samuel Darling,	Nathan B. Taplin.

Most of the soldiers have received their government bounty.

At the time of the battle of Plattsburgh, George Sleeper, then being a youth, was left at home to take care of the family in his father's absence, who had started with the company for the seat of war. He was requested, by one of his youthful companions, to go with him to the war. George answered, I will go; but, I must first go to the house and get my boots, he at the time being barefoot. He went to the house and obtained his boots, told his mother he was going fishing; found his fishing-tackle and started on not with the intention however, of fishing for trout or pickerel, but eager to catch redcoats, or British soldiers.

He overtook the company at Montpelier, where he exchanged his fishing-rod for a gun and marched to Plattsburgh.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Enlisted.	*Names.*	*Regiment.*	*Remarks.*
Jan. 1861.	Richard Orr,	2d	Died in hospital Aug. '63.
Aug. '61.	Solomon Heath,	2d	Discharged '63.
"	Mansfield J. Taplin,	4th	Discharged Oct. '64.
"	William S. Aikin,	"	Killed in battle May '64.
"	Salon Currier,	"	Died in camp May '64.
"	Geo. Richardson,	"	Discharged June '62.
Aug. '62.	John Fifield,	"	Died in camp March '63.
Oct. '61.	Henry Beard,	6th	Discharged June '65.
Jan. '61.	John Day,		" "
	Michael Stevens,		
	Charles Stevens,		
Aug. '62.	Cornelius O. Colby,	10th	Mustered out June '65
Nov. '63.	Joseph A. Colby,	"	" " " "
Aug. '62.	John S. Collins,	1st	Sharp shooters; must. out July 7, '65.
	Charles Emery,	9th	Discharged.
Jan. '62	Harrison A. Willson,	9th	Mustered out June 9, '65.
"	Charles O. Cooke,	"	" " " 7 "
Dec. '63.	Geo. S. Avery,	"	Trans. to Co. D, June '65.
"	Cortes H. Avery,	"	Must. out June '65.
	Charles Collins,		
June, '62.	Andrew J. McFarland,	"	Must. out June 7, '65.
Dec. '63.	Geo. Dearborn,	"	Discharged.
June, '62.	Charles A. Flanders,	"	" Dec. '64.
"	Silas H. Tucker,	"	Must. out June 7, '65.
"	Alexander L. Barker,	"	" " Jan. 9, '65.
	Edwin Martin,		Died in hospital.
	John Gilman,		
	Washington Bodee,		

Enlisted.	*Names.*	*Regiment.*	*Remarks.*
Aug. '64.	Henry H. Tompson,	7th	Must. out Jan. 7, '65.
	Albert Flanders,		
	Orlando Collins.		
	Joseph Brooks,		
	Solomon Bixby,		
	Alba Banks,		
	Orrin Avery,		Served in U. S. Army 7 years.
Nov. '61.	Charles W. Heath,	Cav. Vol.	Discharged, June '65.
	Carlos Moore,		
	Joseph Moore,		
Dec. '63.	George H. Wiggins,	11th	Must. out Aug. 7, '65.
	Henry Martin,		
	Jesse Muzzey,		Drafted.
	Moses Leavitt,		
	Willis R. Bliss,		
Aug. '62.	Benjamin Ricker,	6th	Died in hospital Sept. '62.
	John Southwick,		
	George Norcross,		
	Frederick Hanson,		
	James Dickey,		
	Abel Heath,		
	Michael Cunningham,		
Dec. '63.	William Paige, jr,	9th	Must. out Dec. '65.
	John Paige,		
	John Colby,		
Dec. '63.	Geo. S. Prescot,	9th	Must. out Dec. '65.
"	Dexter S. Prescot,	"	" "
	Geo. W. Stevens, 2d	"	" "
June '62.	Burnham Cowdry,	"	" "
Dec. '63.	Portus S. Brown,	"	" "
Sept. '63.	Amos Corliss,	15th	Discharged July '64.
"	Edward F. Keenan,	"	" "
"	Calvin T. Bond,	"	" "
	Wright Evans,		
	Samuel Eastman,		
Aug. '64	George L. Parker,	9th	Died in camp, Nov. '64.
Jan. '61.	Cyrus H. Parker,	"	Discharged Dec. '64.
Dec. '61.	Julius G. Parker,	7th	" Feb. '63.
Dec. '63.	Lewis E. Parker,	9th	" " '65.
	Charles Paige 2d,		Died in camp.
	Orlin Collins,		Discharged.
	William Heath,		
June '62.	Heman H. Gillette,	surgeon 8th	Must. out June '65
Dec. '61,	Horace E. Taplin,	8th	" "
"	Henry Ring,	"	" "
"	Rufus Rowe,	"	Discharged.
"	Horace P. Emerson,	"	Must. out June '65.
"	Wm. H. H. Corliss,	"	Died in hospital New Orleans July '63.
"	Edwin R. Corliss,	"	Discharged July '63.
"	Elbridge Stevens,	"	Died at New Orleans May '63.
"	Henry W. Munn,	"	
Sept. 63.	Ira H. Gilbert,	12th	Discharged July '64.
"	Charles Paige.	"	" "
"	Charles McArthur,	"	" "
"	Charles Hubbard,	"	" "
"	John Hubbard,	"	" "
"	Charles Dickey,	"	" "
"	Cyrus Carpenter,	"	Died in camp Mar. '64.
"	J. K. Darling,	"	Discharged July '64.
"	Joseph Knight, jr.	"	" "
"	Irving Stevens,	"	" "
	Osman C. Brown,	15th	Discharged.
	Geo. H. Willson,		
	Orwell N. Jewell,		
	Frank Ward,		
	Hiram Avery,		
	Abner Avery,		

A SKETCH OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTH-WEST PART OF CORINTH.

BY CAPT. WINTHROP P. JACKMAN.

The first civilized settlement in the South-west part of Corinth was made by Joseph Fellows, a young man in the 19th year of his age, who came from Salisbury, Mass., in 1781, and commenced making improvements on the farm which he had purchased and on which he lived the remainder of his life. At the time he began on his land there were no inhabitants within about 4 miles of him and the road to his neighbors was by marked trees. He had a cousin, William Fellows, who resided in the back part of Newbury, 12 miles from where he was making his beginning for a farm and he had his washing and baking done there. He would start from his cabin Saturday in the afternoon, go to his cousin's and spend the Sabbath and return on Monday and remain through another week without a person to speak with or look upon. In this he continued through the Summer and Fall and returned to Massachusetts to spend the Winter and return again in the Spring and go through the same process another season, for some 4 years, except he had a brother with him, part of the time, the second season.

In 1784, his cousin, William Fellows, came and settled on land adjoining and soon built a log cabin and moved on his family soon after. William Fellows at that time was a great ahead business man. He took up quite a large tract of land and made improvements rapidly for those times. He and Joseph Fellows set out the first apple-trees that were set out in this vicinity and some of them are yet standing (1859). There was a beaver-meadow on his land of quite a number of acres, that produced a good crop of grass which the first settlers used to cut for hemp. There were three small streams of water that united in this meadow. After their union they formed quite a stream, on which the Fellows' and some other of their neighbors erected a saw-mill at a very early day, which was a great convenience to the inhabitants of the vicinity in their transit from bark-covered log-cabins to the more convenient framed and board-covered buildings. There has always been a saw-mill kept up on or near the same location to this time, a period of upwards of 80 years.

In 1788, Abel Jackman, from the same neighborhood that Joseph Fellows came from, bought a lot of land lying east of Joseph Fellows and immediately went to work making improvements upon it. He and Joseph Fellows used to work on their land through the Summer and Fall and return to Massachusetts and go fishing in the Winter.

They continued to manage in that way until 1791, when they were both married and moved their wives into their log-cabins in the wilderness at the same time. The land lying westerly of the land occupied by the Fellows' was taken up about this time and occupied by Benj Brown, John Brown 2d, Jacob Sleeper, and Ezra Sleeper, all of whom, except Jacob Sleeper, remained on their farms as long as they lived and were respectable and valued citizens. Simon French went on to the lot east of Jackman's about the same time Jackman went on to his and remained until 1800, then sold to Stephen and Peter Eaton and left this part of the country. Some years previous to this time, Moses Heath, Abel Heath, Joseph Heath, and Charles Ward had settled on land lying northerly of the tract settled by the Fellows' and remained on the same during their natural lives.

About 1794, Richard Smith, another young man about 18 years of age, from Salisbury, N. H., commenced upon land which his father owned and proceeded to make improvements on the same, and eventually made it one of the best farms in the town. He built the first two-story house in that part of the town and afterward put an addition to it, making it, with out-buildings attached to it, about the largest block of farm buildings in the town. This house and out-houses were all burned in October, 1859—the only dwelling of much importance ever burned in this part of the town.

Joseph Fellows, the pioneer of the settlement in this part of the town, lived to see 88 years and was always a highly respected citizen, and a man of unusual firmness and strict integrity. This neighborhood was the cradle of Methodism in this section of the country, and although his religious tenets were Calvinistic, yet he joined with them and was a prominent and highly respected member of that church during the remainder of his life. Wm. Fellows was an enterprising business man, honest in his dealing with his fellow men, somewhat eccentric in his religious views, but a man of great courage and daring. A little

circumstance will serve to illustrate this latter quality. Somewhere about 1803 or '04, the inhabitants of the south part of the town had a controversy with the town of Vershire respecting the jurisdictional line of the towns. Vershire by some finesse succeeded in getting the legislature of the State to pass an act giving them the jurisdiction of a strip of land one mile in width off of the south side, the whole length of the town of Corinth. The Vershire people then came on with their surveyor, chain-men, axemen, &c., to survey and allot out the land. When they came on to "Uncle William's" land, the old gentleman, although advanced in years, feeling his pugnacious principles a little moved that they should presume to trespass on his premises, resolved to drive them off. He put a pretty smart spur in the heel and a smart switch in his hand and, mounting "old wall-eye," his favorite horse, at them he went. They undertook for a while to defend themselves, but the horse was as fearless as his rider and rushed right on to them regardless of all the defence they could make, and he finally drove them all out of the field and cleared his premises of them. The inhabitants on the mile strip were very much dissatisfied with being placed under the jurisdiction of Vershire and petitioned the next legislature to be set back under the jurisdiction of Corinth. The legislature so far complied as to establish the Whitelaw line as the jurisdictional line between the towns and it has so remained to this time.

In June, 1801, Abel Jackman was elected captain of the company of militia in the south part of the town and continued in the military line until November, 1812, at which time and for some years before, he was in command of the regiment. He then petitioned the governor to be relieved from his command and received an honorable discharge. He was a man of good moral principles and strict integrity and filled many responsible offices in the town.

At the time of the invasion of Plattsburg, by the British, in 1814, he raised a company of volunteers and marched immediately for the seat of war, but before they reached the place, the British had retreated.

Col. Jackman was a soldier of the Revolution and was at West Point at the time of Arnold's defection.

Col. Jackman continued to live on his farm until June 24, 1820, when he, assisting in putting a swarm of bees into a hive, was stung so that he expired immediately. He was aged at the time of his death 58 years.

In June, 1797, Moses Jackman (a brother of Abel Jackman), and Josiah Rollins, while employed in felling trees for Abel Jackman, were felling a tree together, which when it fell struck Mr. Jackman on the head, killing him instantly.

VOLUNTEERS OF 1814.

At the time of the invasion by the British in September, 1814, the following named persons, residing in the south-west part of Corinth, turned out immediately on the receipt of the intelligence and within 4 hours were on the march to Plattsburg. On the way to Montpelier they fell in with a larger party from Vershire with whom they united and were organized by Jacob Collamer, then aid-de-camp to Gen. French, commander of the 2d Brigde of the 4th Division of the Militia of the state of Vermont. The officers elected in the company from those from Corinth were Peter Eaton, lieutenant, John Clifford, W. T. Jackman, sergeants. The company were detained at Burlington for want of means of transportation so that the British had mostly left before they were able to reach Plattsburg.

NAMES OF THOSE FROM CORINTH.

Peter Eaton,	David Heath,
Isaac Heath,	John Brown,
Samuel Fellows,	John Clifford,
W. T. Jackman,	John Fellows,
Caleb Heath,	Josiah Rollings.

Stephen Eaton and his brother Peter lived together on the same farm about 8 years, when he sold his share to his brother Peter and bought the farm on which his brother Henry had been living for some years, on which place he lived until his death. He died in June, 1852, aged 75 years. He was a prominent man in the business of the town filling many important offices, such as selectman, lister, overseer of the poor, &c. He was elected a justice of the peace soon after he came into the town and was continued in that office until the time of his death, holding the office more years and trying more cases than any other justice that was ever in the town. He was a man of strict moral principles, great firmness and unquestionable integrity. He left one son and two daughters. His son, F. P. Eaton, has held the office of

justice of the peace most of the time since the death of his father.

Peter Eaton sustained a prominent standing among the inhabitants of the town. Soon after he came into town he was promoted in the military line and continued, from one stage to another, until he arrived to the command of a company. He represented the town a number of terms in the legislature of the State and was twice a delegate to the convention called to amend the constitution of the State. He continued to reside on the same farm, making additions to it until he had accumulated a good property for an ordinary farmer. He lived until he was 78 years of age, and died January, 1857

Richard Smith continued to live upon his farm and make additions thereto until he became one of the most wealthy farmers in the town. He was a prominent man as a politician and one of the leaders of the Democratic party. He was promoted to many offices in town, among which were representative to the legislature and justice of the peace. He died in July, 1851, aged 74 years.

John Brown, Jonathan Boyden, Robert Gordon, James Eastman, David Moulton, Micajah Moulton, Noah Lund, Henry Hale, Rufus Harriman, Joseph Morris, James Noyes, John Wilson, —— Miller, John Davis, James Colby, David Moulton, Jr., Elijah Moulton, were among the first settlers in the south part of the town.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY J. P. BOYNTON.

The First Free Will Baptist church in Corinth was organized in the west part of the town, in 1798, by Elder Ballard of Unity, N. H., who came by request of those who became members. The church at that time numbered 12 members. Not far from this time Daniel Hebbler came from Unity, N. H., and was ordained Oct. 4, 1799, in the house of Moses Marshall. The meetings were held at the dwellings of the brethren for a number of years, but mostly with John Norris, whose house and heart were open at all times to receive such as came trusting in the Lord. Feb. 6, 1808, Josiah Norris received license to preach.

In the year 1814 or '15, Elder Nathaniel Bowles came into the town and held meetings in all places where he was requested, at dwellings of the brethren, or in school-houses, until a meeting-house was built. In the year 1816, in the month of June, they finished the house, 40 by 44 feet on the ground, one story, and with what was called hip-roof,—and square pews according to ancient style, in which they continued to worship until 1853.

In the year 1827, Stephen Leavitt, formerly from Meredith, N. H., was ordained. He, with others, preached as long as he staid in this section of country.

In the year 1828, Stedman Cummings was set apart to the work of the ministry soon after the church was organized. Joshua Folsom and Joseph Heath were chosen deacons; Smith Leavitt was chosen assistant deacon in 1835.

Elder Joseph Flag united with the church in May, 1839, and died, June, the same year. In the year 185– another good house was erected, not far from where the old one stood, which is occupied at the present time.

The names of ministers raised in the church are as follows: Stephen Leavitt, Stedman Cummings, A. D. Smith, Ezekiel True Jr., Gilman Sanborn, N. K. George, John Norris Jr., Josiah Norris. Ezekiel True, was clerk of the church from Dec. 25, 1820, till February, 1833; John Norris, clerk till March 14, 1838; then J. P. Boynton was chosen clerk, who has retained the office ever since, with the exception of 2 years, being absent.

SECOND FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY DEACON SAMUEL DEARBORNE.

About 1830, Rev. Nathaniel Bowles, who was at that time preaching in the west part of the town, hearing the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," came over and preached and many were added to the numbers of such as we trust will be saved. Other preachers followed and preached until the time came, Dec. 15, 1832, when it was thought best to organize a church. The meeting for organization was held in the school-house on the Hill, J. Folsom, moderator, S. Leavitt, clerk. After the presiding officers were elected, brother Bowles and some others made some remarks, after which Elder S. Leavitt made the consecrating prayer and Elder N. Bowles gave the right hand of fellowship and then, the church being formed, brother S. Dearborne and brother J. Wright were chosen deacons, and David Bradbury clerk. We held meetings at the school-house and frequently in barns, till at length we concluded to build a meeting-house at the South Meadows, on the leading road from Bradford to

Chelsea. From this time we have had various preachers, viz.: Revs. N. Bowles, S. Leavitt, G. Sanborn, S. D. Smith, F. Moulton, M. C. Henderson, D. Sweet, G. W. Richardson, H. F. Dickey, S. Comings, O. Shipman, S. W. Perkins, F. N. B. Baldwin, L. Dewey, and J. D. Cross, our present minister. These and some others have preached with us from time to time with good effect. Our first number of members was 35; our greatest number, 80; our present number, 60.

FAIRLEE.

BY HON. WILLIAM CHILD.

In giving a brief historical sketch of this town, it becomes necessary to include both Fairlee and West Fairlee, down to the year 1797, as they were, originally, one town from the date of the charter, in 1761, to that year; when the territory constituting the township was divided, by an act of the legislature, into two separate townships,—called Fairlee and West Fairlee; and, by the same act, were restricted to one representative from both towns; which restriction, although in violation of the constitution, was submitted to by the inhabitants of both towns until the year 1822,* when each town, by mutual consent, agreed to elect a representative; and Capt. Solomon Maun was chosen to represent Fairlee, and Samuel Graves, Esq., West Fairlee.

The presence of two members claiming seats in the House of Representatives, from the locality formerly called Fairlee, created some discussion,—being objected to on the ground of its evident violation of the act of the legislature, making a division of the town. In reply one of the members referred to the constitution of Vermont (part 2d, sec. 7th), which settled the question of the right of representation.

As before stated, the town was chartered in 1761; and, for the benefit and gratification of the curious in such matters, and to exhibit the authority and assumed majesty of kings, I give the document entire, as it came from the hand of the then Governor, Benning Wentworth, of the Province of New Hampshire.

"PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FAIRLEE.

George the third, by the Grace of
[P. S.] God, King of Great Britian, France and Ireland,

Defender of the Faith &c.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting:

Know Ye That We, of Our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within *Our Said Province*; by and with the advice of *Our truly and Well-Beloved Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander in Chief*, of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England; and of Our Council of the said Province; Have, upon the Condition and Reservation hereinafter made, given and granted, and, by these Presents, for Us, Our heirs and Successors, do give and grant, in equal shares, unto *Our Loving Subjects*, inhabitants of *Our Said Province* of New Hampshire, and *Our other Governments*, and to their heirs and assigns, forever, whose names are entered on this Grant; to be divided to and amongst them, into seventy equal shares; all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurment about Twenty-Four Thousand Acres; which tract is to contain something more than six miles square, and no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for highways and unimprovable land, by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers.

One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a plan and survey thereof, made by *Our Said Governor's Order*, and returned into the Secretarie's Office and hereunto annexed; butted and bounded as follows: viz.,

Beginning at a tree standing on the Bank of Connecticut River, marked with the figures 7 and 8, which is the North-easterly corner bound of Thetford; thence North 61°, West six miles, by Thetford aforesaid, to the North-westerly corner bound of Thetford; thence North 33°, East 6¼ miles; thence South 61°, East seven miles, to a tree marked with the figures 8 and 9, standing on the bank of Connecticut River aforesaid; thence down said River, as it runs, to the bound first above mentioned.

And that the same be and hereby is incorporated into a township by the name of Fairlee; And the inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with, and entitled to, all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other towns within *Our Province* by law exercise and enjoy. And further, that the said town, as soon as there shall be fifty families resident therein, and settled thereon; shall have the privilege of holding two Fairs; One of which shall be held on the and the other on the annually; which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective following the said

And as soon as the said Town shall consist of fifty families, a Market may be opened and kept one or more days in each week, as may be thought most advantagious to the inhabitants; also that the first meeting for the

*25 years

†A rather indefinite boundary or quantity.

choice of town officers agreeable to the laws of *Our Said Province*, shall be held on the second tuesday of October next; which said meeting shall be notified by Mr. Wilder Willard, who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting; which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the laws and customs of *Our Said Province*; And that the annual meetings, forever hereafter, for the choice of such officers for the said town, shall be on the second tuesday of March Annually.

To Have And To Hold the said tract of land as above expressed, together with all the privileges and appurtenances, to them and their respective heirs and assigns forever,—upon the following conditions: Viz,

First. That every Grantee, his heirs or assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his or their share or proportion of land in said township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional cultivation, on penalty of the forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said township, and of its reverting to *Us, Our Heirs and Successors*, to be by *Us or Them* regranted to such of *Our Subjects* as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

Second, that all white and other pine trees within the said township fit for Masting *Our Royal Navy*, be carefully preserved for that use; and none to be cut or felled without *Our Special License* for so doing, first had and obtained; upon the penalty of the forfeiture of the right of such Grantee, his heirs and assigns, to *Us Our Heirs and Successors*, as well as being subject to the penalty of any act or acts of Parliament that now are, or hereafter shall be enacted.*

Third. That before any division of the land be made to and among the Grantees, a tract of land as near the center of the said township, as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for town lots; One Which shall be allotted to each Grantee, of the contents of one acre.

Fourth. Yielding and paying therefor, to *Us Our Heirs and Successors*, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the date hereof, the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty-fifth day of December, if lawfully demanded; the first payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1762.

Fifth. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant shall yield and pay unto *Us, Our Heirs and Successors*, yearly and every year forever, from and after the expiration of ten years from the above said twenty-fifth day of December, which will be in the year of Our Lord 1772; one shilling Proclamation Money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses; and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said land; which Money shall be paid by the respective persons above said, their heirs or assigns in *Our Council Chamber in Portsmouth*; or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of *Our said Province* to be hereunto affixed.

Witnes Benning Wentworth, Esq., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty One, and in the first year of *Our Reign*. B. Wentworth.

Theodore Atkinson, Secretary.

Province of New Hampshire, September 9th, 1761; Recorded according to the original Charter, under the Province Seal, by Theodore Atkinson, Secretary. Copy of Record examined by Geo. King, Deputy Secretary.

NAMES OF GRANTEES OF FAIRLEE.

Josiah Chauncey,	Martin Smith.
Joseph Hubbard,	Israel Chauncey,
Wilder Willard,	David Parsons,
Daniel Jones,	Isaac Goodall,
Oliver Warner,	Alexander Smith,
Hezekiah Hubbard,	Ebenezer Dickinson,
John Cook,	David Blodgett,
Samuel Belknap,	Samuel Hunt,
Samuel Heirs,	Eleazer Mattoon,
Fellows Billings,	Eleazer Mattoon jr.
John Eastman,	Solomon Boltwood jr.
David Warner,	Simeon Clark,
John Blain,	Moses Cook,
Nathan Goodman,	Joseph Dickinson,
William Barton,	Gideon Dickinson,
Phineas Liman,	Robert Dickinson,
Thomas Elwell,	Noadiah Lewis,
Justin Ball,	Theo. Atkinson Esq.,
Peter Marshall,	M. H. Wentworth Esq.,
John Stringling,	Benning Wentworth,
Caleb Pomroy,	Samuel Hunt,
Joseph Wright,	Jonathan Hubbard,
Nathaniel Bartlett,	Thomas Frink,
Moses Harvey,	Jonathan Hunt,
Ebenezer Moody,	Arad Hunt,
Ebenezer Dickinson jr.	Ebenezer Stoughton,
Robert Emmons,	Solomon Elsworth,
Isaac Ward,	Samuel Stevens,
Abner Colley,	Samuel Wentworth,
Israel Hubbard,	Esquire Barton,
Richard Chauncey,	Maj. Jonathan Greely,
Joseph Church,	Oliver Willard,

64 original Grantees.

It is nowhere stated how much land a right or share contained; but from the fact of the governor's right containing 500 acres, and being accounted equal to two shares, I infer that a share contained 250 acres; for, before allotting any portion of the territory to these 64 grantees, His Excellency Governor Wentworth took special care to provide himself with the above named amount of choice land in the S. E. corner of the town, bordering on Connecticut River, on the east, and the town of Thetford, on the south. Also one whole

*"Hereafter shall be enacted" Don't that look somewhat like *ex post facto*?

right or share was ordered to be set apart for the Incorporated Society, for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; one share for a glebe for the Church of England, as by law established; one share for the first settled minister of the Gospel in said town; and one share for the benefit of a school in said town

We are left entirely to conjecture, why the governor's right should consist of some of the best land in town, when most of the lands appropriated to public, pious or charitable purposes, were located on the most mountainous, barren and rocky portions of the township. Whatever the design of those who had this matter in charge might have been,—it evidently received the approval of Governor Wentworth; as it was signed by his secretary, and countersigned by the deputy secretary.

However much gratitude King George is entitled to, for the manifold provisions he has made for his royal subjects, it is evident that humiliation and oppression, from his throne, soon engendered a disgust of royal favors, begetting a spirit of rebellion in his subjects, which soon caused the assumed power and majesty of the king to vanish, and with it his rents of ears of Indian corn, his proclamation money, and pine trees for his royal navy,—and all before any decision was made as to the days on which we should hold our fairs: and for this reason, perhaps, the blanks in the charter never were filled,—thus leaving us at liberty to buy or sell when and where we pleased,—regardless of regal consent.—Query.—When we absolved our allegiance to the government of Great Britian,—why was the glebe retained for the particular benefit of the *English Church*?

Under the foregoing charter, the town of Fairlee was a part and parcel of the province of New Hampshire,—sometimes called the New-Hampshire Grants; and several of the first meetings of the inhabitants of Fairlee, were held in Orford, N. H., and the action taken by them, at several of these meetings, is here given in part; and to show the unsettled state of public affairs, at this early day, we would call the reader's attention to the caption of the following warrant * for a proprietor's meeting.

"Province of New Hampshire, }
Grafton County, ss. }

Orford, May 21, 1774. This is to certify and warn the proprietors † of Fairlee, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New York, to meet at the dwelling-house of Israel Morey, Esq., in Orford aforesaid, on Monday, the 20th day of June next."

At this meeting Col. William Simpson was chosen moderator, and William King, clerk. "Voted, Israel Morey, Esq.,‡ and Lieut. Jonathan Child be a committee to agree with Moses C. Willard and John Paine, jr., surveyors; to allott the township into equal divisions between the proprietors, in such form as shall appear most just and equitable to said committee; and cause a plan of said survey to be returned on the first day of August next,—to which time this meeting stands adjourned."

At the adjourned meeting, it was voted to accept the plan and survey exhibited by Israel Morey, Esq., and Lieut. Jonathan Child, and that the same, together with the field books, be recorded in the proprietors' records. Adjourned to August 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and then,

"Voted the sum of 257 pounds, 8 shillings, lawful money, be equally assessed on the Proprietor's Rights in Fairlee, being 3 pounds, 18 shillings on each original right, to defray the expense of allotting the township, cutting and clearing roads, and other necessary expenses of said township."

William Simpson, Esq., Lieut. Child and Ichabod Ormsbee were elected assessors of the above sum, and Israel Morey, Esq., collector, and that he be allowed five per cent for collection.

"Voted, Israel Morey, Esq., Col. Jonathan Child and Ichabod Ormsbee be a committee to lay out and make the necessary roads through the township."

At a meeting held, Dec. 28, 1779, a tax of 7 d. per acre was laid for the purpose of laying out and making passable two roads, running east and west, through the town,—one other from the south to the north side of the town, through the 100 acre lots,‖ and for

* Although we were claimed by the government of New Hampshire, New York was, at the same time, asserting authority over us, and had enlarged her jurisdiction by dividing our territory into four counties,—the two eastern called Cumberland and Gloucester, and this town was situated within the limits of the latter. The warrant above referred to—the caption of which is here inserted, smacks a little of a want of knowledge, on the part of the inhabitants, as to their whereabouts.

† This brings to mind the anecdote of the boatman, when in danger of being upset in a squall of wind and rain, cried out, alternately, "Good Lord and Good Devil!"—not knowing whose hands he would fall into. So the proprietors of Fairlee were willing to date their warrant and hold their meetings in New Hampshire,—still calling themselves inhabitants of Gloucester, N. Y.

‡ Afterwards Gen. Morey.

‖ This road was laid in that part of what is now West Fairlee, called Middle Brook.

repairing the River Road.* £200 of the aforesaid sum was appropriated for the support of the Gospel in connection with Orford, or otherwise; also, "£100 as a bounty to Israel Morey, Esq., provided he shall, within two years from the first day of December, next, erect and complete, for business, a saw and grist-mill, at some suitable place on the outlet of Fairlee Pond; the amount of the aforesaid tax to be equal to wheat at six shillings per bushel."

The limit to the time for building the aforesaid mills was afterwards extended 2 years; but they were subsequently built by Gen. Morey, on the same site where the Messrs. Abbotts have recently erected expensive mills, and the bounty was paid. At the same meeting above mentioned, Capt. Ichabod Ormsbee, Capt. Samuel Smith, Mr. William Marston, jr. (grandfather of Deacon Peter Marston, now living in Fairlee,) and John Woodworth were appointed a committee to lay out and build roads.

At an adjourned meeting, held, March 14, 1780, a tax of one penny per acre was raised "for the purpose of erecting a house of Public Worship in said Fairlee, as near the center as may be, on the River Road; the tax to be equal to wheat at six shillings per bushel."†

The house was not erected until about the year 1800; and, in 1850, was remodelled,—making a commodious town-hall of the lower story, and a church of the upper.

"Voted, Israel Morey, Esq., Capt. Ichabod Ormsbee and Samuel Phelps, Esq., be a committee to provide the necessary materials, erect and complete said House."

At a meeting held at the house of Israel Morey, Esq., in Orford, July 8, 1782, Hon. Nathaniel Niles, moderator, a tax of a half penny per acre was voted as a bounty to any person who should erect a saw-mill on Middle Brook, in what is now West Fairlee, on or before the first day of October, 1783; also, the same sum to any person who should, in like manner, erect a grist-mill, and finish the same for business by the first day of October, 1784. A saw-mill was subsequently built by Hon. Nathaniel Niles; but the writer is not aware that a grist-mill was ever built on Middle Brook; or that Judge Niles was ever paid the bounty voted, for building the saw-mill.

*No mention is any where made, when or by what route the River Road was built; but we find such a road frequently referred to.

†There was but little money in circulation, at that early day, and all contracts were necessarily made payable in wheat, or some other production of the farm.

Although the town charter names the *indefinite* amount of *about* 24,000 acres of land, contained in the original township of Fairlee; yet much more than this is contained within the town limits, as may be seen by the following statement. There are 10 ranges of 100-acre lots in the town, with 21 lots in a range—equal to 21,000 acres; the remaining portion of the territory, lying adjacent to Connecticut River, is 1 mile wide, at the south end, and 2 miles at the north end, and about 6½ to 7 miles, following the course of the river, from north to south. Consequently, this triangular piece of our territory must contain more than 6,000 acres,—making, in all, over 27,000 acres of land; and, as the division is made, running the town line between the seventh and eighth ranges of 100-acre lots, would give, to West Fairlee, 14,700 acres, and to Fairlee, 12,900 acres.

Concerning the date of the first settlement of the town, Mr. Thompson, in his Gazetteer, dates the first settlement in 1768; when he finds six men commencing settlement. But Esq. Mann (the first settler of Orford) in his life-time used to say John Baldwin* was his first neighbor west of him, and was sure Baldwin came to Fairlee the next year after he came to Orford. As they both came from Hebron, Ct., Mann could not be mistaken. The arrival of a new neighbor was no trivial affair in those days and he tells the identical spot where Baldwin located, which was about half a mile south of where the meeting-house now stands, being nearly on the spot where George A. Morey Esq., and his son-in law, William H. Kibbey, now reside. That being the case, it would date the first settlement in 1766, instead of 1768, which probably is the true date.

Be that as it may, whoever the settlers were, they were necessarily mere squatters on the soil, as the town was not surveyed and allotted till 1774; but if squatters, their ideas of "Squatter Sovereignty" was widely different from that promulgated in modern times.

The division of the town into two separate townships was necessary for several reasons: First, from its extent of territory, containing more than 27,000 acres of land; but more particularly from a natural division, consisting of an almost impassable range of hills, or

*See further notice of John Baldwin near the close of these papers.

more properly called mountains, extending from near the southern extremity of the town to its northernmost limits, leaving a pass near the south line of the town, where a highway was early laid for public travel.

One other reason handed down by tradition and perhaps not very reliable, is this: Gen. Israel Morey and Hon. Nathaniel Niles, both pioneer settlers, leading and influential men in the town, and large land-holders, the former residing in the easterly, the latter in the westerly portion of the town, the social position and wealth of each caused a sort of rivalry to exist between them, which subsequently grew into bitter animosity and cruel hatred. Neither was willing to relinquish one jot or tittle of his cherished possessions, or aristocratic influence, and in order to preserve the undisputed sway of each, free from the influence or secret machinations of the other, a division of the town was resorted to as a remedy. Each had his followers, or partisans, and many a joke was perpetrated by the followers of the one, at the expense of the other. Their peculiar characteristics at length became so prominent, that some wicked wag compared them to a couple of rival Indian Chiefs, who formerly lived in this locality, named Hoccomocco and Cachan, whose character and conduct was in many respects thought to be a counterpart of that manifested by Morey and Niles,* and they, in consequence, inherited, one the former cognomen, and the other the latter.

The natural feature of the soil is rather rough and forbidding† in appearance, yet it contains a good share of land suitable for tillage, producing remunerating crops of the various farm products, corn, oats and grass being the staple crops; yet a large share of the wheat and rye consumed in town is raised within its limits. It is easily cultivated, particularly on the plains and intervals adjacent to the river. The river farms are not adapted to dairying, as pasturage of sufficient quality and extent is not conveniently handy, and most farmers turn their attention to sheep-husbandry, pasturing them on the distant hills. The sheep kept in town are mostly of the fine-wooled, American Merino breeds. Two mountains rise very abruptly to a height of several hundred feet from the bed of the river, the northern one called Sawyer's Mountain, standing so near the river as barely to give room for the public highway and railroad. The southern, called Mount Moriah or Morey's Mountain, standing near Orford Bridge, occupies a more retired and modest position or distance from the river, but both present a bold front to the eye of the passing traveler; and from their tops a splendid panorama of the Connecticut River Valley is presented to the admiring beholder. Neither of these mountains occupies a great extent of territory, probably not much over 100 acres, but seem to have been thrown up by some violent convulsion in Nature's great laboratory, where they stand as enduring monuments of the supreme power of earth's great Architect.

Just back of the southern, or Morey's Mountain, is spread out a beautiful sheet of water about two and a half miles in length, by a half to three-fourths of a mile in breadth. It approaches the very base of the mountain, and the writer has often conjectured, during the 36 years of his life, spent on a farm in the immediate vicinity of this landscape of mountain, pond and river, that by the same Word of Power or movement of the Builder's hand, the mountain was raised and the valley to form the pond scooped out.

Westward from this pond and rising gradually from its surface, stretches the long and impassable range of hills before alluded to, leaving a strip of plain and interval on the river from half a mile to a mile or more in width, extending the entire length of the town, except where broken by the before named mountains. The pond is well supplied with fish of various kinds, affording to those of piscatory proclivities an abundance of pleasure in that pursuit. A portion of what is called Fairlee Lake is located partly in Fairlee, partly in West Fairlee, and partly in Thetford, and discharges its waters into Ompompanoosuc river and from thence into the Connecticut. The waters of Fairlee Pond, after flowing one to two miles, propelling considerable machinery, discharge directly into Connecticut river. Two slate-quarries

*One of Morey's adherents used to say, if a man should pass over Middle Brook road—at the head of which Judge Niles lived—and wake the inhabitants from their slumbers, at the dead hour of night, asking the question, "Who made them?" the invariable answer would be, "Judge Niles."

†Except the river farms—some over 30 in number—entirely free from stones, producing abundant crops of grass, corn and oats, with some wheat, rye and potatoes.

and one or two beds of peat are located in town, but neither have been worked sufficiently to test their productiveness, or capability of producing a paying article.

The town is almost exclusively agricultural in its resources, having but a limited amount of water-power, aside from that furnished by the water discharged from Fairlee Pond, which is utilized at all available points, first by the saw-mill of J. Pierce, Esq., with which is connected a manufactory of spokes and felves from a superior article of white oak timber found in this town and vicinity; next come the mills recently erected by the Messrs. Abbotts, consisting of a grist-mill containing 4 run of stone, and a saw-mill in which is a large circular board-saw propelled by an improved water-wheel, and capable of manufacturing many thousand feet of lumber daily, for which a ready and profitable market is found. Connected with the saw-mill is a planing-machine, stave-machine, jointing-saw, slab saw, and saw for cutting laths.

The early settlers of this, as in other new towns, endured many privations and hardships, the present generation know little or nothing of by actual experience; such as going five or six miles to a day's work, and carrying the avails home in grain on the laborer's back, through a dense forest infested by bears and wolves; and on arriving home, for want of mills, compelled to use the plumping-machine, a huge mortar, made from a big log some two and a half feet long, standing on one end, the other or upper end scooped out to form the receptacle for the grain, and into which it was put, and by the application of a big pestle in sturdy hands, the material for a good Indian bannock was soon prepared for the hungry housewife and children.

The first grain grown in this locality and ground in a mill was carried for that purpose to Charlestown, N. H., some 50 miles—the nearest mill, and for want of roads, was conveyed on ox-sleds upon the ice of the river in Winter, and in log-canoes in the Summer.

The names of those who thus early in life left comfortable homes in some of the older States, willing to endure hunger, privation and hardship, to secure for themselves and families a home in a wilderness, deserve honorable mention in this connexion.

GEN. ISRAEL MOREY,

born in Hebron, Ct., May 27, 1735; moved to Orford, N. H., in October, 1765; and in 1782, moved from Orford to Fairlee, and built a saw and grist-mill. Gen. Morey held various offices of trust and responsibility. May 8, 1775, he was elected, by the inhabitants of Orford, as a deputy to a convention to meet at Exeter, N. H., and was instructed to adopt such measures as may be judged most expedient *to restore the rights* of this and other colonies. He was again elected Nov. 23d of the same year, by the inhabitants of Orford, Piermont, Lyme, Dorchester and Wentworth, N. H., to attend a similar convention held at the same place on the 21st of December; showing that the fire of patriotism was being kindled in the breasts of the people, caused by British oppression.

He early obtained a charter for a ferry across the Connecticut river at this place, which was the only mode of communication between Fairlee and Orford until 1802, when the first bridge was built connecting the two towns, and opened for travel on the 4th of October, that year.

He held the office of assistant judge of the county court from 1786 to 1790 inclusive, and was elected a member of the legislature of the State in 1786, again in '88 to '90, and from '93 to '97. He had a family of 5 sons and 2 daughters.

MAJOR ISRAEL MOREY,

the oldest son of Gen. Morey, held a Major's commission, and was for a short time in the United States service. George A. Morey, Esq., a son of Major Israel Morey, is now (March, 1869), a resident of the town—a valued citizen, and useful member of society.

CAPT. SAMUEL MOREY,

the second son of Gen. Morey, is, no doubt, the person to whom should be accorded the honor of first applying steam-power to navigation, as may be seen by the following. In a work entitled "Eminent Mechanics," published by one Henry Howe, may be found stated, that in 1793, the public were first apprised of an idea in the mind of Fulton, of propelling water-craft by steam-power, and no information is given how, or to what extent he had matured his plans and inventions for steam navigation, until he and Chancellor William Livingston met in Paris, (France,) in 1801.

But from plans and drawings then and there made, it was evident he had conceived the idea of navigation by steam-power, applied to paddle-wheels. The same author

goes on to say, that his time or limits will not permit him to examine minutely the pretensions of those who claim to have preceded Fulton in the application of steam-power to navigation.

Had he enlarged his limits and extended his investigations as he might, he would have found that Capt. Samuel Morey, as early as 1791 or '92, applied steam power to a small boat on Connecticut river at this place, and afterwards on Fairlee Pond; which worked with admirable success, considering the infancy and consequent imperfection of the invention, or application of steam-power to the purposes of navigation. He afterwards exhibited his model in New-York, in presence of Fulton and Livingston, and after coming home, and while perfecting his invention, preparatory to obtaining a patent, Fulton, aided by Livingston, obtained a patent for himself.

In proof of the foregoing assertions, I will insert in this place, portions of an article written by Rev. Cyrus Mann (a native of Orford), and published in the "Boston Recorder," in 1858:

WHO WAS THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE STEAM-BOAT?

The original invention of the Steam Boat, is commonly awarded to Robert Fulton; but it is believed that it belongs to a far more obscure individual. So far as is known, the first Steam-Boat ever seen on the waters of America, was invented by Capt. Samuel Morey, then, and at the time of his death, a resident of Fairlee, Vt. The astonishing sight of a man ascending Connecticut river between Fairlee and Orford, in a little boat just large enough to contain himself and the rude machinery connected with the steam-boiler, and a handful of wood for a fire, was witnessed by the writer in his boyhood, and by others who yet survive.

This was as early as 1793, or earlier, and before Fulton's name had been mentioned in connection with Steam Navigation.

Morey had his mind set upon the Steam-boat, and had actually brought it into operation, although in a rude and imperfect state. He had corresponded with Professor Silliman, of New Haven, and been encouraged by that distinguished patron of the arts and sciences; many of the writings of this correspondence are still extant.

While Morey was exhibiting his invention to Fulton and Livingston, in New York, they manifested great pleasure in its operation; and were so highly pleased with its performance as to make Morey an offer of "One Hundred Thousand Dollars" for it, besides treating him apparently with great respect and consideration, when Morey taking a friendly leave, returned home to perfect and complete his model. Fulton even visited Morey, at a later period, at Morey's residence in Fairlee, to examine the progress made by Morey and the final prospect of success.

After having completed his model by the assistance of his brother, Major Israel Morey, who possessed a mechanical genius, he again went to New York—but to his great surprise and chagrin, was treated with the utmost coldness and neglect, and no further intercourse with him was desired; as Fulton had acquired the secret of Morey's invention—and in his absence had constructed a boat according to Morey's model; and in 1802 or '03, Fulton came forward with an experimental boat, for which he obtained letters patent, thus robbing the real inventor of the Steam-Boat, of the honor and prospective pecuniary gain."

HON. MOULTON MOREY,

the third son of Gen. Morey, was educated at Dartmouth College; subsequently studied law, which he afterwards practiced with a good degree of success, and in after years held the office of assistant judge of the county court, for 3 years in succession, and afterwards was elected to the office of associate justice of the supreme court, holding that office 3 years also, and represented his town in the State legislature in the years 1824, '25. He was the father of several children, but one of whom, Samuel T. Morey, Esq., is now living. He prepared himself for the profession of law, but practiced it but a short time, having a natural mechanical genius, his mind instinctively turned in that direction, to the gradual and finally total neglect of law. He has spent most of his life in this town, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

CAPT. SAMUEL SMITH

was born in Ashford, Ct., in 1749; emigrated to Acworth, N. H., in 1768, and soon after moved to Fairlee, and married a Miss Grant, from Lyme, N. H. He was commissioned as Captain of the first organized militia company in town. His commission was issued by Governor Thomas Chittenden, and bears date June 23, 1778. Governor Chittenden, as the Vermonters know, was the first Governor of the State and, by the aid of kindred spirits, directed its destiny through perilous years of anarchy and confusion, which made it necessary to organize a military force in the various towns in the State; and Capt. Smith was considered the man possessing the necessary qualifications for leading the brave boys of the town, either against the encroachments of

the British army from the north, the excited spirit of our New Hampshire neighbors on the east, or with the *Beech Seal* in hand, to chastise the audacious Yorkers on the west. Though not possessing sufficient eloquence to attempt to assert our rights before a Continental Congress, yet he was ever ready to maintain them by force of arms if necessary.

He was our first town clerk, being elected for the first time in 1791, holding the office 4[illegible] years in succession, being succeeded by [illegible] Grant Smith, Esq., in the same office. Capt. Smith represented his town in the Legislature 6 years, and held the various offices in town at different times.

CAPT. ICHABOD ORMSBEE

was among the earliest settlers, and contributed his share in the arduous labors incident to a new settlement. The writer is not aware as to his nativity, but believes it was Woodstock, Conn. Many of his descendants are scattered abroad in this and other States. It is reported of him that soon after his arrival in town, an alarm was given of the approach of Indians; Ormsbee was making his [illegible] with Capt. Smith, who was then absent from home, and his wife (Mrs. Smith) the only female in the immediate vicinity, was greatly alarmed for her safety, and to quiet her fears, and place her out of the reach of [illegible], Ormsbee placed her in Smith's cart, and with the oxen attached thereto, drove her to her father's (a Mr. Grant) in Lyme, N. H., some 8 miles south.

ALVIN AND CALVIN HAMMOND,

[illegible] brothers in a family of 16 children, [illegible] and 5 daughters, emigrated from [illegible], Ct., in the year 1799, and located on one of the best farms in town. In 1813, Alvin died, leaving a widow and several children. Calvin severely afflicted and dejected by the loss of a twin brother, sold the farm to [illegible] Stoddard, Esq., and moved to Ohio, [illegible] widow reserving a small homestead out of their large farm, on which she has [illegible] and is now (Feb. 1870) residing, at the age of about 91 years. A son and daughter, [illegible] S. and Harriet, her only children, are now residing with their aged mother on their snug and comfortable homestead. [illegible] Stoddard subsequently sold the farm to [illegible] Hiland, Esq., and he in turn to a Mr. Fugg, who left it to his children,—they [illegible] and selling a portion of the farm, which, after passing through a number of other hands, was purchased by Benjamin Celley, Esq., who has located his only son and daughter (the wife of Marshal E. Rugg) on the farm. Esq. Celley is living on an adjoining farm, and is one of the largest, if not the largest land owner in town. His whole tract containing several hundred acres, besides some detached portions.

WILLIAM MARSTON, JR.

was born in Hampton, N. H., in 1765; moved to Fairlee in 1782, and located on what is called Maple Meadow, from the fact of the original growth of timber being maple, in contrast with other river-meadows in town, mostly covered with pine. The farm was afterwards owned by his son, and later by a grand-son—Deacon Peter Marston—who is the only descendant, now a resident of the town. This farm, containing but little more than a hundred acres, and without wood, timber or pasture, and buildings of small value, was recently sold to Philander Staples from Westmoreland, N. H., for the snug sum of $10,000,—such being the high esteem of "Maple-Meadow" that it has acquired the appellation of "Cream-Pot."

SAMUEL COBURN,

born in Woodstock, Ct., in 1763, with his wife (Irene Perrin) moved to Fairlee in February, 1784. Capt. Benjamin Stratton, of Roxbury, Mass., as also Calvin Morse (a brother of Rev. Jedediah Morse, first American geographer), with their families and provisions, were conveyed on an ox-sled, and on their arrival in the border of the town on the river-road, traveled up the river about a mile, then turning short to the left went about 2 miles into an uninhabited and unbroken wilderness. Here in this solitary wild, Mr. Coburn and Mr. Stratton, made their pitch, taking up 300 acres of land—150 apiece. After erecting a temporary shelter, they commenced their united labor in clearing a piece of land, preparatory to raising their first crop of wheat, and also in erecting a framed residence for their joint occupancy, for the time being; which structure was occupeid by Mr. Coburn during his life, and by his son Calvin,* until 1867, when he removed it to give place for a more beautiful and commodious structure for their future residence, —may they long live to enjoy it.—Charles, the oldest son of Samuel Coburn, having

* Since deceased

some years before erected a substantial structure for his future abode. These two sons, now living on what was their father's homestead, and having much enlarged the borders of the same by the addition of numerous acres, are quietly enjoying the fruits of their own and their parents' labors, these two being all that remain of a family of 8 children.

Charles, now (Feb. 1870) in his 85th year, voted at freemen's-meeting for the first time in 1806, it being the first of those meetings held after he became of age, and has voted at all freemen's-meetings held in town to the present time; and has also voted at every presidential election, commencing with that of Madison in 1809, down to Grant's in 1868. He volunteered at the time of the British invasion of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain.

Charles has no children; Calvin has 2 sons and 3 daughters, the youngest of whom, recently married, is with her husband,(a Mr. Gaffield,) living with her parents. Calvin Morse, before alluded to, proceeded still farther westward into what is now West Fairlee. Two brothers of Samuel Coburn—John and Lemuel—subsequently settled in town, and raised numerous children.

CAPT. BENJAMIN STRATTON,

as stated in the biography of Samuel Coburn, emigrated from Roxbury, Mass., in February, 1784. His wife (Sarah Fillebrown of Boston) was designing to accompany her husband, but circumstances preventing, he was compelled to leave her behind, while he and Mr. Coburn, by their united efforts, cleared several acres of land, sowing the same with wheat.

The year following, he returned to Roxbury and Boston, and conveyed his wife to the wilds of Vermont; What a contrast must have existed in her mind by such a change. In the absence of Mr. Stratton while gone for his wife, Mr. Coburn harvested and stored the wheat produced by their mutual efforts, which served to sustain them in putting forth further efforts for life and happiness. Esq. Stratton's family was numerous, consisting of two sons and five daughters; he and his wife both living to a good old age, and dying on the same farm on which they first located, after having acquired a handsome competency for themselves and children. John, the oldest son, died in early manhood; leaving an only brother, Thomas Stratton, Esq., in possession of the old homestead at the decease of his parents; but in consequence of a serious and permanent lameness, which partially incapacitates him for farm labors, he sold his homestead; purchasing a few acres of land, on which were neat and comfortable buildings, situated nearer meeting, mills, post-office and other local conveniences; the change apparently adding much to both comfort and convenience of himself and family. He was among the volunteers in the war of 1812, with England. The oldest son of Esq., Thos. Stratton, and grandson of Capt. Benjamin Stratton, is now a resident of this town, the owner of a good farm, bordering on Connecticut river, which he cultivates with profit and apparent satisfaction, and takes an earnest and active part in all public affairs both of church and state.

DARIUS CHILD, ESQ.

was born in North Woodstock, Ct. Dec. 26, 1777. In 1800 he emigrated to and settled in that portion of the town now called West Fairlee where he resided until 1836, when he, in connection with his son (the writer), purchased a farm in this town, bordering on the river, where he continued to reside until his death which occured Dec. 10th 1863, being then almost 85 years of age. His wife Lettia (Morris) died a few years previous, at the age of 79 years. Out of a family of seven children but three are living, two daughters and one son. The oldest daughter, the wife of Hon. A. H. Gilmore, of this town; the second daughter was married to Rev. Jas. Blodgett, of Randolph, who died suddenly several years ago, and Mrs. Blodgett is now residing with a relative in Providence, R. I.

CAPT. FRANCIS CHURCHILL

moved into town, at an early period, but as none of his descendants are now living in town, to whom I can apply for data, or of information in relation to the family, I must content myself by recording the fact of his raising a family of eleven sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own. His wife was, according to the writer's best recollection, one of the rare women, who could make the best of the vicissitudes of life, always looking on the side of the cloud which wears a silver lining, and as a natural result apparently young in her old age. One or more of their sons was remembered among the volunteers in the United

States service, in the war of 1812; several others from this town also enlisted, and among them I would name Sam'l Hews, Sam'l Judge, and perhaps others whose names I cannot recollect.

ROBERT GILMORE, ESQ.,

born in Londonderry, N. H., in January, 1765; married Jennie Houston in Nov. 1794; commenced business in Acworth, N. H., about 1790; and, in 1815, moved to this town, purchased a farm of 200 acres, for which he paid $1,800,—with very fair buildings thereon; made this his place of residence until his death, in 1838.

This farm, with some addition, is located between Connecticut River and Fairlee Pond, and is now worth more thousands than Esq. Gilmore paid hundreds. It is owned and occupied by his son, Hon. A. H. Gilmore, who is the only child now living, of a family of 8 children. The farm was purchased of Major Noadiah Bissell, one of the early settlers,—but who soon left town. While a resident of the town, Esq. Gilmore was an active industrious man,—shrewdly and wisely managing his domestic affairs, and taking a leading part in all public matters of the town. He increased the little store of wealth he possessed at the commencement of his career on this farm, to a handsome sum; which has served as a foundation on which his son has reared a superstructure of wealth—far in excess of any other man in town. Aside from his acquisition of wealth, he has taken a lively and active interest in all town affairs; enjoying the confidence and esteem, not only of his townsmen, but also of the entire community; having been elected several times to represent the town in the State legislature, and by the freemen of the County as Assistant Judge of the County Court; and Probate Judge of Bradford Probate District, for 8 years in succession.

CAPT. LANCELLOTT H. GRANGER,

born in Suffield, Ct., in 1779; came to Fairlee in 1801; and married Betsey Morey in 1805. She was a daughter of a half brother of Gen. Israel Morey. Capt. Granger was the first postmaster in town,—receiving his appointment July 27, 1808. He and Harvey Blake, of Springfield, Mass., were in company, in the lumber trade, for some years. Pine lumber was abundant in most portions of the town, at that early day, and furnished the principal staple for barter, in exchange for various articles of merchandize, necessary for the inhabitants. Query: If King George's edict had been strictly adhered to, to the present time, in reference to "cutting or felling any white or other pine trees, suitable for *Our Royal Navy*," would not the wealth of the town have been much greater than it now is?

Soon after coming into town, Capt. Granger purchased the farm on which the writer now resides, situated about a mile north of where Orford bridge now stands; but subsequently sold or exchanged it for real estate, near the bridge, on which he erected buildings for a store and tavern, and prosecuted, for some years, the business of both merchant and inn-keeper. He was succeeded in the business of inn-keeper by Capt. Solomon Mann, and in the mercantile, by Geo. S. Mann, a son of Solomon Mann. Capt. Granger was an intelligent, industrious man and a great reader, which, aided by a retentive memory, kept him thoroughly posted in political as well as other matters; but, having the misfortune to lose his eye-sight, many years before his death, he was compelled to abandon reading, with thousands of other pleasures humanity enjoys through the blessing of sight. His aged widow, now (Feb. 1870) in her 93d year, still is living with her only son and child, Samuel L. Granger, who has always provided liberally for her comfort and happiness.

BENJAMIN BROWN,

a shoe and boot maker by trade, located here 1801, and was employed, by General Morey, as ferry-man, for a while, just previous to erecting the first bridge in 1802. He had the misfortune to lose an arm by a falling tree. Of his 11 children but one remains in town, George W. Brown, who has been employed by the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company, as station agent, at this place, ever since the opening of the road—now 22 years.

He was appointed post-master under President Jackson,—holding the office from Oct. 11, 1830, to Sept. 27, 1831; and again appointed, Sept. 9, 1845, holding the office until July 14, 1851.

SAMUEL BLISS

was born in Longmeadow, Ct., and, with his wife and two sons, Solomon and Samuel, emigrated to this town in the Winter of 1786 or '87, and located himself at the head of Fairlee Pond, where he died, Nov. 22, 1814. His

religious principles were strictly Puritanical, which he inculcated, both publicly and privately, transmitting the same, in a greater or less degree, to his two sons, Samuel, jr., and Solomon; the latter of whom, for many years, held the office of deacon in the Congregational Church. Some years after the death of his father, Deacon Bliss exchanged farms with a Mr. Rufus Ormsbee, on the River road, near Bradford line, which located him nearer to the church in Bradford than that of Fairlee, and ever after, during his life, he attended the Bradford Church.

In his latter days, his farming operations were conducted by Mr. Ozias King, the husband of the deacon's daughter, Anna, and to whom the property was left, at the decease of her father.

Samuel Bliss, jr., after becoming of age, purchased and located himself on a river farm, which he sold to the writer in 1836, —removing to Wolcott, Vt., where he soon after died.

DEACON JOSHUA HEATH,

born in Hampstead, N. H., Oct. 5th, 1767; married Rachel Nettleton of Killingsworth, Ct., Jan. 5, 1791. Previous to his marriage he had located himself in Newport, N. H. In the year 1813 his wife died, and for a second wife, he married Betsey Carr, who was born in Goffstown, N. H., in 1784. In the year 1816, about the time of his marriage to his second wife, he moved to this town, locating on a farm on the northerly side of what was originally known as the governor's right, and at one time owned by John Baldwin, the first inhabitant of the town. Deacon Heath was the occupant of this farm during the remainder of his days, after which it came into the hands of Calvin Coburn, Esq., son-in-law of Deacon Heath, and subsequently into the possession of Harvey S. Colton, son-in-law of Mr. Coburn. Deacon Heath's family consisted of 10 children, seven by the first, and three by the last wife. He died, Sept. 22, 1841, in his 74th year. His oldest son, William, was educated a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion, and, at the time of his death, which occurred within the present year, he was a resident of Reading, Mass. His youngest son, George W., commenced business as a farmer, but that calling not being adapted to his taste, he soon abandoned it for mercantile pursuits,—first on his own limited capital,—then as salesman for the firm of Anderson, Sargent & Co.; and subsequently he became one of the firm, known as that of Anderson, Heath & Co., of Boston, and by strict and diligent attention to business has acquired the reputation of a wealthy man. He recently contributed a donation of $100 or $200, in books, to the Sabbath School Library of this, his native town.

EBENEZER COOK

was born in Plymouth, Mass., Apr., 6, 1745; was great-grandson of John Cook, a passenger in the celebrated Mayflower. Ebenezer's father was a seafaring man, and in that pursuit gained a sufficient competency to purchase a farm in Norton, Mass., which he afterwards lost in consequence of a defective title,—rendering it necessary for Ebenezer, then but 16 years of age, to shift for himself. He, shouldering his pack, started on foot for Keene, N. H., where he learned the joiner's trade, and, at the age of 19, married Sarah Nymes, of Keene. He was a soldier in the French war, and subsequently, in obedience to his country's call, was in the Revolutionary struggle against Great Britain, and at the battle of Bunker Hill, under Gen. Israel Putnam, on the 17th of June, 1775, where he, with his brave comrades in arms, suffered almost incredible hardship, in consequence of the extreme heat and fatigue of the day,—rendering him incompetent for active service for a short time, during which he was appointed on what was known, at that time, as a committee of safety,—one branch of whose duty was to look after the Tories, who infested the country, to the great annoyance and detriment of the cause of freedom. After regaining his health, he again took the field, and was at the battle of Bennington, holding a lieutenant's commission. After leaving Bennington, he, with others, was sent to a fort on the shore of Lake Champlain, and at one time was bearer of a flag of truce to the enemy, and, while returning, was fired upon by a party of tories, receiving a slight wound on the cheek.

After a cessation of hostilities with England, he returned to Keene, and soon after removed to Norwich, Vt. and the next year to this town,—engaging with General Morey as a miller, in his new grist-mill, then just completed, on what is known as Fairlee Pond Brook,—it being the outlet of said pond.—How long he followed the occupation of miller is uncertain, but he subsequently aban-

doned the business, in consequence of impaired health, spending his remaining years on a farm with his son, Ebenezer, jr., and his grandson, Col. Geo W. Cook, with whom he died at the advanced age of more than 88 years. Ebenezer Cook, jr., and his wife, Martha (Chafee), died some years after their father,—leaving their estate in possession of their only son, George W., who, with his wife Sarah (Hiland), are still occupants of the old homestead.

PHINEAS BAILEY ESQ.

was born in Dunbarton, N. H., in 1772. Sarah (Bagley), his wife, was born in Warner, N. H. They early located in Orford, N. H., in the business of hotel keeping. In 1821, they moved from Orford to Fairlee, resuming their former occupation in the old hotel building, previously and for many years occupied by various individuals, in the same business. This old building was subsequently remodeled by Mr. Bailey, in connection with his son, Major Jerome B. Bailey,—making with their spacious additions and improvements a very comfortable and commodious hotel, in which the father and son prosecuted the same business until the death of the father; after which the son continued the same business until his death; since which it has been in possession and occupancy of F. M. Bailey, a grandson of Phineas Bailey, and son of Jerome B. Bailey, making three generations of the Bailey family, succeeding each other in the business of keeping a hotel. Esq. Bailey had a family of 9 children, and only two (Jerome B. and a sister, the Widow Hannah Mann) remained residents of the town for a great length of time. He repeatedly held various important offices in town, and was six times elected to represent the town in the legislature.

MAJOR JEROME B. BAILEY

was for many years engaged in mercantile business, in connection with the hotel; was appointed post-master, Sept. 27, 1831, holding the office to Sept. 9, 1845, when George W. Brown received the appointment, and held it till July 14, 1851, when Maj. Bailey was reappointed, holding the office to the time of his death, or 30 years and about 5 months. He prosecuted his business with that degree of diligence and success as to gain a handsome competency for himself and family,—holding various offices of trust pertaining to the town, and was twice elected to represent the town in the General Assembly of the State, and held the office of town clerk 16 years. He died suddenly, Jan. 1, 1868,—leaving a widow and one son, and a son and daughter by a former wife.

ELIAS DRIGGS

and his wife, Abigail (Coe), were born in Middletown, Ct.; the former, July 22, 1777, the latter, April 21, 1779; were married in 1798; moved from Connecticut to Thetford, Vt., in 1810, and in 1820 came to this town, where they both lived, and died at an advanced age,—the husband being almost 91 years of age, and the wife in her 87th year, having lived together, as husband and wife, 68 years. It is a rare case for a married couple to enjoy wedded life for that length of time. Their family consisted of 6 sons and 4 daughters. Their youngest daughter, Sarah, is the only one now living in town. A son, Hiram C. Driggs, is located in Bradford, in the mercantile business.

CAPT. JAMES MORRISON

was born in Londonderry, N. H., March 22, 1781. At the age of 11 years, he accompanied his father in a removal to West Fairlee. In 1799, at the age of 18, he went to Orford, N. H.,—working as a mechanic, until 1803, when he married Martha Felton, of Lyme, N. H., by whom he had 10 children. John, the oldest son, lost his life by drowning, while attempting to extricate a fisherman's seine, in Dover, N. H., in 1841. Elnus J., a mason by trade, while prosecuting his occupation at St. Albans, was shot by the Canadian raiders,* Oct. 21, 1864. George, the second son, is in successful practice as a lawyer, in Manchester, N. H.; has been several times elected a member of the N. H. Legislature from that city, and for one or more terms has served as member of Congress from that State. Parker L., who for some years owned and occupied his father's homestead, after the decease of the latter, subsequently sold,—removing to Lyme, N. H., and becoming a partner in a steam-mill for the manufacture of lumber. Davenport A., the youngest son of Capt. Morrison, is the only son who is a resident of this State, who, with a sister older than himself, are now residing in town,—supporting an aged mother, now (Feb. 1879) in her 87th year.

* See St. Albans,—page 307.

SIMON B. BISSELL, ESQ.,

At an early day settled in this town, and married Martha,* a daughter of Gen. Israel Morey, by whom he had four sons, Edward M., Simon B., Israel M. and George W. P.

Edward was a successful merchant in Orford, N. H., and for a while had a branch store in this town. Simon, after completing his education at West Point, entered the United States Navy, and is now holding a prominent office in that important arm of our national defence. Israel is in the mercantile business in Philadelphia—and George, after following the sea for many years, in command of merchant vessels, settled in San Francisco, and subsequently became an eminent banker in that city, where he died a few years since.

Esq. Bissell was born in Windsor, Ct., but he was an early and long time resident of this town, as all four of his boys were born here, living with their parents until commencing business for themselves. The writer has a perfect recollection of his gentlemanly appearance, his kind and courteous bearing toward all with whom he came in contact; notwithstanding the frowns of fortune, in depriving him of his limited store of worldly goods, he seemed to enjoy life with a much greater zest than his richer neighbors.

After the death of his wife, he was invited to share the filial affection and hospitality of his son Edward M., of Orford, N. H., with whom he spent his remaining years in that calm and happy manner which had characterized his entire life, passing quietly to his final rest. He had a brother, Major Noadiah Bissell, who resided in town, on the farm now owned by Hon. A. H. Gilmore, until 1815, when he sold out, removing West, I think.

JOHN BALDWIN,

according to the most reliable authority, came from Hebron, Ct. to this town in 1766, and made his first pitch, not far from the present location of Orford bridge, but soon changed his locality, by removing near the south line of the town, to what is now known as the Deacon Joshua Heath farm—where he built a log-house and a hovel for farm-stock, on the river interval—but, as he thought, sufficiently distant and high, to be above high-water mark of the Connecticut River. But in this he was sadly mistaken, as events proved: as a few years after his location there, a remarkable flood, such as has not been since known—if ever before, occurred in the Connecticut; the water rising to such a pitch as to sweep away his farm-stock during the night, and surround his domicil to such height, as to make it necessary to convey the family from their home in a dug-out. He removed from the town about 1807.

ABEL CURTIS,

born in Hanover, N. H., in 1787, came to Orford in 1816, married Lucy Morey, a daughter of Major Israel Morey, and soon after moved to Fairlee, where he died in 1865. His wife died in 1837.

HON. JEDEDIAH P. BUCKINGHAM

early settled in this town, as we find from the following record, but the precise time of his coming, and of the time and place of his birth are all uncertain. We think his native State was Connecticut. His name first appears on the records of this town, in a deed from Gen. Morey, to himself and his wife Anna, of house lots Nos. 54 and 55, dated March 19th, 1790, containing sixty acres. Included in this deed is a small tract of 3 acres, bounded as follows viz. "South by the road running from the house where the said Morey now lives, to the mill-pond, thence north on the western shore of said pond, to the bridge leading over said pond, or pond-brook—thence southerly on the public road to the first bound, including the buildings thereon—Consideration 17 pounds"

He was a large land owner, as appears by a deed dated Dec. 29, 1790, conveying over 1200 acres of land to Gen. Israel Morey, for the sum of 170£. Dec. 6, 1790, he sold the above named house lots Nos. 54 and 55 to Benjamin Follett, for 40£.; and on Mar. 26, 1791, the 3 acres above described, together with the buildings then occupied by him and his wife Anna, as a homestead, for the sum of 25£, when he moved to Thetford. He held various offices while in town, and among others that of justice of the peace, and, as one old lady about 90 years old expressed herself in conversation with me in relation to Judge B. in answer to an inquiry if she knew him—"La sus! I knew the squire and his wife well, they tended our meetin, dressed up slicker'n ennybody else in town, tho they was Piscopals, and the squire used to marry folks."

*The first white female born in Orford, N. H.

After his removal to Thetford, he held the office of judge of probate for some years, and after the erection of the academy in that town, was an efficient officer of that institution for many years, and many who have seen 50 years or more well recollect his gentlemanly deportment while officiating as probate judge, and also as treasurer of the institution above referred to. The house above referred to, as being occupied by General Morey, was the one afterward owned and occupied by Capt. Morrison—built on the spot where H. S. Porter has recently erected a new house, and the one then occupied by Judge Buckingham was the house subsequently occupied by a man of the name of Thing, whom many of us well recollect.

PIERCE—AND OTHER FAMILIES.

Some two or three families of the above name were early residents of the town, but having failed to elicit any information in regard to them from their descendants, either as to birth, nativity, or the time of their emigration to this town, I am therefore reluctantly compelled to forego any further reference to them or their descendants, as we would be glad to make as full and complete a biographical history as possible.

The same may also be said of several other families—the Freeman family for instance—some of the fourth generation of whom are now living in the vicinity; the same may also be said of a family by the name of Dodge, and perhaps others.

I am compelled to omit a notice of many names—such as the Woodwards, (Asa and Benjamin) Jesse Horner and Col. John Ivers, with many others—for want of the necessary data; and in conclusion, permit me to say, it is far from my intention or inclination to make any invidious distinction of the early inhabitants of the town; many who perhaps occupied a somewhat obscure and humble position in life—yet in their humble sphere have acted well their part, and contributed as much, and perhaps more to the general good than many of those who have figured largely in an official capacity, and who perhaps under different circumstances might have shone more conspicuously in social position, wealth, or official stations.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen."

The human character is formed and moulded into shape in a greater or less degree by surrounding circumstances, while at the same time to some extent we all become the architects of our own characters.

And viewing the various conditions and circumstances of mankind in this life—their means of happiness and prosperity, together with the sorrows and woes, which are more or less the lot of all—we reflect with the wise as sweet singing psalmist: "Thy ways, O God, are inscrutable and past finding out!" or with Paul, "We see through a glass darkly."

LITERARY OR PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Neither of the above named classes has ever seen sufficient inducements to settle permanently with us; yet we have for the most part been very comfortably supplied with clerical services by non-resident pastors of various denominations, but for the most part Congregationalists and Methodists. An abundant supply of physicians can also be had at short notice, for the cure of the various ills our mortal frames are heirs to. And as to lawyers—we don't have much use for them, claiming to be a very quiet and orderly people. Counsellors-at-law probably think the prospect of procuring their bread and butter by their profession here has a somewhat billious appearance—and whether we, as inhabitants of the town, are sufferers or not by this condition of things—I leave the reader to judge.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Out of our population of 549, we have one hundred or more, who have seen 50 years and upwards—79 who are rising of 60 years of age—28 who are over 70 years—8 who are over 80 years, and 2 who are over 90 years of age—leaving over 300 of our population under 50 years. The marriages in town during the year 1868, have been but 4; births for the same time 9, and deaths 3. These statistics we think show a state of longevity equal to, if not exceeding most other towns of the State and, when we compare the number of births with those of deaths, we think our population must have increased since the census of 1860. We think this a good town to be born in, also to spend one's life in; and this opinion is not based on any one single circumstance, but on various circumstances, such as healthfulness of the town, productiveness of soil, social position of the inhabitants, equality in distribution of wealth, low percentage of taxation, &c. &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Through the kindness of JOHN STRATION, Esq. the following history of the Congregational church has been furnished us for publication.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The records of the town of Fairlee show that appropriations were made for the support of the gospel as early as the year 1782,* and a vote was passed on the 7th of March in that year "that the town would join with Orford in hiring a minister for 3 years, commencing on the 1st of April last." The first instance in which the name of any minister occurs in the records is in a warning dated Feb. 22, 1785: "To see what the town will do about paying Messrs. Storey and Stewart for preaching, which said town agreed to pay." This article was passed over without action.

April 28, 1794, it was voted to employ Rev. Daniel Gould 6 Sabbaths and that the places for holding the meetings should be at Mr. Asa May's, Mr. Cephas Child's and at or "nigh" Mr. Daniel Freeman's. On the 11th of July following it was voted to hire him 6 Sabbaths more. Feb. 10, 1795, after many town-meetings and much opposition, the town voted "to give Mr. Daniel Gould a call to settle in their town in the work of the Gospell Ministry."

His salary was to be £45 for the first year, and £5 to be added each year until it should amount to £65. He was to have the minister's right of land, or £200 as a settlement. He was probably ordained about this time, for June, 22, 1797, Israel Morey and Samuel Smith were appointed agents for the town in an action commenced by Mr. Gould for his pay for preaching, and they were empowered to refer the accounts for boarding the minister and the costs of the ordination to Capt. Joseph Pratt, John Mann, Esq., and Timothy Bartholomew, Esq. Some arbitrators of the present day would be disposed to disallow a part of the account, as it was for rum used on the occasion.

The West Congregational Church of Orford, N. H. was organized in 1822 and some of the christian people of Fairlee united with that church. Early in the year 1823, Rev. Sylvester Dana was installed as its pastor. He preached upon alternate Sabbaths in Orford and Fairlee till Jan. 1, 1833, when he was dismissed, and at the same time 32 members, residents of Fairlee, were dismissed for the purpose of forming a new church in their own town, which was organized Feb. 28, 1833, by an ecclesiastical council. 53 persons have been added to the church by profession, and 28 by letter.

No regular pastor has ever been settled over the church, but it has been favored with much faithful preaching by various ministers as acting pastors.

The following named ministers have been employed by the church and society, but it is impossible to give the dates, or duration of their labors, viz.

Rev. Nathaniel Lambert, Rev. Mr. Sanders, Rev. Stephen Morse, Rev. Daniel Campbell, Rev. Andrew B. Foster, Rev. Geo. Campbell, Rev. Joseph Marsh, Rev. Increase S. Davis, Rev. Enos Merrill, Rev. Isaac Hosford, and Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D. who has preached here since August, 1806.

The first deacons of the church were Joshua Swift and Joshua Cook, elected Mar. 21, 1833. Dea. Swift continued in office till his death in October, 1852. Dea. Cook, by his own request was discharged from serving as deacon Sept. 20, 1833. The following October, Benijah Sabin was appointed in his place. He removed to Amesbury, Mass., in February, 1836. Oct. 8, 1850, David G. Lord was chosen deacon. He was dismissed and recommended to the church in Post Mills, Dec. 31, 1865. He had removed from this town some years previous to this date. Aug. 20, 1852, Peter Marston was appointed deacon, and July 12, 1862, Edwin Fuller. They still officiate.

In 1850, the meeting-house was remodeled and repaired. Since then, and also for some time previous, the Methodist church and society have supplied the pulpit upon alternate Sabbaths in perfect harmony with the Congregationalists, each attending the other's meetings and communions as though they were their own.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1828, a school-teacher by the name of McNeal, then teaching in school district No. 7, in this town, was active in starting and going forward in meetings of that order, being subsequently assisted by a preacher of the same persuasion, by the name of Chamberlin, and by their united efforts, a society, con-

*In 1778, two hundred pounds were appropriated by the town for the support of the Gospel in connection with Orford or otherwise.—*Author.*

sisting of such of the inhabitants as were partial to that order, was formed in 1829.

In 1832 a church was organized, then consisting of 12 members, under the pastoral care of Rev. John Goold, who was soon succeeded by Rev. Dan Young, then a resident of Piermont, N. H., who after a time removed to Ohio. He was succeeded by Mr. Medford, who in 1834 resigned his charge in favor of Rev. Francis R. Hoyt, afterwards residing Elder of Grafton District, in the New Hampshire Conference.

Mr. Hoyt's successor was Rev. James Campbell, a man well versed in Scripture, referring readily to almost any passage, naming book, chapter and verse.

In 1838 Rev. Haynes Johnson, of Bradford, became pastor, a genial, kind and exemplary man, who was succeeded by Rev. Silas Quimby, and Rev. Elisha Adams.

In 1840 Rev Wm. M. Mann assumed the charge, and was succeeded in turn by Rev. Moses Spencer and Rev. Joseph Clarke, of Bradford, and his nephew, Russell Clarke.

Next came to officiate two aged fathers of the church: Revs. J. G. Dow, of Newbury, Vt., and Dennis Wells, of Orford, N. H. They were followed in succession by Revs. G. Cowan, Mr. Fletcher, Elisha Brown, A. T. Bullard and Perez Mason.

In 1850 the old church edifice was repaired by the united efforts of the Congregational and Methodist societies.

Rev. Linus Fish, of Bradford, labored with the society in this and the succeeding year, and was followed by Rev. Dennis Wells of Newbury.

In 1852 Rev. Haynes Johnson was again assigned to this charge, and labored with much zeal for 2 years, and was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. J. G. Dow, then reverently known as "father Dow." This aged patriarch of the church labored but one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Wesley Cushing, then principal of Newbury Seminary, who in addition to rare scholarly attainments, possessed that persuasive, fluent style of pulpit oratory, and fervent spirit of devotion to the cause of his Great Master, which rendered him eminently successful, as well as beloved in his labors.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Francis D. Hemenway, a logical and effective preacher, and Rev. R. M. Manley, a clergyman of great usefulness and fine social qualities.

In 1858 Rev. Amasa G. Burton came to labor with this charge, and, with exception of the year 1860 (in which year Rev. Mr. Mallory, a colored clergyman, officiated), was preacher in charge till 1864.

In 1864 Rev. W. E. McAllister was assigned to this charge, and after a year of great activity and usefulness, and having gathered many souls as the seal of his ministry, was called up higher, his work well done and finished, we trust, to the acceptance of the Great Master.

Rev. Z. S. Haynes was appointed to this charge in 1865, and labored with great zeal and success for 3 years. Under his labors the church was much augmented in numbers, and new life, spirit and activity, pervaded its every department of labor.

In 1868, Fairlee being left without supply, Rev. J. C. Sherburn, of Plainfield, then fitting for the ministry at Newbury, supplied the pulpit a portion of the year, and endeared himself to all by earnest piety and practical godliness. The remaining portion has been occupied by Rev. Haynes P. Cushing, of Burke, who is well known as an earnest and powerful preacher.

In conclusion, the little band of 12 who in 1832 organized this church, have all passed away; many of its earlier and later pastors have rested from their labors; many of its ranks have fallen; but to its membership, which now numbers nearly 60, the voice of the past, the future, and of inspiration, can only cry: "Be faithful, and I will give thee a crown of life."

[For the foregoing history of the M. E. Church, I am indebted to Perly Mason, Esq., who kindly consented to render me this valuable assistance.]

EDUCATIONAL.

The population of this town (549) as well as the territory being small, the number of our districts is necessarily small, and the number of scholars between 4 and 18 years of age consequently small.

The town is divided into 8 school-districts, and according to Superintendent John Stratton's annual report, made in March, 1867, we had but 139 scholars between the ages of 4 and 18 years.

The cost of educating this number of scholars, for the year ending at that time, was about $1000, exclusive of interest on buildings, which would swell the sum to over $1200; or about $9 the scholar. And as I am permitted by the politeness of Esq. Stratton, to copy from that report, I do it for the purpose of showing that the funds appropriated to school purposes are often unwisely and injudiciously expended;

whether more so than in other towns in the State, I leave for the reader to judge. The superintendent says:

"We have discovered in a majority of schools, a want of thoroughness. Scholars are too much confined to text-books, and, although they may answer verbally every question as it is in the book, they may know nothing of the lesson.—In one school, after a scholar had recited perfectly all the definitions of the different angles and triangles, I asked her to make a right angle on the board, but she had no more idea of a right angle than she had of the conjugation of a Greek verb. In another school, a class that had recited a perfect lesson in geography, could neither bound nor give the name of this town.—Some, after having been through their geographies, cannot tell whether the equator divides the earth into northern and southern, or eastern and western hemispheres. Deplorable ignorance! showing a deficiency somewhere—either in parent, scholar, or teacher; probably in all three. Was it so with those of us who obtained our limited education, half a century or more ago? So far as the writer is aware, it was not. Then, what little we learned, we learned well—we were drilled in Webster's until we had it by heart—the teacher daily asking a thousand and one questions or less, that no author ever thought of publishing in a book; but all useful to a thorough drilling of the pupil. Soon we were permitted to try our hand at penmanship, and our teachers were not above giving instruction in that important branch of an education, as some at the present day are, who say it is a separate and distinct branch of education, to be taught exclusively by a writing-master.

Afterwards the fundamental rules of arithmetic were commenced, and no scholar was allowed to proceed farther than substraction, until he was a perfect master of the multiplication table, so that in our further arithmetical progress we should not be compelled to collect our brains, or count our fingers to answer any portion of it, as some do now, who boast of having gone nearly through the arithmetic. As to grammar, but precious few ever made any pretentions to that branch, but the numbers were small who would ever use a plural noun or pronoun in connection with a singular verb, as we have known some high school graduates to do. But we were led on step by step, in the most important branches, as long as our limited time and means would allow, learning whatever we undertook in a thorough manner, thereby fitting us for the duties and common business of life. A remedy for some of the defects in our present methods of instruction is pointed out in the following extract, taken by permission, from the report of Town Superintendent, A. W. Paine, submitted at our last annual town-meeting.

The report says: 'Every superintendent of schools soon learns that the inhabitants of school-districts are not apt to have a sufficient degree of interest in their school—not so much as we wish there might be. In looking over the school registers in the different districts in town, we find that only about one in ten of the inhabitants of the town have visited any of the schools, during the past year.

We think these figures indicate a lack of interest in the schools! If there is anything that will encourage a teacher—stimulate the scholars to a more active pursuit of study—and promote a more general interest with all—it is to receive frequent visits from the inhabitants and friends who are interested in the work. And we would suggest and earnestly recommend to the people of every school district, who never see the inside of their school-house more than once a year, to make the pilgrimage from their homes to their school-house, and visit their school four times each year. If every family in each school-district was actively engaged in the prosperity and success of our schools, and directed their most earnest efforts to the accomplishment of that end, our schools would be far more successful, and the rising generation would grow up to tread the higher walks of an educated life, rather than walk the careless paths of the half educated—hardly ever rising above the dead level of the world.'

In addition to the faults of parents, pointed out in the foregoing extracts, we add a want of faculty, on the part of many teachers, to govern a school wisely, and a disposition on the part of both teacher and scholars to overlook the primary or fundamental principles of a thorough education, thereby rendering future progress much more difficult and imperfect. I am not ready to admit that the schools of our town are behind those of neighboring towns—but this much am constrained to admit: that there is abundant room for improvement, and the first step towards it which we would suggest is to keep the scholars in the district-school until they have thoroughly mastered the rudiments of an English education; having the teacher also understand that his or her duty requires a thorough and systematic drilling in first principles, before proceeding to higher studies."

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

For the following statistics in relation to our P. O. and P. M'rs, I am indebted to George T. Driggs, Esq., formerly of this town, but now of Washington, D. C., who was for some time a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, but has recently opened an office as attorney and counsellor at law, in the latter place.

The first post-office was established in this town July 27, 1808. Lancelot H. Granger was the first postmaster, being appointed under President Jefferson, and held the office until 1818, when for some reason, good or bad, the office was discontinued. But in 1819, our people were fortunate enough to have the office reinstated, and George S. Mann was appointed P. M., on the 9th of October, of that year, and during the administration of President Madison. March 20, 1825, Solomon Mann, Jr., (a brother of George) was appointed, and held the office

one year. April 1, 1826, Isaac Farrington was appointed during the administration of President J. Q. Adams, and held the office about 4½ years, being succeeded by George W. Brown. Oct. 11, 1830, under President Andrew Jackson

Jerome B. Bailey's first appointment as P. M. was on the 27th of September, 1831, also under Jackson, being succeeded by George W. Brown, September 9, 1845, and during Polk's administration.

July 14, 1851, Jerome B. Bailey was reappointed under the administration of President Taylor, and continued to hold the office until his death, Jan. 1, 1868, the duties of the office being often discharged by a deputy, until June 1, 1868, when Benjamin P. Driggs, Esq., succeeded in the office of postmaster.

Previous to the establishment of the first post-office in town, the inhabitants were under the necessity of going to neighboring towns for postal accommodations, and in some instances 10 miles or more, but letters and papers were few, and far between, a half a century ago, and once a week was about as often as any of our population expected to hear from a post-office at that early day.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The first year Fairlee elected a Representative to the legislature was in 1784. That year and the following the town was represented by Hon. Nathaniel Niles, who was elected speaker of the House one or both years, and the names of those who resided in that portion of the town now constituting West Fairlee are designated by a *, as both towns submitted to the restriction of the legislature allowing but one representative, down to the year 1822, when each town, by mutual consent, elected a representative as before stated, and here follows the names of those who have represented the town from the time of its first organization to the present time, with the years of their election:

Nathaniel Niles,* 1784, '85; Israel Morey, 1786; Samuel Smith, 1787, '88, '89, '90; Israel Morey, 1791, '92; Samuel Smith, 1793, '94, '95, '96, '97; Israel Morey, 1798, '99; Samuel Smith, 1800, '01, '02; Nathan'l Niles,* 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07; Elisha Thayer,* 1808; Samuel Smith, 1809, '10, '11; Elisha Thayer,* 1812, '13; Nathan'l Niles,* 1814; Asa May,* 1815; Elisha Thayer,* 1816, '17, '18; Solomon Mann, 1819, '20; Elisha Thayer,* 1821.

In 1822, as before stated, both towns, by mutual consent, violated that portion of the law dividing the town into two separate townships, which restricted them to one representative; Fairlee sending Solomon Mann, and West Fairlee Samuel Graves; and of course no further names from West Fairlee will be inserted, as both towns had now become entirely separate and distinct, in all their municipal regulations.

Jesse Stoddard was elected in the year 1823; Moulton Morey, 1824, '25; Phineas Bailey, 1826, '27, '28, '29; Isaac Farrington, 1830, '31—no election in 1832—Phineas Bailey, 1833, '34; Stephen Jenkins, 1835, '36;† Samuel Moore, 1837, '38; A. H. Gilmore, 1839, '40; Zebulon Morris, 1841, '42; John McLane, 1843; Dyar Waterman, 1844; J. B. Bailey, 1845, '46; Lewis Jenkins, 1847, '48; Stephen Chapman, 1849; William Child, 1850; Stephen Chapman, 1851; Thomas Stratton, 1852; no choice, 1853; Alexander McLane, 1854, '55; A. H. Gilmore, 1856, '57; Benjamin Celley, 1858, '59; Thomas S. Paine, 1860, '61; William Child, 1862, '63; William H. Kibbey, 1864, '65; Charles H. Mann, 1866, '67; David C. Abbott, 1868.

† Died before the sitting of the legislature of 1836.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The following named persons, inhabitants of Fairlee, have filled the office of assitant judge of the County Court, viz: Israel Morey, from 1786 to '90; Moulton Morey, from 1803 to 1805; John McLane, 1815, '46; A. H. Gilmore, 1849; William Child, 1866, '67. Moulton Morey was also an associate justice of the Supreme Court, from 1806 to 1808.

TOWN CLERKS.

Samuel Smith was elected first town clerk in 1791, and held the office 35 years in succession. He was succeeded in the office by his son, Grant Smith, who held the office 10 years. J. B. Bailey followed, continuing 16 years; Samuel L. Granger filled the same office 1 year, and Alexander McLane 10 years. William Child, the present incumbent, now, (March, 1870.) just commencing his 7th year.

TOWN OFFICERS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,

Commencing March, 1869.

For Moderator, Perley Mason—Clerk, William Child—Selectmen, William H. Kibbey, S. B. Hayes, Philander Staples—Overseer of the poor, William Child—Treasurer, William H. Gilmore—Listers, George A. Morey, Walter E. Abbott, Dennison Melendy—Auditors, Alexander McLane, F. M. Bailey, George A. Morey—Trustee U. S. Deposit, A. H. Gilmore

—Town Agent, A. H. Gilmore—Town Grand Jurors, George A. Morey, William E. S. Celley—Town Tax, 55 per cent. of the Grand List—Highway Tax, 25 pr. ct.—Town indebted to the amount of $1600, including U. S. deposit fund.

The preceding portion of this short history, like all human histories, presents its varied changes of hope and fear, of joy and sorrow; and, to pioneers of a new country, attended with many privations and hardships—yet we believe a large preponderance of happiness has ever permeated through all the varied channels of human action put forth by the hardy settlers making their hearts joyful in the participation of present blessings, and still more joyful in anticipation of a brighter and more prosperous future—which hope has been more than realized in our rapid growth and substantial prosperity as a nation, and as individuals. But, like all earthly good, evil was prominent in the form of "Human slavery," which eventually engendered bitter strife resulting in a civil war of such magnitude as to demand the united energies of all loyal men to suppress it—and for that purpose every town was called upon—this with others. Although small in territory, and still smaller in population, we furnished 44 men; and, in honor of their bravery, and to perpetuate their memory, I gladly perform the sacred duty of recording their names below.

MILITARY.

Although the voluntary offering of our young men, on the altar of our common country, for the suppression of a rebellion instigated and prosecuted for the sole purpose of the extension of slavery, and a consequent increase of political power, is a matter of great joy and rejoicing—yet, in glancing our eyes along the list of patriotic names, our joy is ever and anon turned to sorrow and sadness, by the frequent occurrence of some of the following expressions set against various names composing the patriotic list; "Killed in battle!" "Died in a rebel prison!" "Died in hospital!" either from wounds received in battle, or by disease. These, with other things, are sad reminders of the most melancholly event of our nation's history.

But it presents an epoch, from which we may date the disenthrallment and enfranchisement of a large number of the human race, and the acknowledged strength and stability of a Republican Government, which secures "Liberty and Equal Rights" to all, regardless of "caste or color," thereby adding another pillar to the Temple of Liberty, and securing to our "National Fabric" a firm and enduring foundation.

In the following list, containing 44 names, furnished by the town to fill our quotas under the various calls, 26 were residents of the town, the other 18 were from outside sources, all volunteering, and some the second, and in one or two instances the third time, thus rendering voluntary instead of compulsory service in the great "National Struggle."

Out of the above number seven died of disease, and three fell in battle—ten in all, equal to nearly 23 per cent of the whole number furnished.

At the time of the draft the five following names were drawn, each paying commutation, viz.: Warren Eastman, James A. Gilmore, Perley Mason, Lyman H. Morris, Swift J. Pierce.

Names.	*Age.*	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Re-enlisted.*	*Time, pl., cause of death.*	*Mustered out.*	*Remarks.*
Blake, Henry H.		B	6	for 3 years.			June 1, '65.	
Bonette, Dallas R.	18	K	8	Dec. 26, '61, 1 year.				
Barber, Charles S.	21	D	8	Dec. 2, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.	Consumpt'n, Winchester, Va., Feb. 26, '65.		
Barber, Alpheus P.	22	D	8	Dec. 6, '61, 3 years.			June 22, '65.	
Clifford, Gilbert M.	19	B	6	Sept. 25, '61, 3 years.		June 5, '64.		
Clement, F. K.	20	D	8	Aug. 23, '64, 1 year.			June 1, '65.	
Child, Darius G.	26	D	8	3 mos. Bradford g'ds, Apr. '61, 1st Vt. reg. stationed at Fortress Monroe.	Dec. 4, '61,	Fever New Orleans, July 20, '62.		2d lieut. Co. D; remains bro't home.
Child, Lewis	23	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.		Aug. 1, '64.	Act. Brig. Com—rank Lieutenant.
Child, Willard H.	23	D	8	Aug. 23, '64, 1 year.			June 1, '65	
Davis, Daniel T.	21	S. S.		Nov. 1, '61, 1 year.	Dec. 21, '63	June 23, '64, of w'nds rec. in battle May 6, '64.		
Derby, Alfred R.	21	D	8	Aug. 10, '64, 3 years.			July 19, '65.	
Davis, Milton H.	18	D	8	Jan. 4, '64, 3 years.			June 28, '65.	
Fuller, Dan B.	20	G	10	July 29, '62, 3 years.		Kl'd, Winchester, Va. Sept. 19, '64, Body never recognized.		
Fuller, Albert C.	20	D	8	Jan. 1, '64, 3 years.			June 28, '65.	
Gilmore, Wm. H.	22	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.			June 29, '65.	Pro. Com. Sergt. July 1, '62.

Names.	Age.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Time, pl., cause of death.	Mustered out.	Remarks.
Grant, Albert D.	20	K	8	Dec. 1, '61, 3 years.				
Gr'en, James O.		Cav.		Sept. 24, '64, 3 years.			June 21, '65.	
Gre[illegible], Walter		B	8					
Hutton, Alex	18	Cav.		Nov. 30 '63, 3 years.			Aug. 9, '65.	Tr. Co. C, June 21, '65
Horton, Walter B.	19	D	8	Aug. 2[illegible], '64, 1 year.			June 1, '65.	
Hammond, G. F.	21	D	8	Dec 16, '61, 3 years.		Consump'n, New Orleans, Sept. 21, '62.		
Hallett, John		F	15					
Hr, Horace K.	19	Cav.		Sept. 14, '61, 3 yrs.				Pro. Sergt.—Lieut.—Capt.
Jenkins, Mason B	26	D	8	Dec 16, '61, 3 yrs.			June 21, '65.	
Jenkins, Thos. J.	35	D	8	Dec 16, '61, 3 yrs.			Apr. 11, '62.	
Jenkins, Lewis S.	23		5	Sept 9, '61				Member of Band.
Ke[illegible]n, Asa S	37	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.		June 25, '65.	
Lu[illegible]kin, Jona. C.	44	D	8	"			Mar. 29, '63	
Hank, Stephen H.	25	D	8	Dec. 2, '61, 3 years.	Jan. 5, '64.		June 2[illegible], '65.	Pro. Com. Sergt. Feb. 6, 65.
Marston, A. W.	19	G	10	July 21, '62, 3 yrs.			June 22 '65.	
Mo[illegible]y, Daniel W.	22	H	12	Aug [illegible], 62, 9 mos.			July 14, '63.	
Marston, Levi	33	B	4	Aug 12, '61, 3 years.			May 29, '62.	
Morse, Royal A.	22	H	12	Aug 23, '62, 9 mos.			July 14, '63.	
Pierce, Geo. H.	21	H	12	Aug. 23, '62, 9 mos.			"	
Paine, Walter P.	22	H	"	"		Wolf Run Shoals, Va. typhoid fever, May 16, '62.		Remains bro't home.
Putnam, John C.	23	H	12	"			July 14, '63.	
Roberts, Perley P.	24	K	8	Nov. 30, '63, 3 yrs.			June 28, '65.	
Sawyer, Amos R.	19	B	6	Aug. 14, '62, 3 yrs.			June 19, '65.	
Sawyer, Elliot F.	20	B	"	"			"	
Smith, Clark M	35	H	12	Aug. 25, '62, 9 mos.			July 14, '63.	
Stratton, Benj. A.	18	H	"	"		Small pox, Fairfax C. H. Va. Jan. 24 '63.		
Shumway, Munroe	32	D	8	Dec. 7, '61, 3 years.		Dec. 14, '62.		
Waterman, L. P.	32	H	12	Aug. 25, '62, 9 mos.				
Whitney, C. C.	21	G	9	June 4, '62, 3 yrs.		Aug. 18, '62.		

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHY.

As stated at the commencement of this sketch, the history of both Fairlee and West Fairlee are necessarily blended or connected down to the year 1797, when a separation was made, organizing the town of West Fairlee from the western portion of Fairlee—it is therefore becoming to record the names of some of the more prominent men of that portion of the town.

In pursuance of the foregoing suggestion, the time honored name of

HON. NATHANIEL NILES

stands first and foremost, and in honor of whom I will transcribe the following extract from a work entitled "Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit."

"Hon. Nathaniel Niles was born in South Kingston, R. I., April 3d, 1741, commenced his collegiate course at Harvard; but in consequence of failing health, suspended his studies for a time—but subsequently resumed them—graduating at a New Jersey College in 1760, at the age of 25. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Bellamy, and doubtless in consequence of something the Doctor had heard respecting Mr. Niles' religious views, he was led to say to him that he must give up all his preconceived opinions and begin anew,—and gave him for a theme upon which to study and write, "The existence and attributes of God." Mr. Niles said, "I do not believe there is a God!" What! said the doctor, come here to study divinity and not believe there is a God! Mr. Niles replied, "I *had* believed there was a God—but you said I must give up all my preconceived opinions."

He subsequently took up his residence in Norwich, Ct., and at the close of the Revolutionary War, purchased lands in Vermont, principally in Orange County—and in Fairlee (now West Fairlee) he subsequently settled. He was a man possessing a sound, well balanced mind, extensive knowledge, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and was by them promoted to various positions of honor and responsibility.

He was the leading man of the place, often officiating as clergyman, lawyer and physician. The writer distinctly recollects listening to his pious admonitions, while holding forth in the former capacity, in his own house, which was voluntarily thrown open by him for religious worship, previous to the erection of our first church edifice.

We find Judge Niles, as he was familiarly called, represented the town in the legislature in 1784 and '85, occupying the position of speaker one or both years; in 1786 and '87 he was a member of the State Council and was again elected to the same office from 1803 to 1807 inclusive. He was again elect-

ed a member of the lower branch of the legislature in the years 1800, '01 and '02, again to the same office, in 1812, '13 and '14. From 1784 to '87 he was one of the Supreme Court Judges, and member of a constitutional convention in 1791, and again in 1814; member of a council of censors in 1799, and member of Congress from 1791 to '95, and was six times chosen elector of President and Vice-President. He lived a peaceful, tranquil and useful life —dying Oct. 31, 1828, in his 88th year.

He had three sons—William, the oldest, was educated a lawyer; the second son, Nathaniel, after completing his education, held the office of Secretary of Legation from the United States Government to the Court of France; Watson, the third son, was educated for the ministry, but soon abandoned the profession for other pursuits.

His seven children, three sons and four daughters, have all passed away—the youngest who was the wife of Joseph Kimball, Esq., of West Fairlee, died the past year—one other, the wife of Dr. Noyes, of Newburyport, Mass., died sone years ago—the other two daughters were never married according to my best recollection. [A further biography of Judge Niles and family, it will be found, appears in the history of West Fairlee.—*Ed.*]

Other pioneers emigrated to that locality from the older States near the close of the last century, who, though not so prominent in political life, yet by their untiring energy, industry and perseverance, have probably rendered as much real service to mankind, and promoted the general good of the community to as great an extent as those oftener promoted to office; and among those may be named two or three families by the name of Wild, as many more by the name of Bassett, the same may also be said of the Southworths, not forgetting to mention Calvin Morse (referred to in the biography of Samuel Coburn), Stephen and Asa May, Elijah Blood, a Mr. House, etc.

This brief notice of some few of the inhabitants of what is now called West Fairlee, appeared necessary under existing circumstances, as their emigration was made previous to the organization of West Fairlee. But I would forbear any further encroachment on the labors and duties of a more able pen, that I understand has written a very acceptable history of that town.

WEST FAIRLEE.

BY HON. ALVAH BEAN.

The town of West Fairlee was originally a part of the town of Fairlee, and chartered as such. It was separated and set off from Fairlee, in the year 1796, and called by the name of West Fairlee, it being the westerly part of said town of Fairlee. It is about 6½ miles in length and 3½ miles in width, and is bounded northerly by Bradford, cornering upon Corinth; E. by Fairlee, S. by Thetford, westerly by Vershire, cornering upon Strafford at its S. W. corner. At its southeasterly extremity, it borders upon Fairlee Lake for a distance of about 3 miles, which is one of the most beautiful sheets of water within the limits of the State. The main traveled highway through the town to the rail-road, winds around the westerly and northerly side of said lake, affording to the traveler a picturesque and enchanting view of the lake, and beautiful scenery around it.

At the taking of the last census, in 1860, the town contained 830 inhabitants, and has largely increased since in population. The increase has been, mostly, at the village, in the southwesterly part of the town, which is located within 1½ miles of the celebrated Vermont Copper Mines, in Vershire, where are employed some 300 workmen, a portion of whom live in the village; and nearly all the trade of said mines is done in this village, which, at the present time, and for some years past has rendered it an active, enterprising business place—as much so, probably, as any one of its size within the State. It has 2 stores, 1 hotel, a meeting-house, a large carriage-manufactory, a rake-manufactory, tannery, clothing-store, millinery-store, and various other places of business, such as shoe-manufacturing, groceries, &c.; and contains at the present time some 500 inhabitants, and is situated within about 8 miles of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers rail-road, to and from which there is a daily stage, affording good accommodations to the traveler. It intersects with the rail-road at East Thetford and Lyme station. The freight connects with the rail-road at a nearer point, being a distance of some 7 miles. Over this road nearly 300 tons are freighted monthly,—a very large proportion of which is copper ore, and the metal, including the fuel for reducing of the ores.

And there is now in contemplation a rail-

road from the mines in Vershire, to intersect with the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers road, a charter having been obtained at the last session of the legislature.

The surface of the town is somewhat uneven, diversified with ranges of hills and valleys. The land in the valleys is very easy of cultivation, and some of it of excellent quality, and that upon the hills is generally good and very productive.

There are some excellent peat lands in this and the adjoining towns, which will, in time, no doubt, prove to be valuable. Already a company has been formed, under a charter from the legislature, at its session in 1867, who have purchased lands, and are about purchasing their machinery, and making preparations for working it in the early Spring.

There are three streams of water running through the town, viz. Blood Brook, Middle Brook, and Ompompanoosuc, which afford some very good mill privileges. Blood and Middle Brooks rise within the limits of the town, and empty into Fairlee Lake. Middle Brook runs nearly the entire length of the town. Ompompanoosuc rises in Vershire, runs through the S. W. corner of this town, (through the village), thence through Thetford, and empties into Connecticut river.

The first town-meeting was held in said town Mar. 31, 1797, at the dwelling-house of George Bixby, pursuant to a notice issued by Benjamin Frissell, a justice of the peace. At this meeting Calvin Morse was elected moderator; Asa May, town clerk; Reuben Dickinson, Samuel Robinson and George Bixby, selectmen.

The next meeting of the inhabitants of said town was holden May 22, 1797, under the call of Gov. Chittenden, for the election of a representative to Congress for this eastern district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Daniel Buck. There were present at this meeting 15 voters only, as follows: Amos Morse, Simeon Bliss, Elnathan Basset, Randall Wild, Elisha Thayer, George Bixby, Elisha Wild, Calvin Morse, Asa May, Asa Southworth, Reuben Dickinson, Phineas Child, Oliver Bassett, Sands Niles, Lemuel Southworth. At this meeting the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of said town (and of whom I shall hereafter speak more extensively), received the entire vote.

The town in its infancy, it seems, had some crude notions of self-defense, and contributed *largely* as they (no doubt) thought, of its small means for this purpose, as will be seen by the following vote taken Sept. 22, 1802, (a meeting having been called for this express purpose.)

"Voted to raise one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, on the list of the present year, of the inhabitants of said town, to be paid into the Treasury of said town, by the first day of December next, for the purpose of purchasing arms for the use of the Militia of said town."

And not only in times of peace did they prepare for war, but when war came they were disposed to respond to the wants of their soldiers, to aid and encourage them, as will be seen by the following vote taken at a meeting of the inhabitants of said town holden Aug. 10, 1812:

"Voted that the town will add to the wages of the soldiers of the detached Militia of said town, such a sum as shall amount to Ten dollars per month, including the wages allowed by the Government of the United States—which said sum is to be paid to each of said soldiers that are now detached from the Militia in said town, for so long time as they shall do service in the army of the United States."

And in the war of 1861, against Rebellion, I think it must be said of her that she has acted nobly her part, faithfully and persistently fulfilling her mission. But few towns in the State have furnished more men according to the number of inhabitants, or paid more money according to their wealth. She furnished 92 soldiers in all, and seven paid commutation. And in order that they be not forgotten—but that their memory shall be preserved, perpetuated and handed down for the benefit of those who shall live when we have passed away, I subjoin a list of their names, worthy to be written in every patriotic book of Vermont and the Union, and indelibly stamped upon the tablet of every American heart, and then transmitted from sire to son, to generations yet unborn! For who indeed should be remembered and have historic commemoration, if not those who were willing to forego the comforts and pleasures of home—leaving behind them near and dear friends, and all for which at the moment of the momentous call, they were toiling with the zest and strength of young manhood—to preserve and perpetuate, and transmit to posterity unimpaired, the principles upon which this great and glorious republic and union is founded. And it would not be going too

far if every town should erect a monument of marble, upon which should be engraven their names in letters of gold. And I will delight to at least pay them this honor to write their names and record, early in my record of this their native town.

THREE YEARS' MEN. John S. Abbott, Alfred Aldrich, Almon Aldrich, Joel Aldrich, Alpheus R. Barber, Charles A. Barber, Mills O. Brown, William N. Brown, Comodore W. Clifford, Jotham Sherman, Charles H. Whitney, Harvey C. Wyman, Abner M. Buckman, Alfred Corey, Hugh H. Griswold, James McMuling, Peter A. Morgan, Richard R. Percival, Reuben C. Sherman, Solomon Ward, Newton S. Cooley, Samuel H. Currier, Atwood A. Dickinson, James M. Dickinson, Franklin J. Douglass, Elias W. Driggs, George P. Felch, Gilbert Fisher, John Green, Stephen Thomas, George H. Whitney, George N. Bacon, James B. Cave, Franklin J. Douglass, Benjamin C. Hawley, Frederick Mercy, Edward C. Palmer, Franklin Russell, Alfred Taylor, Franklin E. West, Charles Burroughs, Spear J. Titus, Wm. E. Johnson, Thomas Lawler, David R. Morey, Mills M. C. Morey, Calvin Morse, Jr., William E. Ordway, Silas Parker, Sullivan Rogers, Erastus B. Rowell, Wm. M. Wheaton, Azariah F. Wild, Horace D. Blaisdell, Charles H. Clogston, George E. Dunbar, Henry Junkins, Wilber Moore, William H. Parker, Jr., Hiram Russell, Albert H. Ward, Geo. W. Scott.

ONE YEAR'S MEN. Joel A. Brown, Silas B. Bemis, Mills O. Brown, William Donnelly, Myron D. Hill, Charles H. Whiting.

NINE MONTHS' MEN. Silas B. Bemis, Henry Churchill, Frederick Currier, William H. Parker, Jr., Hiram Russell, George Terry, Elias W. Driggs, Albert D. Grant, Horace Guild, Luman V. Quimby, Charles H. Sibley, Franklin E. West, Otis C Johnson, Lyman B. Merrill, Nelson A. Palmer, Franklin Russell, Lucius E. Smith.

ENROLLED MEN, who furnished substitutes—Simeon Hastings, Phineas Kimball, Jr., Edward S. Cooke, Edmund R. Hoyt, Samuel G. Saville—making, in all, including those who paid commutation, 99 men, paying to some of them bounties as high as $1350, which with the small list the town then had, made her taxes exceedingly heavy and burdensome.

As well as soldiers, she has also the credit of furnishing a Colonel and a General, both in the person of the Hon. Stephen Thomas, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State. And although it is not the intention to write of the living, yet a passing remark in this connection might seem appropriate. He is, in the strictest sense, a self-made man, possessed of good native talent, an indomitable will, and persistent in all his undertakings. In his younger years, he struggled hard with poverty, and his privileges for intellectual cultivation were exceedingly few, except what he gleaned by his own extra exertion. But he has worked his way up step by step, until he now holds the second office in the gift of the people of his native State. No man has struggled harder, and no man under like circumstances has accomplished more. And not only is he held in high estimation by his fellow-citizens, but it is a common saying, that in the field no officer was more highly esteemed by his soldiers.

EARLY HISTORY.

Among the first settlers was the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, who came in about the year 1779, and located near the center of the town, upon what is called Middle Brook. He was a man of liberal education and was a preacher of the Congregational order. He came from Norwich, Ct., taking along with him a few of his acquaintances, who settled near him. To these, with a few others who came about the same time, he preached for many years, holding meetings in his own house, upon the place where Newcom Perry now lives, and in another dwelling-house upon Middle Brook, about 2 miles southerly; neither of which houses is now standing. He was a man of great intellectual attainments—noted for purity of character and honesty of purpose, and his devotion to the subject of religion, although slightly eccentric (as we might view it) in some of his characteristics.

It is said of him, that upon a certain occasion, while preaching to his little flock upon the Sabbath, in his own house,—in the midst of his sermon his wife approached him with a message unknown to the congregation;—immediately thereupon, he remarked "that services would be suspended for a few moments," and passed into an adjoining room, put on his hat and veil, passed out through the room in which his congregation was seated, and hived a swarm of bees, came back and commenced his discourse where he left off, and went through with his sermon. By his first wife,

who was the daughter of Doctor Lathrop, of Connecticut, he had 4 children, viz. William, Sally, Mary and Elizabeth.

His second wife, ELIZABETH WATSON, was the daughter of William Watson, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass., and, it is said, was one of the most eminent women of New England, distinguished for her great native talent, her mental culture, and her devoted piety. It is said of her, that she was associated in correspondence with several of the most eminent philosophers and theologians of England, and that her letters appear in the published correspondence of John Newton; and a writer in the "New York Observer," March, 1859, says that he has in his possession some of her letters, "which are models of eloquence and beauty, and bear the impress of an earnest and devoted evangelical spirit."

By her he had 5 children, namely, Nathaniel, Samuel, Betsey, Watson and Nancy.

William and Watson were men of liberal education and all of them of considerable note in public life, and of whom I may hereafter speak.

Nathaniel Niles was the first member of Congress from this State, receiving, I think, two elections. He was elected Representative to the General Assembly of the State in the years 1784, '85. Also in the years 1800, '01, '02 '12, '13 and '14. In 1784 he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the same year was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and continued in said office until 1788. He was elected one of the Council of Censors in 1799. In 1791 and 1814 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1785, 1803, '04, '05, '06 and '07, was a member of the Council; and in 1803 and '13, was Presidential Elector from this State. Thus it will be seen that he had bestowed upon him, by his fellow-citizens, very many offices of honor and trust. He was not only endowed with great energy of mind and persistent in all his purposes, but attained a high reputation for intellectual attainments, purity of character and usefulness in life.

Through the kindness of his friends I have in my possession an Ode, composed by him immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill. It appeared in the "Connecticut Gazette," and "Universal Intelligencer," in February, 1776. The words were immediately set to music by Rev. Mr. Ripley, father of General Ripley, who had acquired some celebrity as a composer of sacred music, and, it is said, was almost universally sung in the churches and religious assemblies of the Eastern and Northern States, and became the war-song of New-England soldiers. For the benefit of those who may have the curiosity to peruse it, I here subjoin the Ode:

THE AMERICAN HERO.*

REVOLUTIONARY SONG—BY HON. NATHANIEL NILES.

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of
Death and destruction in the field of battle,
Where blood and carnage clothe the ground in crimson,
Sounding in death-groans!

Death will invade us by the means appointed,
And we must all bow to the King of Terrors;
Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared,
What shape he comes in.

Infinite Goodness teaches us submission,
Bids us be quiet under all his dealings—
Never repining, but forever praising
God, our Creator!

Well may we praise him, all his ways are perfect,
Though a resplendence infinitely glowing,
Dazzles in glory on the sight of mortals,
Struck blind by lustre.

Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine,
Nor less his goodness in the storm and thunder;
Mercies and judgments, both proceed from kindness,—
Infinite kindness!

O, then exult that God forever reigneth!
Clouds, which around him hinder our perception,
Bind us the stronger to exalt his name, and
Shout louder his praises.

Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Master
I will commit all that I have or wish for;
Sweetly as babes sleep will I give my life up,
When called to yield it.

Now, Mars, I dare thee, clad in smoky pillars
Bursting from bomb-shells—roaring from cannon—
Rattling in grape-shot, like a storm of hail-stones,—
Torturing ether!

Up the black heavens let the spreading flames rise,
Breaking, like Ætna, through the smoky columns,
Lowering like Egypt, o'er the falling City,
Wantonly burnt down.

While all their hearts quick palpitate for havoc,
Let slip your blood-hounds, named the British Lions,
Dauntless Death stares, nimble as the whirlwind,
Dreadful as demons!

Let ocean waft on all your floating castles,
Fraught with destruction, horrible to Nature!
Then, with your sails filled by a storm of vengeance,
Bear down to battle!

From the dire caverns, made by ghostly miners,
Let the explosion—dreadful as volcanoes—
Heave the broad town, with all its wealth and people,
Quick to destruction!

* Published also, with biographical note, in the Revised Poets and Poetry of Vermont.—*Ed.*

Still shall the banner of the King of Heaven
Never advance where I'm afraid to follow:
While that precedes me, with an open bosom,
War, I defy thee!

Fame and dear Freedom lure me on to battle;
While a fell despot, grimmer than a death's head,
Stings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa,
To the encounter.

Life for my Country and the cause of Freedom
Is but a trifle for a worm to part with;
And, if preserved in so great a contest,
Life is redoubled.

He closed his long, useful, eventful and honored life on earth November, 1828, at the advanced age of 87 years, in humble trust of a higher life beyond this sphere of action.

A massive granite monument was erected over his grave, in the cemetery at the centre of the town, by Col. Elisha May, (who has been a prominent, leading business citizen of the town), under the direction and at the expense of his son, the Hon. Nathaniel Niles (who is now his only surviving child), and who was then Consul or charge to Sardinia; and since, Acting Plenipotentiary at Vienna, Austria, and also Secretary of Legation to the court of St. James, under Gen. Cass. He is a man possessing large native talent, good intellectual attainments and highly honored, as will be seen by the distinguished positions which he has occupied.

WILLIAM NILES,

another son of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, Sen., graduated at Dartmouth College, N. H., and by profession was a lawyer; although he did not follow this profession for any great length of time, having about him certain characteristics and traits that were not particularly adapted to this calling.

It is said of him, that upon one occasion, after having gone through with a labored argument, the court made the inquiry of him to learn whether he was for the plaintiff or defence, as it was impossible to tell by his argument. He held the office of probate register in this district some 15 or more years, under the Hon. Elisha Thayer; and was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1836. He was a man of considerable native talent,—quite apt in many of his remarks, and exceedingly eccentric in some of his traits of character, and commonly went by the name of "Lawyer Billy." After he had completed his collegiate course, he commenced the study of medicine with doctor Smith, at Hanover, N. H. And upon one occasion he went with the Doctor to visit a patient, and who, by the way, was a young lady of very prepossessing appearance. The disease was of that nature which required bleeding, and "Lawyer Billy" was requested to assist in the operation, but told the older doctor, upon his return, that if the profession of medicine required the taking of blood from such angels' arms as hers, that he would abandon the profession, and did so from that date.

Upon another occasion, it is said of him, that while in college it was his custom to teach a district school in the winter season: and that upon his way to his school one morning, in company with his father, upon separating at the corner of roads, where stood an ancient guide-post, he called after the old gentleman, and inquired of him if he knew what those guide-posts were like? The old man gave it up; said he: "Father, they are like you priests! always *pointing the way, but never go.*"

ELIJAH BLOOD

was the first inhabitant who settled in the east part of the town. He came from Connecticut, as near as can be ascertained, about the year 1778, and settled upon Blood Brook, and from whom said brook derived its name.

HON. ELISHA THAYER

was an early settler in said town. He came with (or about the same time) the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, and located at the Centre. His ancestry is traced to those who came over in the May Flower, and landed upon Plymouth Rock. He was, during his active years in life, a prominent man, celebrated for his integrity and honesty of purpose, and filled very many places of honor and trust. He held the office of judge of the probate court for this district 17 years in succession. He was elected town clerk of said town in the year 1800, and continued to hold said office 47 years in succession, until he was incapacitated by old age; and during nearly all of said term of time he held the office of town treasurer. He was elected a member of the general assembly in the years 1803 to 1811, inclusive, and 1816, '18, '21, '25 and '26, and held various other town offices.

The public had the most implicit confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose, and in his ability to faithfully execute and discharge the duties of any office bestowed upon him, or any trust committed to his charge. He lived a long and useful life, and died at the advanced age of 87 years, and went down to his grave, as can be said of but few, "honored in life, and lamented by all in death."

CALVIN MORSE

came about the same time of the Hon. Elisha Thayer, from Connecticut, and located upon Middle Brook, south of the centre of the town. He was the first constable elected in said town, and held many prominent offices afterwards.—He has a son now living by the name of Calvin, who has lived upon the same spot where his father first settled, for 73 years—probably longer than any other man in town has lived upon any one place.

Nathan Avery was the first male child born in town.

SANDS NILES,

who is now living, is the second male child born in town. He is a nephew of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, and is now 83 years of age. He has been an energetic and able man in his active years—having for a long time followed the business of surveying, and is a proficient in the business. He has held many important town offices, and is a strong minded man, noted for his inquisitiveness upon all subjects, and exceedingly firm and unchangeable in all his conclusions.

The first man who died in town since its organization, was one Aspinwall; and the oldest man living in town is Samuel Dodge, who was born in 1777, making him 91 years of age.—The next oldest man is Capt. Phineas Kimball, who was born in Charlestown, N. H., November 17, 1780, and moved into town in the year 1801, and located in the S. W. part, where the village now stands. He now resides upon the same place where he first located, living upon the same spot 67 years. There were but three or four families in the west part of the town when he came. In 1814 he was lieutenant in a Light Infantry Company; and, upon being ordered out to the battle of Plattsburg, within less than 24 hours from the time of receiving orders he had his company warned out and marched as far as Montpelier, where the news of victory reached them. He is the only person living in the west part of the town, (and probably the only one in town) who was heads of a famiy at the time he came here.—He is now 88 years of age—has always been a hard laboring, industrious and good citizen, and is possessed of good strength of body and mind for a man of his advanced years.

A. B. SOUTHWORTH

was the first inn-keeper and first postmaster in town. He came in 1827, and commenced keeping public house in 1828, and continued in the same business for 30 years in succession, upon the same spot where he commenced—and during this time he held the office of postmaster 29 years. From information obtained from him, his first quarterly return amounted to only $1,50; whereas, at the present time, the same office yields an income of about $120 quarterly, to the postmaster. He is now 72 years of age, and has retired from business.

The towns of West Fairlee and Fairlee were allowed to send but one representative to the general assembly prior to the year 1823—holding their freemen's meetings at West Fairlee and Fairlee, alternately. Samuel Graves was the first representative elected, after it became an independent town, in the year 1823. The first clerk elected in said town was Asa May, who was elected in 1797, holding the office 3 years. In the year 1800 the Hon. Elisha Thayer was elected, and held the office 47 years, as before stated—since which time, Alvah Bean, the present incumbent, has held the office 22 years—making 3 clerks, only, that the town has had since its organization.

The following is a list of the citizens of said town who have held important civil offices in town and State, with the number of their elections:

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. General Stephen Thomas, 1867, 1868.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1791—'94.

COUNCIL OF CENSORS. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1799.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1785, '87, 1803, '04, '05, '06.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVESTION. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1791, 1814. Isaac Lyon, Esq., 1828. William Niles, Esq., 1836. Gen. Stephen Thomas, 1843, '50.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1803, '13.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1784—'87.

JUDGES OF PROBATE. Elisha Thayer, from 1807—'23. Stephen Thomas, 1847—'49.—Alvah Bean, 1859, '60.

REGISTERS OF PROBATE. William Niles, 1807—'21. Stephen Thomas, 1842—'46. Alvah Bean, 1853, '54, '58, 1861—'68.

STATE SENATORS. Stephen Thomas, 1849, 1850. Alvah Bean, 1862, '63.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Hon. Nathaniel Niles, 1784.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE. Israel Morey, 1797. Samuel Smith, 1798, '99, 1808. Nathaniel Niles, 1800—'02, 1812—'14. Elisha Thayer, 1803—1807, 1809—'11, '16—'18, '21, '25, '26.—Asa May, 1815. Solomon Mann, 1819, '20, '22. Samuel Graves, 1823, '24. Isaac Lyon, 1827, '28. Jabez Lamphere, 1829—'31. William L. Churchill, 1832. Phineas Kimball, 1833, '34. George May, 1836, '37, '41. Stephen Thomas, 1838, '39, '45, '46, '60, '61. David Robinson, 1840. Elisha May, 1842, '44. J. B. Slayton, 1847. Alvah Bean, 1848, '49, '53, '54. J. P. Southworth, 1850, '51. Jared Buzzell, 1852. Joseph H. Quimby, 1855—'57. Thomas Bond, 1858, '59. Simeon Hastings, 1862, '63. William Kimball, 1864, '65. Benj. Niles, 1866. Gorham Bigelow, 1867, '68.

I am told by inhabitants who have lived in town longer than the writer, that a most marvelous freak of nature occurred on the night of the 31st of August, 1825, which may be worthy of notice here.

A disastrous tornado, or (as the inhabitants call it), whirlwind, swept over this section the night above stated. It commenced in Strafford, running easterly to Connecticut River. Its mean width was about 125 rods. It passed through here about 11 o'clock. The night was dark beyond description. It was accompanied with terrific thunder and hideous lightning, unroofing buildings, and in some instances shattering them in a thousand pieces, and leveling forests to the ground wherever it traveled.

It passed through a wood-lot belonging to Capt. Phineas Kimball, uprooting and entirely leveling some 100 acres or more, and carried large trees, entire, torn up by the roots, for a distance of 100 rods.

In one instance it took the roof from a dwelling house, in which two children were sleeping in the chamber, carrying the children and bed a distance of some 10 rods, and left them unharmed.

In another case the dwelling was entirely destroyed, burying the mother and a small child in her arms, in its ruins. They were immediately extricated, but the mother died. The roof was torn from the house and barn of David Robinson, who lives on the hill east of the village, and it laid waste for him some 75 acres of timber-land. He found lodged in a tree upon his farm, a lady's dress, which was recognized as having been brought a distance of 5 miles. It was a scene hideous and terrible to all who witnessed it, and one that will not be effaced from their memories while life lasts.

According to tradition, an adventurer (whose name is unknown to the writer) started from the mouth of Connecticut River, long before Vermont was settled by white people, and in process of time he reached what is now called Fairlee. He started west with a few Indians (whom he supposed friendly), to see the beautiful sheet of water before referred to, "Fairlee Lake," some two or three miles distant, and to aid them in catching beaver, upon the west side, near midway of the Lake, which is now West Fairlee. For some reasons he imagined that his Indian friends were about to prove treacherous to him, on account of a purse of gold which he had about his person. He succeeded in getting away from them—taking nearly a westerly course, crossing Middle Brook—and becoming thirsty, stopped at a spring near said brook, and near the now traveled road, to quench his thirst. He buried his gold there in a bank near the spring, and then made his way, as best he could, through the dense forest toward the setting Sun.

The Indians followed and captured him before he had proceeded far; and, after torturing him according to their mode of torture, to draw from him the locality where he had deposited his treasure, they put him to death—which, probably, was the first death of a white person in town.

About 60 years ago, two men came a long distance to search for this same gold. They found what they supposed to be the spring referred to; but I am not advised that any one has any knowledge of the discovery of the gold.

MASONIC.

There is quite a large masonic organization in town, composed of members principally in the towns of Thetford, Vershire and West Fairlee, which has been built up within a very short space of time. It was chartered in January, 1863, and now numbers some 150 members.

They have a convenient and beautiful hall in the village, which is nicely furnished, although not as large as the wants of the organization in its present flourishing condition might seem to require.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BY DEA. C. M. HOLBROOK.

Among the first settlers of this town there was a strong religious element. The sanctification of the Sabbath, and the worship of God were regarded as of paramount importance;

and early care was taken for the moral and spiritual interests of the community. For a long time the inhabitants were few, and generally poor, unable to build a house of worship or support a pastor. But this deficiency was partially supplied by one of their own number. Hon. Nathaniel Niles for many years held religious meetings in his own house, and in other private dwellings and barns, as would best accommodate those who were interested in assembling for worship.

Judge Niles, as he was familiarly called, widely known as a statesman and politician, was a decided Christian of the puritanic stamp. He had been educated for the ministry, and was, in many respects, admirably qualified to be a teacher and leader of the people. He was a sound theologian and an able preacher. His ministerial services were gratuitous. There was no ecclesiastical organization in the place during his ministry.

The first meeting-house was built in 1811.—The Congregational church was organized Dec. 19, 1809, by Rev. Joseph Fuller, of Vershire, consisting of six members. For the first 12 years the church was without a pastor, but regularly maintained public worship on the Sabbath. Elisha Wild and Solomon Bliss were the first deacons.

Rev. Joseph Tracy was the first settled minister. He was ordained June 26, 1821. Rev. Mr. Powers preached the sermon. Mr. Tracy was an able preacher and faithful pastor, and greatly endeared himself to the people. After a successful pastorate of 7 years he was dismissed at his own request, and became editor of the "Vermont Chronicle."

From 1829 to 1831 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. T. W. Duncan. In 1831 there was a remarkable religious awakening, from the fruits of which 36 were added to the church.

Rev. Dan Blodgett, the second pastor, was installed March 26, 1833. Mr. Blodgett was an earnest preacher and an affectionate pastor.—He was dismissed Sept. 3, 1840.

Rev. Charles Boswell was ordained and installed as pastor of the church Dec. 19, 1840. He was earnestly devoted to the work of the ministry, and many were hopefully brought unto Christ through his instrumentality. He was dismissed for want of support, Nov. 21, 1849. After Mr. Boswell's dismission, Rev. Daniel Pulsifer preached 3 years.

The present house of worship was erected in 1855. Rev. Solon Martin was installed as pastor, Aug. 18, 1855. In 1858 there was a general revival, and large additions were made to the church. He remained with the church 6 years; when, upon receiving an urgent call from another parish, at his own request he was dismissed.

From 1861 there have been successive temporary supplies from Revs. Campbell, Royce, Baldwin and Barbour.

Since 1866 Rev. Solon Martin has officiated as acting pastor, and is the present incumbent. The last two years have been a period of prosperity to the church. About 40 have been added to the membership. The whole number connected with the church from its organization is 401—present number, 128.

NEWBURY.

[Compiled from "History of the Coos Country," by Rev. Grant Powers; Thompson's Gazetteer; Deming; Papers from Town Clerk's office; Papers from the Hon. Judge Underwood, of Wells River, and other sources acknowledged in the papers.—*Ed.*]

This township lies within lat. 44°, 6′, and long. 40°, 52′; bounded N. by Ryegate, E by Connecticut river, separating it from Haverhill, N. H., S. by Bradford, and W. by Topsham, 27 miles easterly from Montpelier, and 47 northeasterly from Windsor; the area 8 miles on the river by 6. Along the Connecticut river, which girds the eastern boundary, are some of the finest tracts of interval in the State. The meadows are Ox Bow meadow, called also The Great Ox Bow, containing 450 acres, and Cow Meadow, in the bend of the Connecticut, Musquash Meadow, south of the mouth of Harriman's brook, the Upper Meadow in the north part of the township, containing about 300 acres, Sleeper's Meadow of 160 acres, named after the first settler in the town, who located here, Kent's Meadow, containing about 200 acres, where Col. Isaac Kent, the first town clerk settled, Hall's Meadow of 250 acres, named after its first settler, Jacob Hall, and Musquash Meadow, which retained its Indian name, where Thomas Chamberlain first settled and where the first white son was born, to Newbury, This town might not have been inappropriately called The Land of Meadows Wells river crosses the N. E. corner, affording some good mill-sites, and Harriman's brook, which rises in Harriman pond, flows through Newbury village into the Connecticut river

and Hall's brook, the outlet of Hall's pond, runs through the south part into Bradford, where it empties into the Connecticut. Both brooks are very good mill-streams. and upon Harriman's brook, northward of the village, at a little distance, is a mineral spring of considerable long-standing notoriety. There are several other similar springs in different parts of the township. The scenery with its broad and rich meadows upon the Connecticut, and old Newbury village upon a handsome plateau or table land, with horizon of distant mountains, is particularly agreeable to the eye of the traveler. In land and water and its pleasing make-up by the beneficent Creator, it has been particularly blessed. This goodly town has the following history:

1760.—There was at this time no settlement on the Connecticut river above No. 4 (Charlestown) and but three towns in the valley of the Connecticut south of Charlestown, within the limits of New Hampshire, viz. Fort Dummer, Westmoreland and Walpole: and these towns, which with the exception of Walpole, were settled by men from Massachusetts, it was supposed the north line of the State of Massachusetts would include. Dummerston and No. 4, were garrisoned, also, at this time for the protection of the settlers against the Indians of Canada.

1752. Gov. Benning Wentworth was first sustained this year by the Assembly of New Hampshire, in adopting measures to secure to the Colony of New Hampshire that tract of the rich meadows of Coos on both sides of the Connecticut river above No. 4, (now Charlestown.)

The first design was to cut a road from No. 4 to the Coos meadows and lay out two townships opposite, on each side of the river, where Haverhill and Newbury now are. The plan was to inclose 15 acres and in the center erect a citadel with granaries and public buildings large enough to house the settlers, their families and household effects in times of danger. A court of judicature and other civil privileges was to be established and they were to be under strict military discipline and protection, and a party was sent up in the Spring of this year to lay out the two townships. This party proceeded as far as No. 4, but it is doubtful whether they proceeded further. The enterprise was broken up by the remonstrance of the St. Francis Indians who had a claim to these meadows and came to No. 4 and made their prohibition and threats. No report was made by this party. It was in the Spring of this year, John Stark (afterwards General), Amos Eastman, Daniel Stinson and William Stark, while hunting in the town of Rumney, were captured by a party of 10 Indians, Stinson was killed and John Stark and Eastman taken prisoners and carried to Canada directly through the Coos meadows, of which they gave an excellent account upon their return from captivity, the following Summer—1752 Whereupon the Governor and General Court of New Hampshire, expectant of the renewal of the French and Indian War, and that the French would be desirous of taking the Coos country for a military post, —— decided to send a company, who from No. 4 should follow the trail of the Indians by the way that they had conducted their prisoners; and in the Spring of 1754, Col. Lovewell, Major Tolford and Capt. Page were sent out with an exploring party, John Stark, guide. The party left Concord the 10th; the 17th, reached the Connecticut river at Piermont, where they spent but one night in the valley and beat a hasty retreat, probably fearing the Indians, and reached Concord the 23d. This tract is called, under date, in the life of Stark, "the hitherto undiscovered country." The government sent out another company of explorers under Capt. Powers, this same season. There was never any official report, however, made of the same, but by a diary of Capt. Peter Powers, from which Rev. Grant Powers in "The History of the Coos Country," quite extensively quotes, it appears this company, conducted by Captain Powers, Lieut. James Stevens and Ensign Ephraim Hale, left Concord June, 1754. Saturday, June 22d, we find them between Baker's river and Connecticut river, near the first Indian carrying-place mentioned in the journal. June 23d, they "marched up this river and came to the Indian carrying-place," and were obliged to follow the way marked by Capt. Tolford and others, from Baker's river to Connecticut river." "This day's march was about 6 miles." "Detained by rain in camp, June 24th." "25th day, marched along the marked way about 2 miles, steered north 12° about 12 miles, and reached Moore Meadow.* "Steered up the river by the intervale about

* Thought, by Mr. Powers, to be the meadow of Major Merrill, in Piermont.

northeast and came to a large stream from the east. camped here this night." "There are on this river the best falls for mills, nearly 20 feet perpendicular."

June 26. "Marched up the intervale to the great turn of clear intervale, which is the uppermost part of the clear intervale, on the westerly side of Connecticut river." The Great Ox Bow on the west side of the Connecticut river, now in Newbury, and the Little Ox Bow, now in Haverhill, on the east side of the river, were both cleared intervale when the first Indian captives were carried through them and were evidently old and favorite Indian camping-grounds, which had been cultivated to some extent by the Indians.

June 27th. "Some of our men went up the river Amonoosuck" * * * "discovered excellent land and a considerable quantity of large white pines."

28th. "Marched, after we left the river, about 10 miles" * * * "exceedingly good upland, some quantity of white pine, not thick, but some fit for masts."

June 30th. The party had proceeded so far as Lancaster and camped by a river which they named *Powers* river, but which is now known as Israel's river. They had also named another river to which they had come in their march this day, *Stark's* river, after John Stark, and which is now called John's river. Here they rested one day, during which Captain Powers, with two of his men, penetrated about 5 miles further up the river where they came upon a large Indian camping-place,* where the Indians had made canoes and had not evidently been gone "above one or two days at most." They returned, and their provisions being well nigh expended, started upon their return to Concord the next morning.

July 4th. They are upon their march homeward. Mr. Powers remarks—"This was the day on which the delegates from six of the colonies signed at Albany articles of Union for mutual government and defense, anticipating the renewal of war between France and England, "exactly 22 years before the Declaration of American Independence.

July 5th. "Marched about 3 miles to our packs at Amonoosuck, the same course we had steered heretofore; and afterward went over Connecticut river and looked up Wells river, and camped a little below the river this night"—"at the west end of the bridge, perhaps leading from Haverhill to Wells river," says Mr. Powers.

July 6th. "Marched down the great river to Great Coos, and crossed the river below the great turn of clear interval," "there left the river; steered south by east about 3 miles and camped. Here was the best of upland and some quantity of large pines," when Mr. Powers thinks they "crossed into Haverhill from the Dow farm" "with hostile Indians pressing hard in their rear, who by the 13th of August were at Bakerstown, killing and taking captive the inhabitants. "And from this time to the British conquest of Quebec, 1759, no further efforts were made for the settlement of the Connecticut valley until 1761.

1761. There being no longer any fear of the French and Indians, the spirit of emigration from Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire "surpassed all that had been before witnessed. This year 78 townships were granted in the Connecticut valley, 60 on the west side of the river, and 18 on the east. "The continual passing of troops through this valley during the war, caused their value to be known." Col. Jacob Bailey, of Newbury, Mass., and Capt. John Hazen, of Haverhill, Mass., who for services in the French war had been promised a charter of a township each, in the Coos, on condition that they would themselves commence settlements thereon, determined to act in conjunction, and lay out their townships one on the east and the other on the west side of the river, opposite. Bailey not being able to leave his affairs in Massachusetts as early as Hazen, it was agreed Hazen should go on and make the first settlement on the New Hampshire side of the river—that is, upon the east side, and Bailey should follow and commence on the west side as soon as he could arrange his affairs to that effect. This Summer, (1761), Capt. Hazen sent on two men, Michael Johnson and John Pettee, with his cattle, who took possession of the Little Ox Bow, and thus commenced the settlement of Haverhill.

1762. The first settlement was commenced in March, this year, by one Samuel Sleeper. He had reached Charlestown with his family and was looking out for a way to get on through the wilderness from there to Newbury, when he fell in with a Mr. Glazier Wheeler and his brother from Shutesbury, Mass., who had come up on a hunt, and hired

*At present, Northumberland.

Wheeler to take them upon his sled to Newbury. Thomas and Richard Chamberlain, two men and their families, who came on in the interest of one Oliver Willard, of Northfield, Mass., were the next settlers. Thomas and Richard Chamberlain both settled on Musquash Meadow. Thomas, who came on first, settled to the south of the Great Ox Bow. Richard landed at the ferry with his family about noon, and the same day a shanty was put up which served for a house about 3 months. In the center stood a large stump, for a table. He built a better house near the river into which they removed from here.

The opposition of Mr. Willard to Bailey and Hazen was violent in its threats, for a time, but Bailey and Hazen were united in their petition for grants, in favor with the governor, and had taken prior possession; Willard threatened flogging, in particular for Hazen, if he could catch him out of the settlement, and these two men meeting afterward at No. 4, Hazen attempted to carry out his threat, when he caught a flogging himself that quite terminated the matter.

John Hazelton also moved into Newbury, and had a daughter born here this year—the first English child born in this town. This child, Betsey (Hazelton) Lovewell, was living a widow, in Haverhill, in her 77th year, in 1841. The first male child was a son to Thomas Chamberlain, who was named, in honor of General Bailey, Jacob Bailey Chamberlain, and the parents received the 100 acres of land promised to the mother of the first son born in town

Glazier Wheeler also settled in Newbury this year.

These first settlers, as has been before stated, found the Little Ox Bow and the Great Ox Bow, both "cleared intervale,"—"the hills swarded over," and a "tall wild grass" so abundant, the cattle found sufficient fodder. The Indians dwelt on these same meadows, for a time, with the settlers. They had bitterly felt this encroachment upon their rights, in these beautiful and favorite grounds. In the words of Powers, "It was a fine country for them. It was easy of cultivation and suited to their imperfect means. The soil was rich, the river abounded in salmon and the streams in trout, and the whole country was plentifully supplied with game,—bear, moose and fowls.

It was the half way resting-place between the Canadas and the shores of the Atlantic; and while this was retained, it was the key that opened the door to, or shut it against the most direct communication between the colonies and the Canadas; and, what was more than all to the Indians, it was their fathers' sepulchre."

But the power of the St. Francis tribe, to which these Indians belonged had been broken by the prowess of Rogers, and they dwelt amicably by the settlers.

In the Spring of this year, Hazen, himself, came to settle, bringing with him hands and materials to erect a grist and saw-mill, which was speedily accomplished and was as great an accommodation to the settlers at Newbury as to those of Haverhill

The first white person buried on the Great Ox Bow was a man by the name of Poole, one of the settlers at Haverhill, who was drowned a mile above the Narrows in Connecticut River, above Wells River. Glazier Wheeler and his son found the body, a week after, and it was brought down and interred in Newbury. The name of this man was conferred upon the stream known to this day as Poole brook. He had but one child, a daughter, who married John Johnson of Newbury, and was afterward drowned in the Connecticut, near the spot where her father was buried.

Thomas Johnson, born in Haverhill, Mass., March 22, 1742, came into the settlement, in the service of Gen. Bailey, this year; but boarded the first season with the family of Uriah Morse, on the east side of the river. His first purchase in Newbury bears date Oct. 6, 1763.

1763—"The year of Charters."—The eventful day to these two townships of the bestowment of their charters, bears date March 18, 1763; the two proprietors having named their respective townships,—the one on the east side of the river, Haverhill, and the one on the west side, Newbury, after their old home towns, Newbury and Haverhill, Mass.

June 13, 1763, at Plaistow, N. H., distant not less than 100 miles, the freemen of Newbury held their first town meeting, and "voted to unite with Haverhill in paying a preacher two or three months, this Fall or Winter." Benjamin and Jacob Hall from Massachusetts, Jonathan Saunders and Sarah Rowell from Hampton, N. H., and Hon. James Woodward of Hampstead, N. H., joined the settlement

this year. Mr. Woodward was 22 years of age at this time. He bought his farm for 22 cents per acre.

General Bailey sent up his stock this year, which was cared for by a Mr. John Page, who, as soon as able, purchased a farm in Haverhill, where he lived, and died at the ripe age of 82.

Noah White settled also with his family in Newbury, in 1763; and Col. Jacob Kent, Nov. 4, 1763,—"the twelfth family in both towns,"—"a number of young men boarding in these families."

Col. Kent was born in Chebacco, Mass., June 11, 1726; Mary, his wife, in Plaistow, N. H., Aug. 14, 1736. Mrs. Kent, when nearly 90, used to relate,—when the Colonel was gone to meeting one Sunday, three bears came and looked in at the door upon her.

At this time, moose, bear, deer, beaver, otter, mink, and sables were numerous, and trout was not so abundant in the lesser streams as salmon in the Connecticut. But at this time there were no roads in any direction, and their bread-stuffs had to be brought in boats from No. 4.

1764.—Newbury was blessed this year by the arrival and settlement with his family of the man who had been the first and chief mover in the settlement:

GEN. JACOB BAILEY,

he, whose influence had already been felt in every proceeding, had now come "to bless himself, and save much people alive in the approaching contests between Great Britain and her colonies." This happy event occurred in October 1764. General Bailey was 38 years of age at the time. He died here, March, 1815; "having devoted a long life to his country, to his town, and, for a considerable length of time, to his God."

"Gen. Jacob Bailey was born in Newbury, Mass., 1726; married in Newbury, Mass., Oct. 16, 1745, to Prudence Noyes; arrived in Newbury, Vt., Oct., 1764.

Children of Jacob and Prudence Bailey:

Ephraim	Bailey,	born	Oct. 1, 1746.
Abigail	"	"	Jan. 16, 1749.
Noyes	"	"	Feb. 16, 1752.
Sophronia	"	"	June 11, 1753.
Jacob	"	"	Oct. 2, 1755.
James	"	"	Oct. 1, 1757.
Amherst	"	"	Jan. 16, 1760.
Abner	"	"	Dec. 10, 1763.
John	"	"	May 20, 1765.
Isaac	"	"	June 28, 1767.

Prudence, wife of Gen. Bailey, died, June 1, 1809.

Gen. Jacob Bailey died March 1, 1815.

I have no means of learning the early history of Gen. Jacob Bailey. George Johnson of Troy, N. Y., son of David Johnson,* has a full and complete history, compiled by his father, of all the early settlers of our town. Gen. Bailey built his house a few years after he moved into town,—it was south of Col. Thomas Johnson's house, built, Aug., 1775. Gen. Bailey was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary War,—so I have been informed.

In 1776, he commenced the work on the celebrated Hazen road. He commenced making the road from Newbury to St. Johns, which was opened by Gen. Hazen in 1779, as far as Hazen Notch in the township of Westfield in Orleans County."—*Town Clerk.*

This year was also noted by the accession to the settlement of a minister, the Rev. Peter Powers, and the organization of a church and ecclesiastical society, which continued nearly 20 years.

1765.—Our town settlements at Coos began to have some neighbors at Bradford, Orford, Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon and Plymouth. Meanwhile, at Newbury, Jan. 24th, Rev. Peter Powers received a call to settle over the new church and society, and gave a favorable answer, Feb. 1, 1765; whereupon it was voted,

That the installment be on the last Wednesday of this instant, and voted, that the Reverend Messrs. Abner Bailey, Daniel Emerson, Joseph Emerson, Henry True and Joseph Goodhue, with their churches, be a council for said installment. Voted, that Jacob Bailey, Esq., shall represent the town of Newbury at the council, which was voted to meet at said installment, *down country where it is thought is best.*

JACOB KENT, *Town Clerk.*"

*These papers—it will be seen by the following letter—are engaged to the Gazetteer.

"Troy, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1868.

Miss Hemenway—Your letter, and the several numbers of the Magazine came to-day—I am much obliged for the Magazine. I will try to write a History of Newbury, so far as my father's manuscripts and any other historical documents or volumes in my possession will enable me to do it. I cannot say anything about the recent history of the town during and since the war. I am editor of the Troy Daily Whig, and my labors in that capacity will prevent my giving time to complete the work so soon as I would like, or as you may wish. Yours respectfully,

A. G. Johnson."

Mr. Johnson, who is the editor of a daily paper, has not found time to complete them in season to come in this connection; but, as he engages to complete them now speedily, we hope to receive them in time to add at the end of the County, in this volume; if not, they may appear in Vol. III.—Ed.

"There were no ministers or churches in all the region, and they must go by their delegation till they found them."

The Rev. Mr. Powers was installed, preaching his own installation sermon, which was published. The following is a *fac simile* of the title page:

"A Sermon, preached at Hollis, Feb. 27, 1765, at the Installation of the Rev. Peter Powers, A. M., for the towns of Newbury and Haverhill, at a place called Coos, in the Province of New-hampshire. By Myself. Published at the desire of many who heard it, to whom it is humbly dedicated by the unworthy Author. 'Then saith he to the servants, the wedding is ready: go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find, bid to the marriage.'—Matt. xxii: 8, 9. Portsmouth, in New-hampshire.—Printed and sold by Daniel and Robert Fowle, 1765."

The goods of the minister were brought by his parishioners from No. 4, upon the ice of the river in February, but the family did not come on till April. A little circumstance occurred in bringing home the minister's family, rather pleasantly narrated by Rev. Grant Powers:

"A man living in Newbury, and member of the church, named Way,—an eccentric character who would sometimes speak unadvisedly,—yet, a very friendly man and held in general esteem, was one who volunteered his services to bring up the goods upon the ice. It was so late in February, in some places, especially where tributaries came in, the ice was thin and brittle. They, however, made their way, without serious difficulty, until they came to the mouth of Ompompanoosuc, at the north-east part of Norwich, when Way's sled broke through and had like to have gone down, sled, team, Way and all. By timely efforts on the part of his traveling companions, he was extricated; but, as soon as he had reached firm footing, turning round and surveying the dangers he had been in, he said to his companions, 'That is a cursed hole.'

"When the party had arrived at Newbury, and they were relating the trials and dangers of the way, some one mentioned what Mr. Way said of Ompompanoosuc. It was not long before this came to the ears of Mr. Powers; and he resolved to go, as his custom was in like cases, and have a conversation with Mr. Way, and admonish him, if he should be found to have been delinquent. He, accordingly, went and told Mr. Way that he had been told that he had been speaking unadvisedly and wickedly. 'What was it?' said Mr. Way. 'Why, they say you said of Ompompanoosuc, that *it was a cursed hole.*'—'Well, it *is* a cursed hole,' said Way. 'I say it is a cursed hole, and I can prove it.' 'Oh no, you cannot,' said Mr. Powers, 'and you have done very wrong; you must repent.' 'Why,' said Way, 'did not the Lord curse the earth for man's sin?' 'Yes,' said Mr. Powers. 'Well,' replied Way, 'do you think that little *dirilish* Ompompanoosuc was an exception?' Mr. Powers turned away. 'Oh, Mr. Way, Mr. Way, I stand in fear for you,' and recording his *nolle prosequi*, departed."

The residence of Mr. Powers was between that of Gen. Bailey and Mr. Thomas Johnson, and the meetings were held in General Bailey's house until they could put up a log meeting-house, which was built south of General Bailey's and north of the hill, and occupied several years, till a framed meeting) house was built, which was erected on the same spot where the present Congregational meeting-house was erected in 1790. But, as there was dissatisfaction in regard to its location, it was pulled down and re-erected west of the burying-ground, for a "court house and jail." Whether it was used likewise in the capacity of a meeting-house does not, from the records that we have been able to obtain, appear certain; but Mr. Powers, the Coos historian, thinks that it might have been "after the first house" (the log one) "had become too small to accommodate the congregation, and before the meeting-house in 1790 was erected."

"They worshipped at the Ox Bow some years, and Haverhill people assembled with them, with great punctuality."

Mr. Powers thus picturesquely describes the Haverhill part of the church and society coming to Newbury to meeting some Summer Sabbath morning:

"There was a footpath leading from Judge James Woodward's late residence, north-westerly to the river, where was a log-canoe to set them across, and from the point of landing, a serpentine path through tall grass, bushes, and sometimes towering trees, led them to the place of worship. They had another canoe at the Dow farm and another at the Porter place." Mr. Powers goes on to state, "it was a sin at that day, and disreputable in the sight of all, for persons to absent

emselves from the place of worship without lid cause, and parents were seen carrying eir children in their arms from Dr. Carle-n's place to the Johnson place and back ain the same day, and sometimes when the ass and bushes were wet and the trees from ove dropped upon them dewy blessings." oing and coming, in their meandering course, uld not have been less than 12 miles, and metimes each parent had one to carry. or was the attendance from the west side of e river less uniform—some of the females lked from Bradford and Ryegate, 10 miles stant; "those from Ryegate, when they me to Wells River fording-place, baring eir feet and tripping over as nimbly as the er. The men generally had no shoes to ke off. The women usually wore shoes but e men went barefoot." The wife of Judge dd, of Haverhill used to very pleasantly late, that the first Sunday she attended eeting at the Ox Bow, being recently mar-d, she thought she must appear in wedding ks and ruffled cuffs—extending to the elbow d made fast by brilliant sleeve-buttons,—k hose and florid shoes. Her husband ap-ared also in his best, and they took their ats on benches, early, in the sanctuary: but she piquantly added, "they went alone, t alone, and returned alone; and for her rt, she could not get near enough to one of e women to hold the least conversation, d that when she was so homesick she ought she would have given anything to ve formed some acquaintance with those o were to be her neighbors. The next bbath she wore a clean check linen gown, d found very sociable and warm-hearted ends."

Mr. Powers continued his regular ministra-ons but in the Summer of the first year, if t earlier, the Quaker preacher, Sleeper, ems to have contested the ground with him. General Bailey, it is said, finding it extreme-difficult to find a man to go on and make e first settlement among the Indians, found length Samuel Sleeper, a Quaker and eacher among the sect, who agreed to go , provided, he might, when they had ob-ined a grant and formed a Christian society, come their preacher,—and Bailey is said have answered him, "O yes, Sleeper, you all be our minister." It is not probable iley thought seriously of his promise at e time, but the fruit of this concession be-gan at length to appear. Sleeper had taken Mr. Bailey's promise "as specie," to use the words of Mr. Powers, historian, and did not mean to relinquish his rights as preacher for the first religious society, and "claimed the right to hold forth at any time and on all occasions as the spirit moved; and while Mr. Powers was speaking, he would say—"Thee lies, friend Peter." At other times would vociferate "glorious truths! glorious truths!" again, "False doctrines! false doctrines!"—The principal men endeavored to dissuade him, and when he only grew refractory and denunciative, shut him up in a cellar on Musquash meadow, whereupon one Benoni Wright, a disciple of Sleeper, undertook to take the place of his imprisoned teacher, and if the captive preacher had chastised them with *whips*, he would do it with *scorpions*. He allowed his beard to grow untouched by the razor, professed himself to be the true prophet of the Lord and delivered his messages, it is said, in the most frantic manner. This was more than these good, staid Congregational fathers could submit to. They had not the least idea of suffering their meetings or their neighborhoods to be thus disturbed and "the elders of the people, of both Newbury and Haverhill, took Wright to the meadow and held a court over him, near the cellar where Sleeper was confined, and sentenced him to "ten lashes well laid on." Poor Wright was stripped and the ten lashes laid not lightly on, and a decree was sent from "this self-constituted court" to Sleeper in the cellar "that if he appeared again after confinement to make the least disturbance, he should receive *thirty lashes* in full tale. The spirit does not appear to have moved these prophets again to open their mouths in public—"and peace and order were restored." The next season Sleeper and Wright left the settlement at Newbury and settled on the meadows in Bradford,* and the little Congregational church continued to grow and prosper, without rivalry, for many years. The following statistics of the Congregational church in Newbury are from the papers of the late Rev. PLINY H. WHITE:

Organized in 1764. Ministers.—(1) PETER POWERS, graduated at Harvard in 1754; settled Feb. 27, 1765; dismissed in 1784; died in 1799 or 1800.

(2.) JACOB WOOD. Born in Boxford, Mass.;

* See Bradford, page 814.

graduated at Dartmouth College 1778; settled Jan. 9, 1788; died Feb. 10, 1790, aged 32 years.

(3.) NATHANIEL LAMBERT. Graduated at Brown University 1787; settled Nov. 17, 1790.

(4.) LUTHER JEWETT. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1795; settled Feb. 28th, 1821.

(5.) CLARK PERRY. Graduated at Harvard in 1823; settled June 4, 1828; dismissed 183–; died July 22, 1843, aged 43 years.

(6.) GEO. W. CAMPBELL. Born in Lebanon, N. H., 1794. Graduated at Union College in 1820; Princeton Theological Seminary in 1823; settled Jan. 27, 1836; dismissed July 9, 1850; preached sermon at dedication of meeting-house, Nov. 13, 1840.

(7.) ARTEMAS DEAN, JR. Graduated at Amherst College in 1842, and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled July, 1851.

(8.) HORATIO N. BURTON. Settled Dec. 31, 1857; dismissed March 16, 1869.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT WELLS RIVER (NEWBURY.)

Organized Jan. 13, 1842.

Ministers.—(1). SAMUEL ROWLEY THRALL. Born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 16, 1811. Graduated at Middlebury College in 1835 and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled April 13, 1842; dismissed March 15, 1847.

(2). JAMES DAVIE BUTLER. Born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815. Graduated at Middlebury College in 1836; studied at New Haven and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled Oct. 14, 1847; dismissed Feb., 1851.

(3). SALEM M. PLIMPTON. Graduated at Amherst College in 1846, and at Andover Theological Seminary; settled May 8, 1851; labored just 10 years; died Sept. 14, 1866.

(4). WM. S. PALMER. Graduated at Dartmouth College; settled Feb. 19, 1862—now pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN WEST NEWBURY.

Organized Feb. 13, 1867.

Minister.—DAVID CONNELL.

About this period, the first saw mill was built. Judge Woodard and John Page, with three or four men, went to Concord for the crank, and brought it home upon a handsled. The weather was intensely cold, and though they stopped to warm at the camps* they came near freezing twice by the way, once in crossing the ice upon Newfound Pond, where there was 6 miles and no forest to break the wind and which would have been their sad fate, but for Page, who, when the company had made a halt and were taking a temporary rest upon their sleds, became so thirsty, he arose and took an ax and, going a little distance, cut through the ice for water. The exercise warmed him somewhat, and coming back to the sled, he found, with horror, his companions were sinking down into a sleep which must have been their last; upon which he "preached terror till he aroused and started them on their way;" the second time, when they came nigh perishing in the same way, they had reached the corner of Piermont. Judge Woodard was their good angel this time. He pointed out Haverhill, which they had come in full sight of, and encouraged them to one effort more.

There was no road from the Coos settlements to Boston, for transporting hea y goods, till after the Revolutionary war, and such freight had to be brought either from Charlestown, N. H., or upon the ice of the river in the Winter, or on pack-horses, through the woods, from Concord. Col. Robert Johnson, who opened the first tavern in Newbury, imported his liquors in this way, and the glass for Col. Thomas Johnson's house was thus brought through the woods.

Richard Chamberlain, one of the first settlers, used to tell the following story:

"Early in the settlement of the Coos, it so happened, the annual thanksgiving passed before we heard of it up here. A Dr. White who came to visit his friends at Newbury, however brought up with him the Proclamation, and it was publicly read by Mr. Powers, the next Sabbath, who proposed they should keep the Thanksgiving, notwithstanding the time proposed by the Governor had passed, and he proposed the next Thursday. Upon which a member gravely arose and proposed that it might be delayed longer; for, said he, "there is not a drop of molasses in the town and we know how important it is to have molasses, to keep Thanksgiving. My boys have gone to No. 4, and will be back probably by the beginning of next week, and they will bring molasses, and it better be put off till next week Thursday." It was unanimously agreed to, and the molasses not coming, was deferred another week still, and finally Thanksgiving was kept without molasses.

*The early settlers took the precaution to build camps at the distance of every 10 to 15 miles between Haverhill and Salisbury—a camp was a rude shelter formed of logs, boughs and bark—where they kept firewood and pitch-pine for kindling, and hemlock boughs for a bed.

1766-1769. The town which had been organized in its first settlement, continued to prosper and increase, and society to improve. "The Coos settlements became to other infant settlements, north and south of them, what the granaries of Egypt were to Canaan and the surrounding nations in the days of the seven years' famine." Says Mr. Powers, "An aged gentleman in Lyme, N. H., says he can very well recollect when they used to carry up their silver shoe-buckles to the Coos and exchange them for wheat."

1770. This whole section from Lancaster, N. H., to Northfield, Mass., was smitten by a plague of worms. "The inhabitants called them the 'Northern Army,' as they moved from the north and west to the east and south. It is affirmed that the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Thetford, said "he had seen whole pastures so covered he could not put down his finger in a single spot without placing it upon a worm, and that he had seen more than 10 bushels in a heap." They were sometimes found "not larger than a pin, but in their maturity were as long as a man's finger and proportionately large." "There was a stripe upon the back like black velvet, and on either side a yellow stripe, and they appeared to be in great haste except when they halted for food." "They did not take hold of the pumpkin vine, peas, potatoes, or flax, but wheat and corn disappeared before them." 'They would climb up the stalks of wheat, eat off the stalk just below the head and almost as soon as the head had fallen upon the ground, it was devoured. The men tried to save their wheat by a process called "drawing the rope." Two men would take a rope, one at each end, would pass through their wheat-fields and brush the worms from the stalk, but nothing could save it. There were fields of corn in Newbury so tall and luxuriant "it was difficult to see a man standing in the field more than one rod from the outermost row, that in ten days after the appearance of the worms, nothing but bare stalks remained." In vain the farmers dug trenches round their fields; they soon filled the ditch and the millions that pressed over on the backs of their fellows and made a speedy destruction of the interdicted field." Then the farmers dug trenches as before, but took sharpened stakes, of 6 or 8 inches in diameter and 6 or 8 feet in length and drove them into the bottom of the ditch, once in 2 or 3 feet, and as these meadows were bottom-lands, easily made holes 2 to 3 feet in depth below the bottom of the trench. As the sides of the holes thus made were smooth, as soon as the worm stepped from, or was thrust over the brink, he fell to the bottom, and the destroyer coming round when the hole was pretty well filled, thrust in his pointed stick and made an extermination of every one. In this way a part of the farmers saved enough seed for the next year. About the first of September the worms suddenly disappeared, and not a worm or the skin of a worm was seen till in the Summer of 1781, when they appeared just 11 years afterward, the same kind of worm, but comparatively few in number, and though the fears of the people were greatly excited, they were soon destroyed, and have never appeared since. This visitation of the worms was felt severely by the new settlements. The people of Newbury and Haverhill however did not feel it so much as those who had not been so long in their settlements. They had some old stock of grain and provisions and more means to obtain supplies by way of No. 4, and the corn being cut off and the pumpkins left untouched, there was so great a crop of pumpkins that the people of Newbury and Haverhill gave the people of Piermont and their neighbors of the new settlements, as many pumpkins as they would carry away. The Piermont settlers made a kind of raft and went up for them and transported them by water, and another supply came from Providence in flocks of pigeons that nothing could equal their number, unless the worms which preceded them, and which they immediately followed.

1771 "The first settlers of Newbury, a number of them at least, first pitched their tents upon the meadow with a view of making their permanent residence there, but were driven off by a flood in this year, which was very destructive to many, burying their crops under 2 or 3 feet of sand, in some instances, and ruining the soil for several years, the freshet invading also and taking possession of some of their habitations and property, and several curious incidents occurred.

A horse that was tied to a stackyard on the Ox Bow was floated off with the log and taken out of the river alive at Hanover, and some swine were brought down to the Ox Bow from Haverhill upon the top of a haystack where they had made good their standing.

This calamity, so soon succeeding that of the worms, was regarded by many a controversy of the Lord with his family.

INDIAN RELICS AND TRADITIONS.

"On the high ground, east of the mouth of Cow Meadow brook, south of the three large projecting rocks, the ground was burned over, and there were many domestic implements found there by the earliest settlers, says the late David Johnson. "Among the rest were heads of arrows and a stone mortar and pestle—I have seen the pestle." Near the rocks on the river some 40 or 50 rods below, was evidently an old Indian burying-ground. Bones have been frequently turned up by the plough, and it has been ascertained that they were buried in the sitting posture peculiar to the Indians; also, "when the first settlers came here, the remains of a fort were still visible on the Ox Bow. "The size of the fort was plain to be seen." Trees about as large as a man's thigh, were growing in the circumference, "and a profusion of white flint-stones and heads of arrows are yet scattered over the ground." It is a tradition which I frequently have heard that after the fight with Lovewell, the Indians said that now they should be obliged to leave their "*Cossack*"—(our Coos).—[Communication from David Johnson, of Newbury, in 1840.]

After the French war a number of families of those Indians returned to the Coos, where they lived peaceably with the English for many years after the settlement. Among these, were two families of special distinction—John and Joe, or Captain John and Captain Joe, as they preferred to be called. John had been a chief of some note of the St. Francis tribe, was at the battle of Braddock's defeat, and used to relate that he shot a British officer after having been knocked down by the officer, and how he tried to shoot young Washington, but could not. He had frequently used the tomahawk and scalping-knife likewise on the defenceless English settlers in the time of the war and when under the influence of liquor, would narrate his barbarities at Fort Dummer and Boscawen, with fiendish satisfaction, too shocking to narrate. "He was a fierce and cruel Indian," but a staunch friend to the Yankees in the war of the Revolution and marched with them against Burgoyne. He had two sons, Pial and Pial-Soosup, who were excellent Indians, of worthy dispositions; the latter belonged to the company of Capt. Thomas Johnson, and was in the engagement at Fort Independence. It was his first battle and he was frightened at the commencement by the roar of the cannon. But when he saw the shots, both from the Lake and from the Fort pass over their heads, turning to Capt. Johnson, he said, "Is this the way to fight?" Yes, said Johnson, fire! fire! "I say," said he, "this is good fun," and raising his gun, fired.

Captain Joe, was a young man when he came to Coos. He belonged to a tribe in Nova Scotia; but his tribe was scattered when he was very young and he grew up among the St. Francis Indians. Joe was peaceable and it was his boast that "he never pointed the gun." His squaw, Molly, had two sons by a former husband, when they came to Newbury, and it is said that Molly had with her two sons eloped with Joe, who was a great favorite among the women of his adopted tribe. The names of Molly's sons were Toomalek and Muxawuxal. The latter died young and without bringing sorrow to the heart of Molly, but Toomalek brought bitter sorrow. This Indian was dwarfed in height, but was of broad build and "extraordinary muscular powers, and his thick, stiff hair grew down within an inch of his eyes, which were fiend-like." Toomalek, when he grew up became enamored with a young squaw who married another Indian, upon which Toomalek determined upon murdering the man who had married the beautiful squaw he coveted, and taking her to himself. The squaw was named Lewa, and the Indian she had married Mitchell. Toomalek loaded his gun and lurking around Mitchell's wigwam, seeing the young couple seated together by the fire, raised his gun and fired. The shot was intended for Mitchell, but Lewa received the ball in her breast and died that night. Mitchell, who was slightly wounded, soon recovered. The murderer was tried by the Indians, but old John, the friend of Toomalek, presided, and it was decided "that as he did not kill Mitchell, and did not intend to kill Lewa, he was no murderer." So Toomalek thought he would make another trial, as Mitchell had taken another wife as beautiful as the fated Lewa. So he took a bottle of rum and Ebenzer Olmstead, a white man, with him, and went to the wigwam of Mitchell and commenced treating the company. Toomalek drank very little, while Mitchell indulged

freely, and when under liquor commenced upbraiding Toomalek for the murder of Lewa, who recriminated and quarreled with Mitchell till he provoked him to draw his knife, which he did, making a slight and drunken pass, when the watchful Toomalek with his vindictive blade gave him his death-wound at one thrust. Toomalek had his second trial for murder, but it was again before old John, and by his favor, as Mitchell made the first assault, he got off again. Every one was satisfied that Toomalek went to Mitchell's wigwam with the intent to kill, and not a few blamed old John, whose delight was in blood, but the settlers never interfered with the Indians in their administration of justice where it simply concerned themselves; but Providence, at length, did in this wise: Toomalek, Pial, the eldest son of old John, and several others, were over on the Haverhill side one day after the second acquittal. The company indulged in whisky, rather freely. Upon returning in the afternoon, near where the old court-house stood in Haverhill, north parish, they met a young squaw from Newbury, whom they accosted, and she began to rally Pial upon some past gallantries. Pial, under the influence of the whisky, returned the attack, jest for jest, which the young lady-squaw took in high miff, and appealed to Toomalek, with whom she turned aside and held a brief conversation in a low voice, when she passed on. Toomalek rejoined his companions and walked by the side of Pial a few moments, when he stealthily drew his knife and plunged it into Pial's throat. The poor victim who was taken wholly unawares, ran with the blood gushing from the wound a few rods, fell to the earth and almost instantly bled to death. His horrified companions proclaimed the murder at once, and the murderer was taken immediately into custody. What was most strange, he made no resistance, nor any attempt to escape. As he had twice escaped so easily, perhaps he thought again to escape, or that as they had not before, they would not now condemn him; but he was carried over the river to Newbury for his trial the next day and did not find quite so placable a judge. When old John received the news that this fiend had murdered his own son, he was well nigh beside himself. He freely confessed his sin in twice sparing the life of this murderer. He acknowledged the retribution of Heaven and spent the night in loud wailing and self-reproaches. The Indian trial was held the next day, and Toomalek was by unanimous verdict condemned to be shot. The Indians, however, appointed a delegation to wait upon "the white minister" at Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Powers, to inquire whether that verdict was agreeable to the word of God, who after hearing their evidence, solemnly assured them that he believed it was. And they proceeded at once to make arrangements for the execution. The ground-floor of the old court-house, opposite the burying-ground, was the place appointed, and Toomalek came to the spot with apparent indifference. Old John, the nearest of blood to the slain, who according to Indian law, must be the executioner, stood in readiness with his loaded rifle. When all was ready, the avenger raised his gun; it only snapped. Toomalek mocked the sound derisively—"click! click!" Old John stepped nearer, put the muzzle to his head and in a moment more the poor wretch was in eternity.*

"As soon as it was over, Molly and Joe, who were both present at the execution took each hold of one arm and dragged the body from the house and buried it, and the Indian mother who had wept bitterly over the death of her younger son, never was seen to shed a tear over the grave of the elder, nor heard to again mention his name.

Old Joe had no passion for war himself, but he was a great whig, and rejoiced in the defeat of the British whom he never could forgive the slaughter and dispersion of his tribe, in Nova Scotia. He paid Gen. Washington a visit at his head-quarters on North river, where he was received with attention: Gen. Washington shaking hands with him, and causing him and Molly to be invited, after he and his officers had dined, to his table. After the war, some St. Francis Indians came down to persuade him to return with them to Canada, but, so deep rooted was his hatred to the English and English authority, it was in vain. He had taken his resolution to never set his foot on their soil, and so far did he carry it, that in the hunting excursions he was wont to take in the extreme north of the

* Mr. Powers (Grant) tells the story that Toomalek said his prayer before he was shot, but does not tell of his mocking the snap of the gun. We have another old paper, in which is this account of the closing scene in lieu of prayers, and have given it as comporting more with the character of Toomalek, although it is possible he both said some prayers and mocked the gun. Nothing much surprises one in so hardened a wretch.

State; he was strictly careful never to go over the line. It is told of him, that at one time after having followed a moose two days, as soon as he found the moose had crossed the line, he quit the pursuit, saying facetiously: "Good bye, Mr. Moose." The Indians, however, did not give up their desire of his return to them, and thinking if they could capture or persuade Molly to go back to Canada, he would follow, they came down one summer when Molly had come to Derby with Joe on a hunt, and watching the opportunity when he was out on the hunt, took Molly and carried her off with them. He grieved for the loss of Molly, but his obstinacy signally triumphed: go he would not, and nothing was left for Molly but to return to him.

Joe survived her for many years, and when he became old received a pension of $70 from the State, and in his last years was taken care of in the family of Mr. Fry Bailey, of Newbury, where he died, Feb. 19, 1819, aged, some thought, about 80 years, while others thought, and it was reported, much older. He was buried in the south-east corner of the old burying-yard at Newbury, and the gun, so long his constant companion, was discharged over his grave. His snow-shoes were kept by Mr. Bailey as a relic.

Old John had been found dead years before, at the foot of a hill in the town. Capt. Joe was the last of the Indians at Coösuck—that once favorite and precious land of the Indians.

The town was organized in its first settlement, and progressed prosperously till the revolutionary war opened upon them, when being frontier settlements, they were constantly exposed to the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indian, beside the burdens they were called upon, in common with other towns in the colonies, to bear; and in addition, and worst of all, Vermont was not an acknowledged State, even by their own Congress. It was no ordinary difficulty to effect a settlement upon this border-ground, in the days when Vermont had a part to perform in the grand progress of the Revolution, that required all her old Ethan and Green Mountain Boy muscular power, and Ira Allen finesse not to founder between Scylla and Charybdis.

The policy adopted by the leading men in the new State determined to be, was neither to declare that they would or would not be independent of the mother country, which, preserved them, on the one hand, from an inevitable devastation by a British army from Canada, and on the other, rendered it expedient for Congress to take them into the Union in the only way in which they would consent to come in, an independent and sovereign State. It was impossible to prevent, meantime, the indeclarative State from becoming a sort of rendezvous for British agents, spies and tories—though the great heart and majority of the people were thoroughly and valiantly loyal; and there were of this class of true patriots, leading men in almost every town who were very obnoxious to the British and tories, and whom, while they dare not publicly attack, they were unwearied in their strategies to get into their hands. It was of frequent occurrence that some despicable tory would lead on a scouting party of tories and Indians, with a few British soldiers, either in the absence of his neighbor, or at the dead of night, to kill, take captive, plunder and burn—and for 8 years Newbury stood particularly exposed to this kind of warfare, and very much more so (being upon the west side of the river) than Haverhill, where, if the enemy crossed the Connecticut, they would be in danger of being cut off in their retreat. Hence it was mostly Newbury that had to bleed from these visits.

There were three excellent and prominent men in particular, at Newbury, who, by their distinguished devotion to their country, had become eminently obnoxious to the British, and they resolved on their capture: One was the venerable pastor who preached zealously and valiantly against them, and had given his oldest son to the army of his country, who had already lost his life in the American cause.—But word was conveyed to Mr. Powers in time, and he removed over to the Haverhill side where he was secure. Gen. Bailey and Col. Johnson were the other two of these men. The General possessed not only great influence at Newbury, but in all the neighboring settlements. The British were so desirous to secure him, they offered a large reward for his capture; but this time they had reckoned without their ally. The General had always befriended the Indians, and when acting as quarter-master-general to the troops stationed at Newbury, he had never once overlooked the Indians in the daily rations. They looked up to him as a father, and had no desire their good father should fall into the hands of his enemies. The British never succeeded in any of their attempts to surprise him. The most bold attack was made the 17th of June, 1782, while Col. Johnson, who had been captured the year before, was at home on a parole.

General Bailey was living at the Johnson village. Capt. Prichard, the enemy, came with his scout to the heights west of the great Ox-Bow, and lay in waiting with 18 men. He made a predetermined signal for Johnson to visit him. Johnson went according to the conditions of his parole, and learned they were come to capture Bailey that night. Johnson, whom the British regarded as working with them, was then permitted to return to his home. He feared the consequences to himself, should he notify Bailey. He knew every movement of his was closely watched by the foe in ambuscade upon the hill, who could distinctly look over his house and the meadow where Gen. Bailey was that day ploughing, with two of his sons. But he could not think to have Bailey taken, and consulted as to what could be done, with a brother of his wife, Dudley Carleton, Esq., who was at his house that afternoon, and Mr. Carleton undertook to manage the matter. Col. Johnson should write him a letter, and he would go on to the meadow, not near enough to speak to him, but where he could drop the paper so it must be seen by Bailey as he came round with his furrow. The note was written, and Esq. Carleton passed directly down on to the meadow that afternoon, under the eyes of the ambuscade; but as he did not go near enough to Bailey to speak with him, and took a circuitous route back, their suspicions were allayed. General Bailey had also noticed the coming of Carleton down to the meadow, and coming round to the spot found the little leaf of white paper, upon which was written: "The Philistines be upon thee, Sampson." To avoid the suspicion falling upon his friends, he continued ploughing for a little time longer, when he turned out his team and saying, "Boys, take care of yourselves," went directly himself down to the river, and escaped over to Haverhill. The boys at the same time hastened to the house to apprise the inmates and the guard stationed there.

"This guard consisted of Capt. Fry Bailey, commandant, Ezra Gates, Jacob Bailey, Jr., Joshua Bailey, Sergeant Samuel Torrey, a hired man of Gen. Bailey, three boys—John Bailey, Isaac Bailey and Thomas Metcalf, and a hired maid, Sarah Fowler."

The guard would not believe there was any danger, and so suffered themselves, while taking their evening grog, to be surprised by the enemy—whom one of the number accidentally perceived, only when their foe was but a few rods from the door. Sergeant Torrey met them at the door, and, notwithstanding the odds were so great against him, raised his gun to fire, but Prichard dashed aside the gun, seized Torrey, and the assailants rushed in. The guard turned to flee: Thomas Metcalf escaped to the meadow, where he remained hid till the next day, and escaped captivity; John Bailey ran for the Ox-Bow, and likewise escaped, but as he was leaping a fence in his start, two balls sent after him struck the fence behind him; Ezra Gates ran from the south front-door; was shot and brought in wounded in the arm, and laid upon the bed, where he lay bleeding profusely while the house was searched; Mrs. Bailey, at the moment of attack, had escaped through a window into the garden, where she crouched down among the currant bushes and remained concealed till after the departure of the foe. But "Sarah Fowler, the servant maid spoken of," was the hero here. Intrepidly this noble girl stood her ground, with the babe of Mrs. Bailey in her arms, and several times extinguished the candle that one of the soldiers was endeavoring to light that they might search the house. Admiring her spirit and enjoying the defeat of their companions by a woman, the other soldiers forbare interference for the time, and it is said she put out the candle as fast as lit till the soldier, not succeeding with the candle, snatched a fire-brand to continue the search, which she also fearlessly struck from his hand. But, tired by this time with her interference, one of the soldiers approached with the muzzle of his gun near to her head, and swore with an oath, so frightful it left her no room to doubt, if she did not desist he would blow her brains out. She did not dare make any further interference.

Prichard and his men were greatly chagrined to find that the General had escaped; but they carried off what of his papers they could find, and took Gates, Pike and the hired man prisoners. They departed southward and met or overtook James Bailey, a son of the General, whom they also took, and who was detained a prisoner till the end of the war. They also took Mr. Pelatiah Bliss. He started with them, but played the simpleton so well, whined and cried so piteously about his wife and tender babes, out of contempt they let him go. They are reported to have made one other call at the house of Andrew Carter, where, finding Mr. Carter absent, "they drank up all the old lady's pans of milk, and then prosecuted their march" onward to Canada.

We have spoken in this connection of Johnson as a prisoner of the British, at this time on parole.

COL. THOMAS JOHNSON

had distinguished himself at the taking of Ticonderoga and siege of Mt. Independence in the autumn of 1777. He went out as the captain of a volunteer company from Newbury, but was part of the time aid to Gen. Lincoln, and had charge of 100 of the English prisoners after the surrender of the fort, which he marched back into the country and held in ward, where they would not be exposed to a recapture. From this time the Colonel was regarded "a notorious rebel," and his capture determined on; but he escaped all the traps laid for him until the spring of 1781, when Col. Johnson, who had a contract to build a grist-mill at Peacham, went up one day with the stones, and put up with Dea. Elkins, of that place, who was an old friend who settled for a time at Haverhill, (in 1774) but after 10 years removed to Peacham The tories, who knew he would be going up with the stones, kept watch—and that night the house of the Deacon was surrounded and broken into, and the Colonel, Jacob Page and Jonathan and Joseph Elkins (two sons of the Deacon) were all taken prisoners.

The following account is from the journal of Johnson, at the time:

"Thursday, 8th. This morning about twelve or one o'clock, I awaked out of my sleep and found the house beset with enemies. Thought I would slip on my stockings, jump out of the window and run. But before that came in two men with their guns pointed at me, and challenged me for their prisoner, but did not find me the least terrified. Soon found two of the men old acquaintances of mine. I saw some motions for tying me; but I told them I submitted myself a prisoner, and would offer no abuse. Soon packed up and marched, but never saw people so surprised as the family was.—When we came to Mr. Davis's, I found the party to consist of eleven men, Capt. Prichard commanding. Then marched seven or eight miles, when daylight began to appear. I found Moses Elkins looked very pale. I told the Captain he had better let him go back, for he was drowned when small, and will not live to go through the woods. He said he would try him further; but on my pleading the pity it would be to lose such a youngster, he sent him back. We soon halted for refreshment. To my great surprise, I found John Gibson and Barlow of the company.—Then marched about four miles and obtained leave to write a letter and leave on a tree; then marched. I was most terribly tired and faint. Camped down on the river Lamoille this night.

Friday, 9th. This day marched down the river Lamoille about twelve miles below the forks. One of the finest countries of land that ever I saw. Camped about eleven o'clock at night.

Saturday, 10th. This day marched to the lake. Underwent a great deal by being faint and tired. The Captain and men were very kind to us. A stormy and uncomfortable night.

Sunday, 11th. This morning went on to the lake 10 miles, north of the river Lamoille; marched fifteen miles on the lake, then crossed the Grand Isle; marched ten miles to Point Au Fer. Dinner being on the table, I dined with the commandant of that fort, and supped with him. Was well treated.

Monday, 12th. This day marched to the Isle Au Noix. Went into the fort. Into a barrack, got a cooking; but the commandant ordered the prisoners out of the fort to a blockhouse; but soon had sent me a good dinner and a bottle of wine. Capt. Prichard and I slept there.

Tuesday, 13th. This day marched to St. Johns. Col. St. Ledger took me to his house and gave me a shirt; gave me some refreshments, which I much needed. Told me I was to dine with him. Major Rogers and Esq. Marsh and others dined there. Then gave me my parole, which I am told is the first instance of a prisoner having his parole in this fort without some confinement. Lodged with Esq. Marsh.

Wednesday, 14th. This morning Esq. Marsh and I were invited to Capt. Sherwood's to breakfast. Then Capt. Sherwood took the charge of me and I lived with him. To my great satisfaction, this evening, came Mr. Sparkwin to see me, who was a prisoner to me at Ti. He said, on hearing that I was a prisoner, he went to the commandant to inform him of the good treatment he and others had from me while they were prisoners to me. The commandant sent him to my quarters to inform me that my good treatment of them was much to my advantage."

Col. Johnson was allowed his parole; but was frequently shifted from St. Johns to Montreal then to Chambly, then to Three Rivers. The British were anxious to win him to their cause, and he was treated with great consideration.—He affected as much indifference from the first as he could, by which course he soon learned their intentions, and concluded that if they wished to play Yankee with him, he would take a game with them. Every day he grew colder and colder to the cause of the colonies, until they came to count so sure on him that after 7 or 8 months they proposed to let him return to Newbury on his parole, upon condition that he should lodge and provision their scouts when sent to him, and furnish them what information he could of the movement of the American army. The Colonel made no scruple, and they drew up

e following agreement which he signed, and as returned to his family in Newbury:

COL. JOHNSON'S PAROLE OF HONOR.

"I Lieut. Col. Johnson, now at St. Johns, do ereby pledge my faith and word of honor to his xcellancy, Gen. Haldimand, whose permisn I have obtained to go home, that I shall ot do or say any thing contrary to his majes's interest or government, and that whenever equired so to do, I shall repair to whatever lace Excellency or any other, his majesty's ommander-in-chief in America shall judge exedient to order me, until I shall be legally exhanged, and such other persons as shall be greed upon sent in my place.

Given under my hand at St. Johns this fifth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one.

COL. THOMAS JOHNSON."

The fortune of Page and Jonathan Elkins was ry different. Page was sent to Montreal, and ver heard of afterwards—and Elkins was card immediately to Quebec, where he was imisoned till fall, and then sent in a prison ship England, where he suffered many hardships Mill prison till the great exchange of prisons in June, 1780. Col. Johnson returned to ermont, and was not called upon for any iumation by the British till the January following (1782) when he sent by Lovi Sylvester, Newbury, two letters—one to General Haldand, and one to Prichard—and a newspaper at had an account of the surrender of Cornallis. Sylvester had brought him a letter from ith and a message from Major Rogers, "who d come into the grants at the head of a strong ut," and was at Bradford, to come and see n. Johnson did not get round to go in purit of Rogers till some days after, when he nd that he was gone.

At this time Col. Johnson was painfully "opessed with his peculiar situation." He w he was liable to be regarded as a trai—by the British on one hand, by his countmen on the other. Accordingly, in May folwing, he sent Smith's letter that he had reved, with a copy of his letters to Gen. Haldand and Prichard, to Gen. Washington. He o drew up a document which he sent at the ne time, giving a detailed account of his capre, imprisonment, treatment, agreement with British, "and his motives for doing so, and ote the accompanying letter, which is a sufficnt expletive of the whole."

THOS. JOHNSON TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Newbury, May* 30, 1782.

"May it please your Excellency to indulge while I say that in the month of March, 1781, I was taken a prisoner, as set forth in my narrative, continued in Canada until September, when I obtained liberty to return home on parole, which I could effect only by engaging to carry on a correspondence with them. This was my view, to get what intelligence I was able respecting their plans and movements, and in hopes to be exchanged, that I might be able, in a regular way to have given some important intelligence. I have taken such measures as seemed most likely to affect the same; but as these have hitherto failed, I find the season so far advanced as not to admit of further delay without acquainting your Excellency.

The proposed plan of the enemy for the last campaign were frustrated for want of provisions; but they determined to pursue them this spring as early as possible. To this end they have used their most unwearied endeavors with Vermont to prepare the way, which they have in a great and incredible degree brought to pass and is daily increasing, and unless some speedy stop is put to it, I dread the consequences. I entreat your Excellency that if possible, by a regular exchange, I may be enabled to give all the intelligence in my power without hazarding my character, which, otherwise, I am determined to do, at the risk of my honor, my all—and, perhaps, to the great injury of hundreds of poor prisoners now in their hands. Having had experience, I am grieved to think of their situation. This infernal plan of treachery in Vermont (as I have often heard in Canada) was contrived before Ethan Allen left the British, and he was engaged on their side. It ran through the country like a torrent, from New York to Canada, and the present temper of Vermont is a piece of the same. Were the people in general upon the grants on this side of the mountains to declare for New Hampshire or New York, it would be contrary to the agreement of their leading men; and unless protected by your Excellency, the innocent with the guilty would share a miserable fate. This part of the country being sold by a few designing men, of whom a large number are very jealous, a small number have by me their informer, or otherwise, got the certainty of it, and it puts them in a most disagreeable situation. They are desirous of declaring for New Hampshire; but many of their leaders earnestly dissuading them from it, it keeps us in a tumult, and I fear the enemy will get so great an advantage as to raise their standard, to the destruction of this part of the country. They keep their spies constantly in this quarter without molestation, and know every movement and transmit the same directly to Canada; and when matters take a turn contrary to their minds, we are miserably exposed to their severest resentment. I am entirely devoted to your Excellency's pleasure. Should my past conduct meet your Excellency's approbation, my highest ambition will be satisfied; if not, deal with me as your wisdom shall dictate. I most earnestly entreat your Excellency to meditate a moment on my critical and perplexing situation, as well as that of this part of the country, and that I may receive by Capt. Bailey, the bearer, who will be able to give you further information, your Excellency's pleasure in this af

fair. I beg leave to subscribe myself your Excellency's most sincere and most devoted servant. THOS. JOHNSON."

The Colonel did not know old Governor Thomas and the Allens were playing chess with Congress—using the British as a check against New York—and he had seen enough while a prisoner in Canada to make any one not acquainted with the game tremble for the fate of his country. Neither is it at all strange that a man who had been permitted so liberal a parole, and was living in the enjoyment of his own home at Newbury, going about his own secular business, was too great an object of suspicion among the leading men of his State to be entrusted with State secrets. It was contrary to British custom with staunch patriots—such a parole; and the leading men understood without knowing his motives, that he was in secret correspondence with the British. They had their spies over him and his movements, and knew when he was visited by British parties We have seen some interesting letters of Ira Allen and his correspondents on this subject, among the antiquarian papers of the late Henry Stevens, and, at best, it is a painful fact in the life of this brave officer of Mt. Independence and "Fort Ti." memory, that notwithstanding all his efforts to clear up his relation with the British, the aspersions heaped upon him by the Whigs for his course at this period, clung to him and cast a cloud over his whole after-life. He poured his confidence into the ear of Washington, and on the other hand, the men by whom he was doubted poured in their suspicions.

Washington sustained him in some measure, at least, as may be seen by the following letters and account given; but whether it was from a diplomatic motive, or a generosity to the man who had thus cast himself upon his protection, or an assured faith in the man, it is an undeniable fact, he never granted an exchange:

LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*To Capt. Thomas Johnson, Exeter, N. H.*
Head Quarters, 14 June, 1782.

"Sir: I have received your favor per Capt. Bailey, and thank you for the information contained and would beg you to continue your communications whenever you shall collect any intelligence you shall think of importance. It would give me real pleasure to have it in my power to effect your exchange; but some unhappy circumstances have lately taken place, which, for the present cut off all exchange. If you can fall upon any mode to accomplish your wishes, in which I can with propriety give you my assistance, I shall be very glad to afford it.

I am, sir, &c.
G. WASHINGTON."

THOS. JOHNSON TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Exeter, July* 20, 1782.

"I am obliged by your Excellency's favor of the 14th of June, to acknowledge your Excellency's goodness in offering your assistance in my exchange. I think it proper to give a more particular account of my situation, and have enclosed a copy of my parole for your perusal. I think, agreeable to the parole, they cannot refuse a man in my room, although there is no exchange agreed on. Your Excellency will determine on my rank. I was held at Canada a lieutenant-colonel in the militia. I was a captain, and afterwards chosen a lieutenant-colonel in the militia, agreeably to the order of the Assembly of New York; but being at a great distance before my commission could reach me, Vermont claimed jurisdiction and I never had the commission, and I told them the same; but I was obliged to acknowledge myself such in my parole, or I could not have accomplished my design My situation grows more distressing. I have been exposed by the infirmity or the imprudence of a gentleman, one that we could not have expected it from. I have received nothing of much importance since my last. I have since received a confirmation of their intentions to execute rigorous measures against the opposers of Vermont. I have fears of an invasion on that part of New Hampshire by the imprudence above mentioned. I have fears of the correspondence being stopped; have wrote to Canada: since which by agreement Capt. Prichard was to meet on Onion River, the 10th of this instant. Private concerns brought me here at this time. If suspicion dont prevent, I expect something of importance waiting for me; should it prevent, shall stand in the greatest need of a man to send in exchange for me. I am sir, your most humble servant,

THOS. JOHNSON."

MESHECH WEARE TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Hampton Falls, Nov.* 25, 1782.

"Sir—The bearer, Col. Thomas Johnson, of whose conduct with respect to procuring intelligence from the enemy your Excellency has been informed, now waits on you to communicate something which appears to be important. From every information I have been able to obtain, I have no reason to suspect his honesty or fidelity. His situation at this time is very difficult, as he will fully inform you, and requests your assistance in such way as you may think proper. I cannot help expressing my fears of what may be the consequence of the negociations carrying on between Vermont and Congress, of which there now seems to be scarce a doubt.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Yours, &c.,
MESHECH WEARE."

NATHANIEL PEABODY TO GEN. WASHINGTON.

"*Atkinson, State of New Hampshire, November* 27, 1782.

"Sir—

"I take the liberty to address your Excellency respecting the unhappy situation of Lt. Col. Johnson of Newbury, Coos, who will take charge

of this letter, and do himself the honor to wait on your Excellency in person. Col. Johnson is desirous of giving to your Excellency every information in his power, relative to the situation, strength and designs of the enemy at the northward, the embarrassed state of affairs in the country where he lives, and more particularly the ineligible circumstances in which his own person, family and domestic concerns are unhappily involved.

I have no doubt he hath been ungenerously deceived, injured and betrayed by some persons with whom he found it necessary to intrust certain secrets, to him of great importance, and from whom he had a claim to better treatment.

The latter end of last month I received a letter from Col. Johnson, the contents of which he will make known to you; and I should have then done myself the honor of transmitting the same, with some other information, to your Excellency; but on a conference I had with the president of this State, it was concluded that intrusting affairs of that nature to common post-riders would be unsafe for the public, and dangerous for Col. Johnson, and that it was inexpedient to detach an express on purpose, as it was adjudged probable your Excellency had such a variety of other channels for information, that there was little prospect of giving new and important intelligence. From the best information I have been able to obtain, my own observation, and the personal knowledge I have had for some years past, of Col. Johnson, I am led without hesitating to conclude, that he is a faithful and sincere friend to the independence of these United States; that he would contribute every thing in his power to promote the political salvation of this his native country: and that he is a gentleman on whose declaration your Excellency may place full dependence.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.,

NATH. PEABODY."

Mr. Peabody was a member of the council in 1785, and afterward a member of Congress from New Hampshire. Jared Sparks gives a certificate signed in 1835, which, with these same letters, may be found in "The History of the Coos Country," that the foregoing are true copies of the original letters in his possession.

Col. Johnson was greatly pleased with the reception that Gen. Washington gave him, and he would, 'till near the close of his life, narrate with great satisfaction the particulars of this interview, and that he had the full approbation and sympathy of Washington. He did not effect his exchange, as before stated—but peace was concluded in less than two months after this visit, which relieved Johnson from his apprehension of the retaliation of the British, who, exasperated by the escape of General Bailey, and the accusation of the tories that Johnson had aided his escape, gave out that he should be brought back to Canada, and his buildings burned to the ground.

By some means not known to us—perhaps in applying for a pension—he had let all the documents relating to this affair go out of his hands, many years before his death, and had thereby deprived himself of all documentary proof in his favor, which he particularly lamented, and went down to his grave under the sad impression that they were all irrecoverably lost. These and some other papers bearing on the subject, but giving no additional information, were, however, found among the private papers of Washington, and came into the possession of Rev. Mr. Sparks. Col. Thomas Johnson died at Newbury, Jan. 4, 1819, aged 77 years.

FIRST PASTOR OF NEWBURY.

Rev. Peter Powers came into Newbury in 1764. He was born in Dunstable, N. H. Nov. 29, 1728, and was the first child of Capt. Peter and Anna Powers, who in January, 1731, made the first settlement in Hollis, N. H.—their nearest neighbor for 2 years, 10 miles distant, and for about 12 years without schools or meetings. But they carried with them, says their biographer, the love of God in their hearts, and instructed well their children in Gospel principles; and Peter was pious from his early youth. To Peter as their oldest son, they looked for support in their old age, and a successor in the homestead. But as he grew in years a great desire grew in his heart for a collegiate education. His parents would not listen to this, and the subject was dropped till one "calm summer evening, Peter was absent at the hour of prayer; nor did he appear when it was necessary to close and secure the house against the intrusion of Indians" Nor did he appear during the whole night, which the parents spent in listening, prayer and great anxiety. Peter had never done so before. The day at length dawned, and the father unbarred the door to go forth in search of his son, when he saw Peter "emerging from the forest," and coming towards the house "with a solemn and downcast look."—The father beheld his son with joy, because he had received him safe and sound, and with resentment because he did not suppose there could be any adequate cause to justify such an absence without the knowledge of his family. "Yet he restrained himself and called for no explanation till the hour of prayer, when he was accustomed to administer reproof if it was necessary. The family being seated, and a portion of scripture having been read, the father paused, and fixing a reproving look upon Peter, said, "where did you spend the night,

Peter?" The son, exceedingly embarrassed, did not return an explicit answer. The father more sternly repeated the question. Tears coursed down Peter's cheeks, he faintly replied, "I spent it in the woods, sir." "In the woods." inquired the father, "*how* did you spend it?" "In prayer, sir." There was a pause, "the subdued soul of the father rushed to the eye." He resumed the inquiry in a softened tone. "My son, what were you praying for during the night?" "That I might go to college." "What would you go to college for?" "That I might be prepared to preach the gospel to sinners."—The father turned and looked upon his wife, but did not speak. As soon as he could command his voice he led in the morning prayer, and as soon as Peter went out said to his wife in a tremulous voice, "I do not see but we must give up the matter, and let Peter go to college." Peter went to Harvard and graduated in 1754, which was the same year that his father explored the Coos country. He was ordained and settled first at Newent, now Lisbon, Ct., where he remained for several years. He was 36 years of age when he came to Newbury—where, as already stated, he gathered and organized the first church in the Coos settlements—his parish extending over the two towns of Newbury and Haverhill—the two settlements for nearly 20 years harmoniously forming one church. In the fall of the first year of his settlement, he performed the first marriage ceremony in his new parish; the marriage in the tent of Judge Woodward upon the meadows of Haverhill—the parties the Judge and pretty Hannah Clark, just fifteen: Ephraim Bailey and Hannah Fellows, groomsman and bridesmaid. This "falling in love" and opposition, this clandestine marriage, all which are pleasantly told in the old "History of the Coos country." Mr. Powers had also the honor to perform the first marriage ceremony in Hanover, and it is quite probable in some other town, as he was the only minister north of Charlestown for several years. It is recorded of him that "his labors were abundant," and the church increased "by additions from time to time from both sides of the river, until it consisted of a goodly number of persons," and "he was frequently called to attend funerals and weddings, and also to preach lectures at infant settlements upon the river." Before there was a foot-path upon the banks of the river, he used to go to these appointments in his canoe; and it is said when making these journeys, if he happened to see any of the settlers felling trees upon the banks of the river he would pause in rowing, lift his oar to attract their attention, and calling to them make an appointment to preach "in that place, on such a day and at such an hour." These appointments were very popular with the settlers, and the good news would soon spread for miles around, and when the minister came he would find his audience in waiting, "seated on stumps and logs around," ready to listen with reverence and attention—a minister was regarded as a great man in those days, as I have heard old people say, a great deal more than now, and his whole person and character to them was invested with a certain awe or sanctity; or that by the elders he was held in great respect, and by the young in godly fear.

In meeting his appointments, Mr Powers was noted for punctuality. At a certain time it happened he had given out one of these appointments in passing down the river, to preach upon his return. Meantime there fell one of those great rains that always quickly swell the Connecticut, and will in three hours, perhaps, increase the rapidity of its currents so it is regarded dangerous for a single boat. The people were well assured he could not this time fill his appointment, yet so proverbial was his punctuality, they met to see the result. One man especially, knew Mr. Powers would not return, and of course another man knew then he would, and a bet was laid between them. The one who tells this story remarks, "neither one was pious." This little wager created a greater interest, and every one now watched the river.—It was twenty-five minutes to preaching time and no man or boat appeared yet in sight. The man who made the bet was exultant; the excitement was absorbing. It was fifteen minutes to the time, but all of a sudden rode Mr. Powers and his boat into full view. He had kept so close to the inland shore to so avoid the stronger currents, they had not seen him. He appeared "as if by magic, and not half the distance from them upon which their eyes were fixed. An instantaneous shout went up that made the woods ring, and Mr. Powers stood before them at the appointed moment."

"The Rev. Mr. Powers," says the Rev. Grant Powers, "was a serious, godly man, and more distinguished, I should think, for his plain, faithful and pungent preaching, than for grace in style or diction. He preached mostly without notes, and yet he generally studied his sermons. Those I have seen in print exhibit thought, ar-

rangement, a deep knowledge of the scriptures and a soul full of the love of Christ and of the souls of men. His labors were abundant."—"Mr. Powers being thus known and being generally loved and respected, did much to increase the settlements at Coos. Persons often attended worship there from Thetford, Orford, Bradford and Piermont. There was one Dea. Howard, who used to ride to Newbury often with his wife, to hear Mr. Powers, and he loved him as his own soul. At this time there was no tavern between Charlestown and Coos, and adventurers had called on Dea. Howard, some making compensation and some not, until his means for subsistence were running low, and there was a sort of inn opened about 3 miles north of him. He resolved to entertain no more strangers, but send hereafter all such applicants on to the new tavern. Now it happened one day after this, Mr. Powers passed down the river on horse-back, and upon his return, finding he should be overtaken by the night before he could reach the inn, and as it began to rain just before he reached the Deacon's, he thought he would stop there over night. It was in the dusk of the twilight as he rode up and tapped at the door with his whip—the Deacon coming to the door inquired what was wanted. Mr. Powers answered, he was journeying up the river, and overtaken by the night and the rain, and would like to stop with him over night.—"Keep you," said the Deacon in a gruff voice, "we have kept folks here till they have eaten us out of house and home. We cannot take you in." Mr. Powers urged that he was fatigued and did not know how to proceed further, and would pay whatever he should be disposed to charge. "No, no!" said the Deacon, "there is a house of entertainment ahead, and you *must* go there."

By this time the old lady had come forward, and was looking over her husband's shoulder, listening to the conversation as it proceeded; and as Mr. Powers began to turn his horse away from the door, she said to her husband, "It seems to me that man speaks like Mr. Powers, of Newbury." "Mr. Powers! Oh no!" said he. "But why don't you ask him who he is," said she. "I don't care who he is, I can't keep him," but, at the same time, stepping from his door and advancing along after Mr. Powers, he said, "where are you from, sir?" "Newbury." "From *Newbury!*" "Yes sir." "Well, you know the Rev. Mr. Powers then, don't you?" "Yes, very well." "And he is a very good man aint he?" "Some have a very good opinion of him," said Mr. Powers, "much better than I have." "Well, you may go along."

By this time Mrs. Howard had come up to her husband, in the rain, and as the Deacon turned to go in she affirmed, "I do believe *that is Mr. Powers.*" The Deacon suddenly turned and making rapid strides after the retreating stranger, cried out, "Sir, what is *your name.*" "My name is Powers," was the reply. "You *rascal!*" exclaimed the Deacon, and drew him from the horse and held him fast until he got him into the house, where he made all concessions to the man he loved above all others. A very pleasant time they had over it, and the Deacon would relate the adventure with much emotion until the close of his life.

Mr. Powers was pastor of Newbury nearly 20 years, and with the exception of the troubles which grew out of the revolutionary war, his union with this people was a very happy one. But he was a high whig in his politics, and the zeal with which he preached and labored for the American cause, drew upon him the fierce hatred and malediction of the tories. He was one of the three already named, whose special object it was of the British and tories to get into their power, and having good reason to fear they would put their threat into execution he removed over into Haverhill to reside with his parishioners on that side. This displeased many of his Newbury part of the church, "and although he continued to preach in Newbury one-half of the time for a year or two, yet it resulted in his dismission from the church in Newbury, some time in 1782."

The proposition of the division of the ecclesiastical union between Newbury and Haverhill had been previously made, and there had been "a proposition coming from Mr. Powers as early as December, 1781, for an agreement between the town of Haverhill and the town of Newbury to be separate parishes." The proposition seems to have come through Mr. Powers, as chairman, from the people of Haverhill to the people of Newbury, whereupon the people of Newbury voted, Dec. 31, 1781—"That the above committee treat with the town of Haverhill relative to the Rev. Peter Powers." But the dismission was not till after the removal of Mr. Powers to Haverhill. The ecclesiastical council of the churches called for his dismission, sat in Haverhill, and Newbury church did not unite with the council. The church in Haverhill was not constituted a separate church for several years after this; but Mr. Powers' dismission from the Newbury church, led soon "to the dissolution

of the union between Newbury and Haverhill in all ecclesiastical concerns," and it does not appear that they ever assisted each other in supporting the gospel afterwards.

He preached still a year or two in Haverhill, and sometimes on funeral, and perhaps other occasions, for particular friends in Newbury; but there was no organized church in Haverhill during his stay; nor till 1790, some years after his departure, and there were but two male members of Newbury church that belonged on this side, viz. Col. Charles Johnson and Judge James Woodward.

Finally Mr. Powers left and settled on Deer Island, in Maine, where he died of cancer, May, 1800, aged 72. When told by one of his sons that he was dying, he looked around upon his family and said, "Thy will of the Lord be done."

The wife of Mr. Powers, whose maiden name was Martha Hale, and who was a native of Sutton, Mass, was a woman of piety and superior abilities. She died suddenly, at Newbury, January, 1802, while on a visit to her children. Rev. Jonathan Powers, a settled minister at Penobscot, Me., was a son of Rev. Peter Powers, as also Samuel Powers of Newbury, a well known and respectable citizen of the town for many years. His oldest son, as has been stated, he lost in the service of his country.

Among the heroes, also, of this period, were the volunteer company from Newbury; and first among these should be chronicled the name of the brave companion of Wallace of Thetford, EPHRAIM WEBSTER, who, with Wallace, swam the Champlain between the fleet of the enemy, by night, with dispatches to the American commander. [See account of Wallace, in history of Thetford.]

There were, at this time, in the territory of Vermont four parties, three of which were American and had at heart the American cause, and a fourth which is commonly designated tory.—Of the first three, one party desired that Vermont should come under the jurisdiction of New York, and another that she should come under New Hampshire, and a third, or which should properly be named the first, piloted through the shoals by the Allens, Chittenden—Gov.,—the Robinsons, Fassetts, Fays, &c. wished and determined that the little hardy Green Mountain land should be an independent State.

And perhaps we might add a fifth party, or that the party who preferred that Vermont should come under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, in event that they could not effect that issue, were with a certain goodly number of New Hampshire towns, upon and nearest the border, desirous of forming yet another new State by the union of both the Vermont and New Hampshire river towns. These "unions and controversies" are an interesting field for the historian and antiquarian, especially of these respective States.

As Newbury was one of the most important Vermont towns concernd in this controversy, and we have some interesting letters of her most distinguished citizen, General Bailey, bearing upon this topic, we have thought best to introduce here first these papers, and second a summary of this controversy, by Governor Hall.

The following papers from the archives of the State of New Hampshire, were kindly copied and furnished to the Gazetteer by W. F. GOODWIN, CAPT. U. S. A.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 19, 1870.

Miss Hemenway, Burlington, Vt.,

At your request I have copied from the volume of the New Hampshire State Papers, entitled, "*Vermont Controversy*, 1764—1791," in the Office of Secretary of State, of the State of N. H.—the two letters of Jacob Bayley to Meshech Weare, dated respectively Nov. 6, and Nov. 22, 1780: also the Resolutions of the Committees of the Towns of Newbury, Moretown, Norwich and Hartford, which met at Thetford, Vt., May 31, 1782; also the Request of the Selectmen of Newbury, that Jurisdiction of N. H. might be extended over that Town, dated Nov. 7, 1782: also the Proceedings of a Town Meeting at Newbury, May 31, 1782.

All of the above named papers have been copied *verb. et lit. et punc.*, including capital letters, and forwarded to you, to-day, by express. With high Regard I have the Honor to be

Your Ob't Serv't, W. F. GOODWIN.*

"Newb'ry June 25th 1776

"Gent'n.—I have Proceeded twenty Seven Miles on the road to Canada with Carts but by the alarming accounts from St Johns and two men I sent by *messerques*† not returning I have Cald in my work men and if the accounts are true we have received we are In Great Danger on this River in Perticular here and a tiper coos if we are not Supported Concord is the next Place a Stand can be made I am of the mind this river is much in the Regulars Veiw as Pro-

* Since the date of this letter, we have received from Mr. Goodwin various other papers, all which are arranged in chronological order.—*Ed.*

† Missisquoi?

vetions is Plenty and will be a help to them and Strike a fatal blow to our Cause.

"if our Troops have left Canada no time must be lost to Support this Country this is from a Servant of the Colony and Yours

JACOB BAYLEY"

N. H. "State Papers," Vol. iv. *p.* 21.

"To the general Assembly of the Province of New Hampr at Exeter, from the Committees of the Towns of Newbury, Haverhill, Bath and Moretown, met at Newbury June 25th. 1776, On Account of some very alarming News from St John's, received the Evening before by two Men of public Veracity, from Onion River. That they saw a Letter from General Sullivan to Lieut. Allen to have all the Inhabitants of the Towns on Onion River to remove with all possible Despatch, not Knowing but the Enemy would soon be upon them, this they received last Thursday Evening, and removed the next day. That it was feared the enemy would get the upper hand, the sick of our Army were all sent to Crown-point. In the General's Letter it was said the Regular Army consisted of about thirty thousand, and fifteen hundred Canadians, and five hundred Indians. The Continental Army was retreated to St. John's, and last Friday a very heavy fire of Cannon was heard all the day."

"The Committees voted to send Major Jonathan Hale and Capt. Robert Johnston with the above Information to Head Quarters at Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and to inform them of the dangerous Situation of these Parts were in, and that except we are immediately supported we shall be obliged to quit these parts.

"In our extreem Danger, as exposed every day to the Enemy, the Committees beg the Favor of two hundred fire arms and ammunition equal, as so much is necessary for ourselves.—And if the above Information be true, which we do not dispute, but shall send every necessary Intelligence we obtain, this fertile Part of the Country must be soon abandoned to the Enemy, except timely Aid can be had of a sufficient number of men, arms and ammunition and a few small Cannon, the Damage of which to the Continental Cause is needless for us to represent. We are Gentlemen Your humble Servants.

"JACOB BAYLEY } Chairmen for New-
"JAMES BAYLY } bry and Haverhill."

N. H. "State Papers," Vol. iv. *p.* 25.

"Newbury 27th August 1776".

"Gent'n

"according to your Desire the Continental men under my Inspection have Tarried and about twenty five have Inlisted to Tarry untill the first of December to be under the Command of Sam'l Atkinson Capt Jonathan Robbins Lt. and Peter Dustin Ensign—and will wait upon you for the Bounty marching money and further orders as I did not think best to Inlist the Inhabitants and have Sent mr atkinson and the other two to Inlist the remainder the men will certainly be wanted if our army Should Proceed over the Lake we shall—Imploy them in that Service to make the *road Drive* Cattle &c if not the Enemy will undoubtedly come to us. I have Sent to Gener'l Gates and doubtless Shall in two days know the Certainty and Shall Transmit to you Colo Hurd will Inform of other matters I am Gent'n with the Greatest regard your

Most Humble Servant

"JACOB BAYLEY"

N. H. "State Papers," Vol. iv. *p.* 236.

[No Superscription. W. F. Goodwin.]

"Newbury 3rd Sept'r 1776"

"Gent'n

"I find that Doctr Porter has been very busie Collecting Evidences In order to Invalidate Daniel Halls Evedce—but I know of no authority for what he has been doing however the Evidence Relateing Halls Carractor must be looked upon as Enemical to our Common Cause as well as all those who assist a man So Enemiacal as Esq'r Porter and thinke that Should any man appear from hence Endeavouring to do it before you they ought not to have thier liberty to return. Thomas Chamberlin who Swares Something against Hall has been very Friendly to Hall untill thier plot was found out and by his Conduct must be of Porters Party—as to any further Tryal of Either of those we Condemned as *Enemiacal* Except they Petition for it I know of no authority they have for it but what I thot was for them to be kept out of mischeaf which I think Still they and all such as Espouse their Cause Should be Secured you wil Doubtless see the need of it when you hear the Evidences and Tryal Certainly they that are not for us are against us. I shall be glad to know whether you will if needed receive from our State the unfriendly &c

I only mention things as I hear what has been done by Doct'r porter was without any authority as I Supposed I took no notice of it So as to attend his Courts—I am Gent'n your most obedient Humble Serv't

"JACOB BAYLEY"

N. H. "State Papers," Vol. iv. *p.* 196.

[No superscription.—W. F. Goodwin.]

"Sr

"by Serjant Daniel Booth of Colo Hitchcocks Regt and Capt Tappens Compa Taken at Quebek In Gen'll mongomerys Defeat and Inlisted may Last into the Royal Immegrants Deserted from them from Point O Tremeble Twenty three day Since we lern that Colo mcLane is gone to London that thier is thirteen Regements in Canada about 450 men In Each that they are Stationed In Deferent Parts of Canada that Sr John Johnson has about 1000 Indians Eighteen miles above Montreal that in Canada the Regts are as follows viz the 9th-20-21-24-29-31-34-47 53-72-Royal Imegrants Sr John Johnsons 5 Compas of the Trane 150 mariens and two Regts of Hassians one of Horse y other foot—Great Preparations for Crossing the Lake—Two Vassels of force &c

"I should have wrote more Perticular but am now Setting of for New York am Sr your Humble Sert "JACOB BAYLEY"

"Newbury 21th Septr 1776

"To John Hurd Esqr

Exeter"

"*N. H. State Papers*," *Vol.* iv. *p.* 304.

"Exeter 4th December 1776"

Sr

I have had of Late oppertunity to Converse with Indians of the St Francois Tribe and perceiving the Indians are Informed by our Enemies in Canada, that it is impossible for our States to Supply them with articles they need and of Course they must be wholly beholden to and must join them In order to Counteract their Plan I inform them that it is in our Power to Supply them as reasonably as they can be Supplied in Canada, and have Hired an Indian with two men ordered by Capt Ames to Proceed to the Indians Hunting Ground to Inform the Indians that we are ready to Supply if they Chuse at uper Coos in Exchange for Beaver &c as reasonably as they Can be Supplied in Canada, to Inform them that we are the Same as to them as twelve years Past!—that we wonder they Should make themselves Strange that we dont mean to Intreat them but to Inform and undeceive them.

"for the Service of the Indian I promised him a Blanket and his Squaw and three Children one Each Should think it will be a great Saving to this State if Some Supplys for Indians be Conveyed to Uper Coos and Directed to be Exchanged reasonably with them for furs &c for if the Indians Trade with us we need no Soldeers I thought it Deuty to Give Information beg leave to Subscribe my Self your very Humble Servant

"JACOB BAYLEY

"To the Honll the Speaker of the House of representatives for State of Newhampr

to be Communicated"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* v. *p.* 169.

"*Genl Bayley writes thus*—

"on wednesday morning 17th at day break Col: Brown began the Attack, set at Liberty 100 of our men which were Prisoners—took Prisoners 293 of the Enemy amongst which were 2 Capts 7 Lieuts & two other officers took mount Defiance mount Hope the french Lines & their Block Houses at the Landing—200 Battoes one armed Sloop several Gun boats on friday took about 100 Prisoners the Prisoners are marched for Connecticut except the 100—took a Vast Quantity of Plunder—his (Col Brown) water craft are with a Party set out for the South end of Lake George—where are all their Boats Baggage & heavy Cannon—I have not the least Doubt of his Success—the Divisions consisted of 500 men Each Col: Browns is reinforced to 700—we mean to keep Possession of the Ground gained at *Tye*

The Field is now opened wide the Time is now come that we may intirely cut off Genl Burguoins whole army if we exert ourselves our Numbers are not enough to keep what we have and can get—I think it Duty for every man to turn out with his Horse & a Months Provision—which will accomplish undoubtedly our Design—I must call on all friends to america to turn out & come to our assistance at Tycon a JACOB BAYLEY"

"Castleton Sepr 21 1777"

"P. S. Genl Lincoln is gone to join Gel Gates"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 151.

"A Copy of General Bayley Letter
Dated Castleton 22 Sepr 1777

"Sir

Success attend us as yet in Part we have Cut of there Communicaton we have taken Tie Side Except ye old fort hope soon to have all Lake Georg. Taken about 500 prisoners we want help much our Divition is only 1500 men Genl Lincoln is Gone to join General Gates you and all the Militia Eastward must turn out with Hors and one months Provition, which will I hope put an End the Despute this way—we find Since that the affair was Completed with in ye month

"General Arnold fought a Battle two Days ago on the Left of General Gates Great numbers fell on both Sids he tuck ye 250 Prisons and 3 field peaces & the field—pray turn out

"JACOB BAYLEY B D G"

"Col Israel Morey Orford"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 152.

"Castleton Sept 22- 1777

"Sr

"You will See by the Inclosed what we have Done, and what we are Doing here, Genll Lincoln is Gone to Joine Genll Gates. & left us to act in this Quarter with 1500 men, our Ground is too Large for our men, therefore Request that all the Militia Above Charlestoun and Eastward march to our Assistance with horses Bringing Flower and Beef to Serve themselves one Month By which time I hope the whole of Genll Burgoynes Army will be in our hands, I think now Every man of Spirit will Turn out, Pastering is Good and Plenty this Way - I am Your Very Humble Servt

"JACOB BAYLEY B D G"

"I Send about 100 Prisoners to you to Dispose of as you Think Will be most Safe, Some Provision must be Sent to morrow, to meet The Prisoners as far as one Days Travil from home as we have none to Spare — The Number to Supply will be about 150 men No Time may be Lost in Sending along the Militia — I have no man to Write for me you must Excuse mine. Please to Send the Inclosed as far as you think Proper — Genll Arnold has Faught the Right Wing of Genll Burgoynes, won three field Peaces, the Field and 250 Prisoners Great Loss on Both Sides J BAYLEY"

"a Coppy
attest Peter Laberee
Chairman"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 153.

"New'bry 5th Nov'r 1777

"Dear S'r

"we have have Taken up Nathan Noyes who Is lately from onion River being Examinined Saith that he was Thier in Company with one Pretchet and Rugles who went through orford about 6 weeks ago and Pretchet left a Horse and money at John mans, (Rugles left his I Suppose at Cases)"

"Pretchets Business is Into Canada to get a Commition for a Privatier now fitting out at Portsmouth, under Pertence of Going in our Servise other things very Crimenal Pretchet is Guilty of Mr. man must be Previ to it an order will come by Goodhue for the Horse and and money he Shall be Secured when he comes over which will be Soon we must Examin In to the matter Soon as Pritchet may Come some other way and Clear himself of us I Should be Glad to See you but cannot leave home at Present we must Send to Exeter after Examination of the matter."

"I am Yours "Jacob Bayley"

"P. S.

"Noyes is lame and Cannot come down to you you will act Privately in the matter first and Examin whether a Horss is at mans or not or at Cases"—

"upon Examination of Mr Man we find ye hors with him & no money and Likewise a hors at Cases"

"I Morey

[Superscribed]
"For
Israel Morey Esq
at
Orford"

N. H. "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 249.

"Newbury 20th Nov'r 1777

"Dear Sr

"I heartyly congratulate you on the happy Reduction (for the New England States) of Genll Burgoins army by General Gates In which New hamp'r State first and last was very Instrumental Your Turning out the Volunties was Extraordinarily advantageous in the affair, and now if the advantage Gained is followed this winter we may have Possession of the Lake which will for the future Prevent any more Disturbance from the Enemy from Canada with but little Expence I wish the French Prisoners might be sent home on their Perole I think it will be of advantage to our Cause.

Mr Babcock will wait on you who is a good friend to our Cause and would be Glad to Take Mr. Wing to Albany, THE no harm in his being sent I am with the Greatest Respect your Humble Serv't "Jacob Bayley."

[Superscribed]
"For
The Honle
Mesh Waren"

N. H "*State Papers*," *Vol.* viii. *p.* 281.

"Newbury 6th Nov'r 1780.

"Sir, I Send Inclossed an Extract of a letter from Majr Allen to Capt Safford which is very alarming to me I question whether Either of the United States may Proceed So far as that Extract Shews they have done they confine the Truce to this State as they call it the Threats they have made and many other Concurring reasons Induceth me to think the Letters of Importance and Negotiation mentioned in the abstract are no other but in Consequence of Purposals by Genl. Allen to the Governor of Canada in behalf of Vermont I cannot Expect any Better of a number on that Side the Mountains if they Cannot have their will than to Join the Enemy and if they do it will be bad for you as well as us. Immediate Care ought to be Taken but the Case is men will not believe till too late I did give notice to you of the temper of that People and urge that you would Insist at Congress for a determination whether Vermont was a State or not and that without Delay in Stead of that I am informed your agent at Congress opposed the motion when Put, therefore the Dispute is not Settled and time given to the Enemy to make the Greatest offers to them People, all the Force that can be spared from Canada is at Crown Point, and Onion River, and tho. they have been for Six weeks in that Quarter and it had been in their Power to Distress the People on the Grants west of the mountains yet not man kiled or Capitvaetd nor House Burnt but look on this Side where People are opposed to the People on the west in their Extravagancys they Burn kill and Captivate and have been and now are watching to Destroy this and other Places on thie River also look at York State what Devastation have they made even to Fort Miller the Country is Ransacked and burnt is it not Alarming on our Part we Shall Keep a good look out and are Determined to oppose to the last I do Expect they will make another attact on this River. I wish you would give orders that the mytiest Regt in you State so one might be in Readyness, while I am Writing Lt White came in from Onion River Informs that a Party of Enmy are Still on Onion River your Troops are well that are here and I am much Pleased with your officers I am Genrl

Your most obedient Humble Servant.
Jacob Bayley"

[Superscribed] "To
The Honbl
Meshech Ware
President of the Council
State—Newhampshire"

"Newbury 22nd Nov'r 178.

"Sr

"The Season is Such that the Enemy is not likely to do any more Mischeaf at Present we thought the Soldiers had better be Discharged and I Suppose Majr Whitcombe Soldiers will be Furlough'd, therefore you need no Issuing Commisary here, but I Should think if Major Childs or any other man Should Continue Purchassing (which I Should think adviseable) that Colo Charles Johnson should be appointed to Receive, it will be Doubtless Necsary that at least, two Hundred men is Sent here as Soon as the first of Feby as then

the Snow and Ise will be hard and fit for Snow shewing. I understand General Allen has made Peace for Vermont till that time but as we Dont own that State we Shall be their only butt, if the United States and your State in Perticular do not Take notice of Such Treasonable Conduct we had better let the Cause Drop, if you had the Jurisdiction of the whole Grants, which I am sure you could if you only Desire it the Country would be Saft but if you Split at the river you keep all In Confution and must Still Depend for your own Safty and Reap no Benefit neither by Tax nor Vacant Land which is very Considerable while the matter hangs in Suspence the Enemy may Take Possession (they Claim it by the Quebec Bill as well as well as Part of your State) then where is your State, for my Part I am Determined to fight for Newhampr. and the United States as long as I am alive and have one Copper In my Hands, but if our Exertions are not Greater and more Effectual another Year will End the Desqute not in our favour

"The United States Suffer themselves to be attacted Front and Rear and on the Flanks did General Burgoin Get Clear when that was the Case with him, our Chariot is in the mire, Praying to Herculas or France without Putting too the Shoulder with all our might will not do, this Frontier is the only one for five Hundred miles west Remaining it is near the Enemy it is of Great Importance to you as well as the other New England States and the Cause in General. Shall we forever be on the defensive and yet not able to Defend our Selves as it is impossible we should while Canada is in the Hands of the Enemy Shall we not make an attempt on Canada that Harbour for Spoilers thieves and Robbers. I must Confess the Cause is Sinking So fast in my view I am willing (as I see no other remedy) to make the attempt if I run ten Chances to one to die in the attempt Sr I hope you will Excuse my freedom and give me leave to Subscribe my Self your Honrs most obedient

Humble Servant

"Jacob Bayley"

"Honble Meshech Ware"

"In pursuance of Votes passed and information given by the Towns of Newbury Moretown Norwich and Hartford lying on the N. Hampshire Grants so called west of Connecticut River proposing to take some measures to be informed of the honorable Genrl Court of New Hampshire whether a union of the territory aforesaid can be effected with the State of New Hampshire, in consequence of their claim over the same—on terms honorable and mutually beneficial—and appointing Committees from those several Towns to meet at Thetford in order further to consult on the subject and gain information therein in such way and manner as may appear most adviseable.

"The said Committees being convened in consequence of the Votes and instructions aforesaid—after mature deliberation came to the following Resolutions:

"Resolved that it evidently appears to be the wish and desire of the inhabitants of the towns above named as by their said Votes and instructions is expressed—and also by good information it appears to be the desire of several other towns who have not had opportunity to be represented at this time—that the territory aforesaid or part thereof should be united with the State of N. Hampshire and be under its jurisdiction—provided it can be done on terms that may be honorable and mutually advantageous—And that we therefore think it our duty to enquire of the said General Court of N. Hampshire whether agreeable to their claim aforesaid—the territory or Grants above mentioned or part thereof may on such terms be united with and become a part of that State.—and that we imagine such an union might be formed to the general benefit well being and intrest of the whole.

"Resolved that if the hon. Genl Court of N. Hampshire are disposed or desirous to extend jurisdiction over the territory aforesaid or a part thereof—they be earnestly requested to signify their disposition therefor to the several towns in their said claims as soon as conveniently may be—and also manifest their ideas respecting judicial and other proceedings under the authority of Vermont—cases now pending in Courts, &c—and if a seasonable adjustment of these last mentioned and other necessary matters can take place—we have full reason to believe and assert that the greater part of the inhabitants in said territory would readily acknowledge the athority of N. Hampshire—Expecting doubtless at the same time that some direction or assistance will be afforded in guarding the frontiers

"And whereas a negotiation or correspondence has been evidently—and from many circumstances we suspect is still carrying on by persons in high office in Vermont with the british officers and Government—greatly prejudicial to the cause of America and distructive of the final welfare of this Country—whereby there is the utmost reason to fear and believe that many persons who are disposed and doubtless do harbour and give intelligence to our enemies—cannot be bro't to public justice under our present situation—and other accumulated evils consequential thereto cannot now be remedied—

"Therefore Resolved that the Court of N. Hampshire be requested to order a number of troops to the defence of the frontiers—it being from many circumstances apparent that unless and assistance be speedily afforded from some quarter—the situation of these frontiers will be truly deplorable:

"Resolved that the following memorial be transmitted to and laid before the hon. Gen. Court of N. Hampshire together with these Resolutions—and that Able Curtis Esquire be appointed Agent to wait on that honorable

Court with the same—And that said Agent be desired and empowered to make or receive such further proposals agreeable to the tenor here of as may then be judged beneficial and expedient.

"To the honorable general Court of New Hampshire to be convened at Concord in and for said State on the second Tuesday in June next the Committees aforesaid in the name and behalf of the Towns above named beg leave to represent—

"That the Grantees and occupants of the greater part of the lands in the territory aforesaid were possessed of titles from the Governor of New Hampshire and in expectation of having continued under the jurisdiction of that Government—

"That the people in said territory were very unexpectedly and disagreably involved in difficulties and calamities by being annexed to New York by the royal edict in the Year 1764—out of which they ever were desirous and endeavored to extricate themselves—but without success until after the memorable american revolution—when for their mutual benefit and protection against the efforts of internal and external foes they were impelled by necessity to form into a seperate jurisdiction—

"That necessity and necessity only induced the inhabitants of the Towns above mentioned and many others to unite and continue under the new Government—Being unjustly deprived of that jurisdiction and protection from New Hampshire which they had a right to expect and enjoy. And while they have esteemed the Congress of the United States to be the guardians of the rights of a numerous and free people—and have been ready to stand forthe in the defence and support of the cause of America—they have for a long while looked to them for a settlement of our unhappy disputes; but hitherto to no purpose.

"That while on the one hand we view with keenest anxiety a negotiation on foot with the british greatly to the detriment of the public cause and tending to our final ruin without a speedy remidy—which we are not at present in a capacity to obtain or afford—on the other hand we may view our rights violated in the most flagrant manner and our liberties trampled upon by a number without remorse or remorse—And therefore unless a number of men be raised or afforded for the defence of these frontiers—we must view their situation to be indeed very distressed and unhappy.

"That altho we would not wish to involve ourselves under greater disadvantages to obtain relief from our present troubles—we think it our duty nevertheless to enquire whether the jurisdiction of New Hampshire may not be as real as its claim—and whether the territory aforesaid may not be speedily united with and become a part of that State on such principles as may be honorable mutually beneficial and advantageous to the whole—Being persuaded that the said territory on account of its fertility &c. may greatly add to the wealth and resources of New Hampshire

"The Committees aforesaid there fore beg that your honors would take the several matters herein before suggested into your wise consideration and rest assured you will pursue such measures thereupon as will eventually prove for the best good of New Hampshire and the territory aforesaid whose interest ought doubtless to be inseperable.

"Signed by order and in behalf of the Committees aforesaid—this thirty first day of May in the Year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty two and in the sixth year of American Independence.

"BILDAD ANDROS Chairman"

"Newbury May 31th 1782

"at a Legal meeting of S^{d} Town on said Day being a full meeting voted to be under the Government of the state of Newhampshire at the same time Chose Gideon smith to meet a Convension of members from towns who should be of our Opinion at Threadford in Order to make application to S^{d} state of Newhampshire

"but two men Voted in the Negative who war William Wollis and Levi silvester

JACOB KENT } Town Clerk"

"Newbury November 7th 1782

"Whereas Application was Made to the State of Newhampshire at their Sessions at Concord In June last by Mr. Curtis Agent for five Towns and Incouragement Given for Jurisdiction and protection and we are Senceable that protection has been afforded from S^{d} State for which we return S^{d} State thanks in the Name of this Town and now Desire said State would Extend Jurisdiction over said Town in its full Extent as it is the Desire of the Town in General.

"Yonr Humble Servants."

"P. S. the vote of Newbury the 31st of May last is enclosed"

"SOLO'N HEATH
"JOSHUA BAYLEY
"Frye * BAYLEY } Selectmen of Newbury

"The Honble the President Council and House of Representitives of the State of New Hampshire."

THE VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CONTROVERSY.

BY HON. HILAND HALL—NORTH BENNINGTON.

During the Revolutionary period two distinct attempts were made to unite the western part of New Hampshire, bordering on Connecticut river, to the State of Vermont; the one in 1778 and the other in 1781, each of which was for a time partially successful.

* TRYE Bayley was the man's name. He was one of the Grantees of Newbury, but Heath's first name I can't make out. I do not think 'tis Alvin, as I wrote it. It may be SOLO'N. [Solomon]—GOODWIN.

The convention of Vermont had declared the State independent in January, 1777, but in consequence of the invasion of Burgoyne, the government did not get into operation under the constitution till the succeeding year. During the campaign of 1777, the government of New Hampshire had shown a friendly feeling towards those in authority in the new State; had in its official correspondence repeatedly addressed them as officers of "the State of Vermont," and was confidently expected to use its influence to have her independence acknowledged by Congress. But this favorable prospect soon became clouded. At the first meeting of the Assembly at Windsor, in March, 1778, a committee from sixteen towns east of Connecticut river presented a petition representing that their towns "were not connected with any State with respect to their internal police," and praying that they might be permitted to constitute a part of Vermont. The argument used by them was that New Hampshire had been originally granted as a province to John Mason, and by his grant extended only 60 miles inland from the sea, that all the territory to the westward of the sixty mile-line had been annexed to it by virtue of royal commissions to the governors of the province, and that the royal authority being overthrown, the people of the annexed territory were released from all obligations to continue in the New Hampshire government; and were left at perfect liberty to determine what jurisdiction they would be under. The legislature was at first inclined to reject the petition, but it was earnestly pressed; and some members from towns near Connecticut river on the west side of it threatening to withdraw from the legislature, and unite with the people east of the river and form a new State, it was at length resolved to refer the consideration of the petition to the freemen of the several towns—the decision to be postponed till the next meeting of the Assembly. During the recess the party in favor of the proposals of the New Hampshire towns was diligent and active, and secured a majority of the members in favor of the union — At the June session an act was accordingly passed, authorizing the sixteen petitioning towns east of Connecticut river to elect and send members to the Assembly; and it was resolved that other towns on that side of the river might also be admitted into the union, on producing a vote of a majority of the inhabitants, or on their sending representatives to the Assembly.

This measure was viewed with strong disapprobation by the government of New Hampshire. Meshech Weare, president of that State, in August following addressed a letter to Gov. Chittenden complaining of the government of Vermont in admitting those towns into its jurisdiction; informing him that large minorities in them were opposed to the union with Vermont, and that they claimed the aid of New Hampshire. He averred that those towns had been settled and cultivated under grants from the government of New Hampshire, that they were within the boundaries of the State prior to the present revolution, that most of them had sent delegates to the convention of the State in 1775; had applied to that State for assistance and protection, and had received it at a very great expense; that the statement that "the sixteen towns were not connected with any State with respect to their internal police was an idle phantom, a mere chimera without the least shadow of reason for its support." And he added "that Boston in Massachusetts, and Hartford in Connecticut, might as rationally declare themselves unconnected with their respective States, as those sixteen towns their not being connected with New Hampshire." President Weare also wrote to the New Hampshire delegates in the Continental Congress invoking the aid of that body in the matter.

The governor and council of Vermont being aware that an application would be made to Congress, sent Col. Ethan Allen to Philadelphia to ascertain the light in which their proceedings would be looked upon by that body, who reported to the Assembly which met in October, 1778, that in his opinion the government of New York would not alone be able to disturb the independence of Vermont; but that the union of the N. Hampshire towns was viewed with strong disapprobation, and that unless the State receded immediately from such union, the whole power of the confederate States would be exerted to annihilate the State of Vermont and vindicate the right of New Hampshire. The legislature thereupon, after full debate, refused to form the newly claimed territory into a new county, or to connect it with the contiguous counties west of the river. This was a virtual abandonment of the union with those towns, and was so

treated by their representatives, who, together with fifteen members from towns west of the river, immediately withdrew from the Assembly; accompanied also by Col. Joseph Marsh, the Lieut. Governor, and by Thomas Moredock, Col. Peter Olcott and Elisha Payne who were members of the Council. The seceding members then met together and gave a formal invitation to the towns on both sides of the river to meet in convention at Cornish, N. H., on the 9th day of December following. At this convention eight towns west of the river, and a larger number from those on the east were in attendance, when it was, among other things, resolved to take measures to have the whole of the New Hampshire Grants (Vermont) annexed to New Hampshire, and a committee was appointed to present an application for that purpose to the New Hampshire legislature. Such application was accordingly made in March, 1779, and on the 24th of the following June, the legislature by formal vote laid "claim to the jurisdiction of the whole of the New Hampshire Grants lying westward of Connecticut river;" declaring, however, that jurisdiction should not be exercised west of that river until the dispute should be settled by Congress. The Vermont Assembly at its session in February, 1779, had voted and declared that the union with the New Hampshire towns "should be considered as null from the beginning," and had transmitted a copy of such vote and declaration to the New Hampshire legislature by Col. Ira Allen, who, by negotiation and protest, had earnestly endeavored to prevent that body from making such claim of jurisdiction, though without success.

Thus was inaugurated an unhappy controversy which continued through the whole revolutionary period, assuming different phases and complications at different times; sometimes threatening anarchy and even bloodshed. Dr. Belknap in his history of New Hampshire, published in 1791, says, "It is not easy to develope the intrigues of the several parties, or clear their transactions from the obscurity which surrounds them," and that "he who looks for consistency in the proceedings of the conventions and assemblies which were involved in this controversy, will be disappointed." Perhaps a key to the apparently inconsistent conduct of many of those residing in the neighborhood of Connecticut river, on the two sides of it, may be found in their desire to be connected together under one jurisdiction, in such manner that its seat of government would be established on that river. This object would be effected by the proposed union of the western New Hampshire towns with Vermont, or by uniting the whole of Vermont with New Hampshire, and also by a division of both Vermont and New Hampshire, and forming a new State extending from the ridge of the Green Mountains to the west line of Mason's Grant. Each of these projects had its advocates, and the same men sometimes will be found to have favored one and sometimes another, as the one or the other seemed most likely to prove successful.

The New York government had long been making great efforts to induce the continental Congress to interfere and prevent the establishment of the independence of Vermont, though hitherto without success. But with the aid of New Hampshire, the delegates from New York were enabled, in September, 1779, to procure the adoption by that body of resolutions recommending those two States to pass acts authorizing Congress to determine the whole controversy, and engaging thereupon, to hear the parties and decide it: and the first day of the ensuing February was fixed upon for the hearing. The two States passed the required acts, but the hearing did not take place until September, 1780, when the claims of each of the States were presented and argued at length, by their respective delegates. At this hearing the friends of the New York government residing in the southerly part of Windham county were represented by Luke Knowlton as their agent, and Col. Peter Olcott, of Norwich, appeared for the party that had withdrawn from the Vermont Assembly in 1778, and who were in favor of a State embracing both sides of Connecticut river.—Ira Allen and Stephen R. Bradley, agents of the Vermont government, were present as spectators during a part of the discussion.—But when the hearing was completed, the Congress, instead of coming to a decision, resolved on the 27th of September, 1780, "that the further consideration of the subject be postponed."

This failure of Congress to come to a decision was quite extensively regarded as equivalent to a declaration that they would not interfere in the controversies, but would leave the people to form and regulate their own

State organizations. Under this view of the subject, those in Vermont and New Hampshire, who were not satisfied with existing jurisdictions, very soon entered upon measures for producing a change,

The Windham County friends of New York met on the 31st of October, and appointed a committee of thirteen, at the head of which was Luke Knowlton, who had been their agent to Congress, who were instructed to devise such measures as should be calculated "to unite in one political body all the inhabitants from Mason's Grant, on the east, to the height of land on the west side of Connecticut River." Conventions for a comparison of views on the subject of forming a new state organization were held at Charlestown on the 8th, and at Walpole on the 15th of November; and a general convention, at which all the towns on both sides of the river were invited to send delegates, was convened at Charlestown on the 16th of January, 1781.

At this convention delegates from 43 towns attended; and it being represented that the government of Vermont, in consequence of the continued hostility of New Hampshire, was now willing to enter into a union with the towns east of Connecticut River, it was voted, by a large majority, to take measures for forming such union. A committee was appointed to confer with the Vermont Assembly, which was to hold a session at Windsor early the ensuing month, and the Convention then adjourned to meet at the same time at Cornish, on the opposite side of the river.

At such session of the Assembly, the terms for a union were agreed upon by the respective parties—to be submitted to the several towns on both sides of the river; and the terms having been approved by a large majority of the towns, the union was completed at an adjourned session of the Assembly held at Windsor in April, 1781. On the 6th of that month thirty-five members from towns east of Connecticut River took seats in the Assembly; and those towns which were opposite to the counties of Orange and Windsor were, at the same session, declared to be annexed to those counties respectively, and the towns east of the county of Windham were erected into a new county by the name of Washington; and other necessary measures taken for perfecting the union. At a session of the Assembly held at Bennington the ensuing month of June the jurisdiction of the State was declared to be extended westwardly to the Hudson River, and 15 delegates from towns in that territory were admitted as members.

These measures of the Vermont government in extending its jurisdiction into the territories of New Hampshire and New York caused much alarm in Congress; and an apprehension existing that, if Vermont should be driven to extremities by her neighboring states, she might seek aid from the enemy in Canada—that body, after hearing, by their committee, agents from Vermont, and the delegates of New York, adopted resolutions, on the 20th of August, 1781, virtually declaring, that if Vermont would relinquish her newly claimed territory, and restrict herself to her original boundaries of a twenty-mile line from the Hudson, on the west, and Connecticut River, on the east, she should then be admitted into a union with the other states. New Hampshire was one of the states voting for these resolutions, and the only state voting against them was New York.

The annual session of the Vermont Assembly was holden in October, 1781, at Charlestown, on the New Hampshire side of the river. The resolutions of Congress, of the previous August, were taken into consideration: but the members from the newly acquired territory were anxious to remain connected with the State, and the Assembly was not prepared to comply with the requirement of the resolutions. Commissioners were appointed to negotiate with New Hampshire and New York in regard to boundaries, and agents to explain the situation of the State to Congress.

In the newly claimed territory east of the Connecticut River, a portion of the inhabitants adhered to the government of New Hampshire, and serious troubles soon arose from the conflicting claims of jurisdiction.—In some places justices, sheriffs and constables appointed by both Vermont and New Hampshire, were exercising, or attempting to exercise jurisdiction over the same persons. In one instance, a New Hampshire sheriff, in undertaking, in obedience to the directions of the New Hampshire Assembly, to release two prisoners from Charlestown jail, was himself arrested and imprisoned by the Vermont sheriff. The latter being sent by the authorities of Vermont, as one of a committee to agree on measures to prevent hostilities, was

arrested and thrown into prison at Exeter, and there held as a hostage for the release of the New Hampshire sheriff. The militia of both states were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march to sustain their respective jurisdictions. But the New Hampshire Assembly issued a proclamation, allowing 40 days to their revolted citizens to return to their allegiance, by which a conflict of arms, for the time being, was happily averted.

In the month of November Governor Chittenden had addressed a letter to Gen. Washington, stating the difficulties in which the government of Vermont had been placed by the threatened invasions from Canada, and the hostility of the neighboring states, and explaining the measures it had been found necessary to take for the security and protection of its people. Gen. Washington, under date of January 1, 1782, wrote a friendly reply, in which, disapproving of the recent extended claims of territory by the State, and recommending a withdrawal of such claims, he assured the Governor, if that was done, that they would readily obtain from Congress "an acknowledgment of independence and sovereignty under the resolve of the 20th of August, for so much territory as did not interfere with the ancient established bounds of New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts." This letter, together with other papers, was laid by the governor before the Assembly at its session at Bennington the following February; and on the 21st of that month, after full consideration, the Assembly resolved to dissolve both the east and west unions, and to apply for admission into the confederacy, on the terms proposed by Congress. This proceeding of the Assembly being laid before Congress, a committee of that body to which the matter was referred reported, on the 17th of April, that Vermont had fully complied with the requirements of Congress of the previous August, and that the State was thereby entitled to become a member of the federal union. The report was not, however, acted upon, and the State remained outside of the confederation for many years longer.

There was no occasion for further conflicts of authority between Vermont and New Hampshire; though the feeling of unfriendliness did not at once subside. The government of New York continued to foment disturbances in the southern part of Windham county, and to urge Congress to use its authority against Vermont. In the hostile efforts of New York, in Congress, the delegates from New Hampshire concurred—probably with the hope that circumstances might arise which would enable New Hampshire to make good her claim to the whole of Vermont—or at least, through compromise with New York, to extend her territory westward to the ridge of the Green Mountains. These expectations, if they existed, were doomed to disappointment. By the year 1784 all internal disturbances in Vermont were at an end, and the independence of the State, though not formally acknowledged, became so firmly established, as to be beyond all danger of assault from any quarter. In 1791, after the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, Vermont, by the consent of all parties, became the fourteenth member of the federal union.

EARLY SETTLERS AND LATER HISTORY CONTINUED.

Among others we may not forget to mention, were John Taplin, Noah and Ebenezer White and John Abbott, all of whom shared the first hardships of the settlement with brave hearts and effectual courage.

Newbury was garrisoned by one or more companies of soldiers during the Revolution, and was for many years the most important town in this part of the State. The Legislature held its session in this town in 1797 and 1801. The former opening Oct. 11, and ending Oct. 27; the latter opening Oct. 8, and ending Nov. 6; Rev. Nath'l Lambert preaching the election sermon in 1801. When, in 1771, the State was, by act of legislature, divided into two counties, Newbury was with Westminster the shire of Cumberland County—see County Chapters, Caledonia, Chittenden and Orange. For the names of counsellors, State-senators, and those who have held County, State and U. S. civil offices, see Rev. Mr. McKeen's list in Orange County Introductory Chapter, in which chapter may also be found an interesting account of the survey of this township by Mr. McDuffee, of Newbury, the account of which was prepared for Thompson's Gazetteer.

The first term of the County court—Gloucester County—was held here August, 1772, and till Feb. 1774 the courts were held alternately here and at Kingsland. The importance of Newbury at this time may be seen in some measure by reference to the old limits of Gloucester County, &c. (See Orange

County Introductory Chapter by Rev. Mr. McKeen.)

Speaking of the County Courts being held at Newbury, it may be seen by reference to Orange records that after the organization of Orange County in 1785, the County Court was removed from Thetford to Newbury in December, 1785, to be held "in a house then being built for a court-house" and they were continued to be held here till 1796, when Chelsea was made shire town of the County.

The following are complete lists of the grantees of Newbury, town clerks, representatives, first justices and a table of longevity, prepared from the records by Mr. Bailey, present town-clerk:

ORIGINAL GRANTEES

of the town of Newbury, by deed from Benning Wentworth, dated March 18, 1763:

Jacob Bayley, Esq., John Hazen, Ephraim Bayley, Jeremiah Allen, Enoch Thirston, David Flanders, John Beard, Samuel Stevens, Joshua Copp, John Ingalls, Abner Sawyer, Joshua Bayley, Wm. White, John Haselton, John Goodwin, Simeon Goodwin, Noah White, Joshua Howard, Edmund Mone, Jesse Johnson, Moses Little, Asa Foster, Joseph Chamberlin, Daniel Appleton, Jonathan Bradstreat, Samuel Johnson, William Heywood, Samuel Stevens, Stephen Little, Peter Page, Simeon Stevens, Jacob Kent, Abner Bayley, Jasial Harriman, John Hugh, Haynes Johnson, Samuel Hobart, Joseph White, Ebenezer Eaton, Zacheus Peaslee, John White, Jr., Thomas Danforth, Caleb Johnson, James King, Thomas Chamberlin, Timothy Bedle, William Holden, Moses Hazen, Ebenezer Mudget, Richard Chamberlin, Abiel Chamberlin, Jacob Eaton, Benjamin Emerson, Peter Morse, Nathaniel Marton, Archelas Miles, Joshua Haynes, Edward Bayley, Frye Bayley, John Temple, Theodore Atkinson, Esq., M. H. Wentworth, Esq., William Temple, Esq.

TOWN CLERKS.

June 12, 1764, Col. Jacob Kent,
March, 1798, Isaac Bayley,
" 15, 1814, Moses P. Clark,
" 21, 1815, Isaac Bayley,
" 11, 1828, Joseph S. Goold,
June 6, 1829, Isaac Bayley,
Mar. 11, 1835, Isaac A. Bayley,
" 7, 1837, David Johnson,
" 5. 1839, Simeon Stevens, Jr.,
" 2, 1841, David Johnson,
" 4, 1856 to '70, Henry W. Bailey.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1802, Joshua Bayley,
1803, " "
1805, Isaac Bayley,
1812, Ben Porter,
1814, '15, Isaac Bayley,
1818, Asa Tenney, Esq.,
1820, James Spear,
1823, '24, John L. Wood,
1826, Charles Johnston,
1827, '08, Timo. Shedd,
1829, '30, '31, Peter Burbank,
1832, '33, '34, '35, A. B. W. Tenney,
1836, '37, Simeon Stevens, Jr.,
1838, Moody Chamberlin,
1839, '40, '41, A. B. W. Tenney,
1842, Wm. H. Carter,
1843, Simeon Stevens, Jr.,
1844, John Atwood, Jr.,
1845, '46, James Buchanan,
1847, '48, Samuel Grow,
1849, '50, A. B. W. Tenney,
1851, Moody Chamberlin,
1852, '53, Oscar C. Hale,
1854, Jas. M. Chadwick,
1855, Henry Keyes,
1856, A. B. W. Tenney,
1857, '58, Andrew Renfrew,
1859, '60, Henry W. Bailey,
1861, '62, Hon. Abel Underwood,
1863, '64, Wm. R. Shedd,
1865, '66, Wm. W. Brock,
1867, '68, Robert R. Fulton,
1869, John Bailey, Jr.

FIRST JUSTICES.

Col. Jacob Kent,	Isaac Bayley,
Joshua Bayley,	Jacob Bayley,
Abner Bayley,	Asa Tenney,
Col. Thomas Johnson,	Col. Simeon Stevens.
Col. Frye Bayley,	

STATISTICS FOR 1856 TO 1869.

FOR 1869.

MERCHANTS. F. & H. T. Keyes & Co., H. H. Deming, F. Deming, Wells River; Bachop & Farwell, do.; J. M. Chadwick, Newbury; Wilson & Carleton, West N.; W. K. Wallace, jeweler, Newbury; Harry Holton, do., Wells River; P. N. Ladd, tinman, Newbury.

ATTORNEYS. Leslie & Rogers, A. Underwood, Wells River.

PHYSICIANS. E. V. Watkins & George B. Cochran, E. L. Wood, Dentist; and Ira Brown Wells River.

CLERGY. David Connell, Cong., West N., W. S. Palmer, Wells River; Z. S. Haynes, Methodist.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NEWBURY—1870.

NEWBURY—Clerk and treasurer, H. W. Bailey; selectmen, J. Bailey, Jr., Richard Doe, Elias S. Tuttle; constable and agent, John Bailey, Jr.; supt., Z. S. Haines; listers, Dan-

iel P. Kimball, A. H. Burton, Carlos E. Brock, overseer, Daniel Y. Ford. *Postmasters*—H. B. Morse;——James Gage, South;——H. K. Worthley, Boltonville. *Physicians*—E. V. Watkins, G. B. Cochran; E. L. Wood, dentist;——John McNab. *Churches*—Cong., ——; Meth., Z. S. Haines;——Union, —— Connel, —— Haines, West N. *Literary Institution*—Newbury Seminary. *Merchants*—F. & H. T. Keyes & Co., H. H. Deming, J. M. Chadwick, general assortment; P. W. Ladd, hardware; W. K. Wallace, jewelry; Penniman & Co., hardware;——Wilson & Carlton, West, gen. asst. *Manufacturer*—Durrant & Adams, paper. *Hotel*—Newbury House, S. A. Kendall. *Livery Stable*—E. B. Chamberlin. *Mineral Springs*—Newbury Springs.

LONGEVITY.

The following are the names of persons that died in Newbury from 1860 up to 1868, upwards of 80 years of age:

1860.—Dec. 14, Experience Smith, 84 y'rs, 6 mos., 21 days, born in Walpole, N. H. Nov. 4, Mrs. Abigail Waldron, 87 y'rs, 10 mos., born in Newbury. June 9, Mrs. Phebe Newall Howe, 82 y'rs, 1 mo., 12 days, born in Holderness, N. H.

1861.—June 18, Sally Gilbert, 85 y'rs, 10 mos., born in Rockingham, Mass. Dec. 27, Jane Parker, 96 y'rs, born in Londonderry, N. H. Aug. 4, Mr. David Dailey, 81 y'rs, 5 mos., 2 days, born in Westminster. March 7, Robert McAlister, 88 y'rs, 6 mos., 13 days, born in New Boston, N. H. Feb. 18, John Emerson, 84 y'rs, 8 days, born in Haverhill, Mass. May 26, Mrs. Mary Webster, 86 y'rs, 10 mos, birthplace unknown.

1862.—Dec. 13, Joshua Bailey, 80 y'rs, 8 days, born in Newbury. Aug. 18, Ezekiel Bailey, 83 y'rs, 11 mos., 4 days, born in Newbury, Mass. July 17, Samuel Gibson, 84 y'rs, born in Francestown, Mass. Oct. 18, Mrs. Susan Clark, 80 y'rs, 5 mos., 6 days, born in Londonderry, N. H.

1863.—Aug. 27, Noyes Bailey, 83 y'rs, 9 mos., 22 days, born in Newbury. Dec. 12, Clarissa Wood, 88 y'rs, 5 mos., 14 days, born in Coventry, Ct. April 9, John Downer, 92 y'rs, 4 mos, 6 days, born in Coventry, Ct. Sept. 15, Elizabeth Chamberlin, 80 y'rs, birthplace unknown. Sept. 14, Samuel Boyce, 80 y'rs, 11 mos., born in Newbury.

1864.—March 16, Roxy Matthews, 84 y'rs, 4 mos., birthplace unknown. Jan. 19, Mrs. Nancy Smith, 81y'rs, 11 mos., 25 days, born in New Durham, N. H. June 21, Emery Gale, 80 y'rs, 3 mos., 8 days, born in Guilford, Vt. March 24, Dea. John Buxton, 84 y'rs, 4 mos., 19 days, born in Barre, Mass. Jan. 10, Ruth Rogers, 81 y'rs, 10 mos., 4 days, born in Piermont, N. H.

1865.—Nov. 13, Mrs. Sally Bowen, 95 y'rs, 5 mos., 2 days, born in Chichester, N. H. Oct. 2, Miss Hepsibah K. Hood, 80 y'rs, birthplace unknown. May 17, David Johnson, Esq., 86 y'rs, 8 mos., 4 days, born in Newbury. April 21, Sarah George, 93 y'rs, 6 mos., birthplace unknown.

1866.—Oct. 18, Joseph Prescott, 87 y'rs, 2 mos., 26 days, born in Epsom, N. H. Dec. 22, Jonas Clark, Esq., 85 y'rs, 4 mos., 23 days, born in Dummerston. Dec. 22, William Bailey, 90 y'rs, 8 mos., 7 days, born in West Newbury, Ms. Dec. 9, James Smith, 85 y'rs; 9 mos., 30 days, born in Newbury. Jan. 8, Mrs. Susan Grinner, 90 y'rs, 8 mos., 13 days, born in Westford, Mass. Dec. 14, James A. Bailey, 82 y'rs, 10 mos., 21 days, born in Newbury. Aug 26, William Atkinson, 86 y'rs, 4 mos., 29 days, born in Newburyport, Mass. Nov. 13, Mrs. Anna Atkinson, 82 y'rs, 11 mos., 13 days, born in Newburyport, Mass.

1867.—Feb. 21 Sally Bailey, 90 y'rs, 8 mos., 13 days, born in Newbury. July 1, John Peach, 87 y'rs, 11 mos., born in Marblehead, Mass.

1868.—Feb. 18, Jacob Brock, 83 y'rs, 3 mos., 17 days, born in Newbury. April 7, Louisa C. Corliss, 84 y'rs, 6 mos., 13 days, born in Germany. April 24, Susannah Marston, 89 y'rs, 8 mos., 4 days, born in Connecticut. April 15, Sally Chamberlin, 81 y'rs, 2 mos., 15 days, born in Lebanon, Ct.

[March, the 10th inst., we received from Judge Abel Underwood, of Wells River, a letter dated the 9th, recommending us to write to Judge Tappan Stevens, one of the oldest men in Newbury, for information—and we wrote the 11th, and the evening of March 19th, the same inst., under date of March 19th, received the following original revolutionary documents and other information:—*Ed.*]

"*In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York. April 16th*, 1777.

To Simeon Stevens, Esquire—Greeting.

Whereas this Convention did, on the 23d day of July last, order and direct the raising and embodying certain companies of Rangers, or troops in different parts of the State, for the defence of American liberty, and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. The said troops to be under the direction and command of such person or persons, and continued so long in the service as this Convention, or a future Legislature of this State shall please to direct, not ex-

ceeding the duration of the present war; and to be subject to the Continental Rules and Articles War, until further order from this Convention, or a future Legislature of this State.—Now, therefore, we the Representatives of the State of New-York, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valour, conduct and fidelity, DO, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be Captain of a company of the said Troops or Rangers raised and embodied in the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, in the Corps whereof the late Joab Hoisington, Esq. was Major. You are therefore carefully and dilligently to discharge the duty of a Captain, by doing and performing all manner of things, thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command, to be obedient to your orders as Captain—and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from this, or a future Convention of the Representatives or Legislature of the State of New-York, or of the Congress of the United States of America, or Commander in Chief, for the time being, of the army of the said United States of America, or any other your superior officers, according to the Rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force until the end of the present war, unless sooner revoked by the Congress of the United States of America, or the Convention or Legislature of the State of New-York."

By order of the Convention,

PETER R. LIVINGSTON, *President.*

Attest, JOHN MCKESSON, *Sec'ry.*"

"This Commisson was altered by order of the Commissioners appointed for regulating the Rangers in the Counties of Cumberland and Gloucester. JACOB BAYLEY, JAMES CLAY, } *Commissioners.*"

"MUSTER-ROLL of a COMPANY of MINUTE-MEN under the Command of Capt. Thomas Johnson—Newbury, 16th May, 1775.

Thomas Johnson, *Capt.*	Jacob Gates,
Simeon Stevens, *Lieut.*	Samuel Hadley,
Joseph Chamberlin,	Elijah Hall, Barnet,
Ensign.	Daniel Hall, "
Elihu Johnson,	William Johnson,
Joseph Wilson,	Moses Kelley,
Abial Chamberlin,	Amos Kimball, Barnet,
Josiah Page,	Nehemiah Lovewell, Jr.
Jacob Hall, Barnet,	Henry Lovewell,
Serjeants.	Daniel Mills,
Thomas Hibbard, *Clark.*	James Mills,
Privats.	John Merret, Barnet,
John Beard,	Jacob Page,
Pelatiah Bliss, Jun'r,	Samuel Pearce, Barnet.
Jacob Bayley, Jun'r,	Benjamin Rawlins,
Er Chamberlin,	Peter Silvester, Barnet,
Nathaniel Chamberlin,	Moses Stevens,
Ashur Chamberlin,	Levi Silvester, Jun'r,
Moses Chamberlin,	Timothy Serjeants,
Silas Chamberlin,	Mansfield Taplin,
Rich'd Chamberlin, Jun.	Ward Thurston,
Samuel Eaton,	Samuel Webster,
Jacob Fowler,	Jonathan Hadley.

MUSTER-ROLL of Capt. Simeon Stevens' Company of RANGERS, under the command of Capt. Benj. Wait, June 16, 1777.

Capt. Simeon Stevens,
Lieut. Amos Chamberlin,
Lieut. Elias Stevens.

No.	Men's Names.	No.	Men's Names.
1	Samuel Eaton,	28	John Hunkins,
2	Ezra Moore.	29	Asa Webster,
3	Samuel Hadley,	30	Samuel McDuffee,
	Serjeants.	31	Richard Pillsbury,
4	Daniel Stevens,	32	John Lovering.
5	Simon Gillet,	33	Avery Saunders,
6	Moses Kelly,	34	John Taylor,
	Corporals.	35	Thomas Divine,
7	John Skeels,	36	Eldad Post,
8	John Hadley,	37	William Moore,
9	Jesse Heath,	38	Frederick Earnest,
10	John Martin,	39	Charles Chamberlin,
11	Able Davis, Sen'r,	40	Thomas Eritt,
12	Able Davis, Jun'r,	41	Thomas Savage,
13	William Chappell,	42	Seth Baldwin.
14	Hezekiah Sillaway,	43	Phinehas Parkhurst,
15	John Beard,	44	Simeon Darby,
16	Jacob Page,	45	William Baxter,
17	Nicholas White,	46	Moses Harriman,
18	James McLaughlin,	47	Moses Stevens,
19	John Barret,	48	Nathaniel White,
20	Levi Silvester,	49	Daniel Mills,
21	Ebenezer Sanborn,	50	Ephraim Martin,
22	Uriah Stone,	51	Robert Stimson,
23	Otho Stevens,	52	Jacob Fowler,
24	Timothy Serjeant,	53	David Davis,
25	James Hunbriss,	54	John Brown,
26	Ashur Chamberlin,	55	Solomon Strong,
27	Josiah Pratt,	56	Joel Chamberlin.

I Certifie that the above men are Effective.

SIMEON STEVENS, *Capt.*"

The Rev. Peter Powers had three sons, Samuel, Stephen and Jonathan. Samuel and Stephen lived to an old age—lived and died in Newbury. Whether he had other children I do not know. Rev. Mr. Powers (says the late Rev. P. H. White) preached the election sermon in Newbury, 1778.

Col. Thomas Johnson had four sons, John, Moses, Haynes and David. All lived here. All but Haynes are now dead. Haynes is now living, aged 82 years. He had also four daughters.

I send you my grandfather, "Simeon Stevens'," commission and muster-roll—the Revolutionary war. Most of them died in Newbury.

In 1812, I will say from recollection, there were the following soldiers from Newbury:—Col. John Bayley, Capt. Levi Rodgers, Lieut. Simeon Stevens, Jr. Privates: George Avery, Simeon Avery, Samuel Abbott, Moses Ladd, Burroughs Ladd, Jeffrey A. Bayley, George Bayley, William Spear, Edward Rollins—all are dead.

Information in regard to the Methodists in

town will be furnished you by the Rev. Z. S. Haynes.

Before the Methodists came, perhaps about 1806, there was a small society of "Christians," which became extinct about 1810.

Charity Lodge, No. 33, of free and accepted Masons, was organized in 1811—closed in 1828. A new one was established, "Pulaski Lodge," Jan., 1861, and is now in successful operation.

In 1811 there was a Society organized by Josiah Dunham, of Windsor, called "the Washingtonians." They attempted to get me to join, offered to pay me, &c., because I was the son of Simeon Stevens, who was an ardent Republican. I answered that "I would not, because it meant 'rebellion,' my father said,"—which was, in fact, the object of the society.—There have been several temperance societies.

This is all the information I can get for you upon this short notice.

Respectfully yours. TAPPAN STEVENS.

COMMUNICATION FROM MRS L. M. PEASLEE—daughter of Judge Tappan Stevens.

My great grandfather, Col. Simeon Stevens, came here with Gen. Jacob Bayley (who was also my great grandfather,) and others.

From a high hill on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut, they selected their farms and the one Col. Stevens then took has always remained in the family. A large house which he built, more than one hundred years ago, is still the farm-house. Col. Stevens had eleven children. He died July 6, 1788.

My grandfather, Col. Stevens, 2d, lived and died on the farm. He also had eleven children. He died May 15, 1858, aged 91 years. He was one of the first members of the Methodist church here, and his house was a home of the preachers for half a century.

In the autobiography of "Dan Young," a Methodist itinerant, he gives an account of the first preaching of their doctrines in this town.

"Eight or ten miles from my residence was a flourishing village in Vermont called Newbury. This place had always been entirely under the influence of Calvanism. For some reason their church was not supplied, and I was invited to preach for a time on alternate Sabbaths. I considered it quite an object to give them the plain truths of the Gospel; but they became alarmed at this kind of preaching, and hit on stratagems to put down my influence. The first was to have me prosecuted for breaking the Sabbath. I had a large family to maintain, and in general received nothing for preaching, and could not spend time to go to Newbury on Saturday, and therefore rode there on Sabbath morning. The Orthodox gentry, as they considered themselves, held a caucus and resolved that I must be prosecuted for this, and they appointed one to conduct the prosecution. I sent word to him that he need not be at the trouble to watch me, as I would call and let him know when I passed; but a subsequent caucus decided it would be inexpedient to carry on the prosecution."

In regard to the "Hazen Road." In 1776 Gen. Bayley had orders to open a road from Newbury to St. Johns, for the purpose of conveying troops, provisions, &c., into Canada.—When he had made it 6 miles above Peacham, he found our army had retreated from Canada, and the opening of the road was discontinued. In 1779 Gen. Hazen came to Peacham with a part of his regiment, for the purpose of completing this road. He made a passable one for 50 miles above Peacham. This is still called the "Hazen Road."

Yours respectfully, L. M. PEASLEE.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS LIVING IN 1840.

From the "Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military services; with their names, ages and places of residence, as returned by the marshals of the several judicial districts, under the act for taking the sixth census. 'Published by authority of an Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State. Washington: Printed by Blair and Rives. 1841.'

Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military services:		*Heads of families with whom pensioners resided, June 1, 1840:*
Names.	*Age.*	*Names.*
Wm. Tice,	80	Joshua Bailey, jr.,
Asa Coburn,	83	Asa Coburn, jr.,
Sarah Ladd,	72	Sarah Ladd,
Daniel Heath,	76	Daniel Heath,
Joseph Harriman,	85	Arad Kent,
John Smith,	82	John Smith
Samuel Johnson,	77	Joseph Witcher,
Sarah Ladd,	79	Ward Buel,
Mary Smith,	79	Jonathan Smith,
Thomas Mellen,	83	Thomas Mellen,
Peter Bagley,	87	Peter Bagley,
Nathan Avery,	81	Geo. W. Avery."

SOLDIERS' RECORD, 1861—1865.

BY H. W. BAILEY.

First Regiment—three months.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Muster in.*	*Remarks.*
Avery, Nathan A.	Priv.	D	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Brooks, James B.	"	"	"	" " "
Brock, Thomas A.	"	"	"	" " "
Chamberlin, B W.	"	"	"	" " "

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Muster in.	Remarks.
Clark, Ezra,	Priv.	D	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, '61.
Howard, Emery A.	"	"	"	" " "
Johnson, George A.	"	"	"	" " "
Meserves, Robert	"	"	"	" " "
Page, Albert	"	"	"	" " "
Tucker, Thomas L.	Music.	"	"	" " "
Wilcox, Edwin A.	Corp.	"	"	" " "
			Third Regiment.	
Avery, Frederick B.	Priv.	C	July 16, '61.	Died Andersonville pris., Ga. Mar. 13, '65.
Bailey, Henry W. 2d	Band.		July 16, '61.	Discharged Aug. 9, '62.
Bailey, Charles F.	Priv.	C	"	Pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 25, '63; must. out July 27, '64.
Bailey, Thomas P.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 6, '62.
Bickford, William jr.,	"	"	"	Discharged Aug. 15, '62.
Bliss, Philetus	"	"	"	Must. out July 27, '64.
Bowles, Addison	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Died Feb. 27, '63.
Carruth, Robert B.	Music.	"	July 16, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; must. out July 11, '65.
Chamberlin, Cutler A.	"	K	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out June 19, '65.
Corbin, David T.	Capt.	C	July 16, '61.	Discharged Sept 12, '62.
Danforth, Samuel	Priv.	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out June 19, 65.
Dunbar, Henry E.	Corp.	"	July 16, '61.	Discharged May 4, '62.
Farnham, Evelyn H.	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '62.
Farnham, Frederick E.	Priv.	"	"	Died April 10, '62
Gardner, George N.	"	"	Jan. 10, '62.	Re-en Dec. 21, '63; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 64.
Gardner, Horatio W.	"	"	"	Discharged June 4, 62.
George, James L.	"	"	July 16, '61.	Must. out Jul. 27, '64.
Grey, James	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63: pro. Sergt. Jan. 1, '64; killed at Cedar Cr'k Oct. 19, '64.
Heath, Everett K.	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec 21, 63; pro. Corp. Dec. 18. 64; Must. out June 19, '65.
Johnston, Erastus C.	"	"	"	Dis. Dec. 1, '61; re-en 9th G; must. out June 19, '65.
Kelley, Walter M.	"	K	Jan. 8, '63.	Dis. May 17. '65; lost one eye in action, fight in the Wilderness.
Kelly, Thomas F.	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Must. out July 11, '65.
Longmaid, Solomon S.	"	C	April 12, '62.	Re-en. March 22, '64; must. out July 17, '65.
Little, Charles W.	"	D	July 16, '61.	Discharged sick.
Lumsden, George	"	K	April 12, '62.	Discharged July 9, '62.
Meader, Charles C. 2d,	"	C	July 16, '61.	Must out July 27, '64.
Meserve, Amos	"	"	"	Killed at Lewinsville Sept. 11, '61.
Peach, George	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. corp.; killed at Petersburg April 2, '65.
Ramsey, John W.	Q. M.		"	Pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 10, '61; killed in action June 29, '62.
Stebbins, Horatio N.	Priv.	C	Sept. 22, '62.	Tr. in corps Nov. 20, '63.
Temple, Orvin C.	"	G	July 16, '61.	Discharged Jan. 24, '63.
Tuttle, Samuel	"	C	Sept. 22, '62.	Pro. corp. dis. May 17, '65.
Wallace, William 3d,	"	"	"	Must. out June 5, '65.
White, Charles	"	I	"	" " "
White, Charles K.	"	K	"	Pro. corp. Nov. 1, '63; must. out June 19, '65.
			Fourth Regiment.	
Ayers, Avery N.	Priv.	H	Sept. 20, '61.	Died March 23, '63.
Bailey, Auburn F.	"	F	Dec. 31, '63.	Died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 22, '65.
Chapin, Charles C.	"	"	Sept, 30, '62.	Pro. 2d lieut.; must. out July 13, '65.
Clark, Isaac	"	G	"	Must. out July 13, '65.
Douse, Asa	"	"	"	" June 29, '65.
George, Edmund H.	"	H	Sept. 20, '61.	Discharged.
Heath, William W.	"	"	"	Re-en. Feb. 17, '64; killed at Wilderness May 5, 64.
Holley, John S.	"	"	"	Must. out Sept. 30, '64.
Stamford, Thomas N.	Corp.	D	"	Reduced to ranks; must out Sept. 30, '64
Teel, Benjamin H.	Priv.	F	Sept. 30, '62.	Must. out June 19, '65.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Dickenson, Elijah	Priv.	B	Sept. 22, '62.	Tr. to inv. corps Oct. 1, '63.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Muster in.	Remarks.
Jennie, Roswell C.	Priv.	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Nov. 21, '62.
Jennie, Stillman	"	"	"	" Jan. 6, '63.
Jennie, William S.	"	"	"	Pro. corp., must. out June 26, '65.
Martin, Moody C.	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Discharged Nov. 13, '62.
Meader, William	"	G	"	Tr. to inv. corps Oct. 1, '63.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Atwood, William D.	Priv.	C	Feb. 18, '62.	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Bean, Geo. N. M.	"	D	May 17, '64.	" " 15 '65.
Bean, Richard C.	"	"	"	" " "
Brown, George L.	"	"	Jan. 9, '62.	Dis. July 5, '63; re-en.; died May 20, '64.
Burnham, Benj. F.	"	F	Dec. 31, '63.	Discharged Dec. 13, '64 for promotion in colored Troops.
Danforth, George L.	"	C	Feb. 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Evans, Walter D.	"	"	"	Died June 25, '63.
Fleming, Freeman F.	Wag'nr	D	Jan. 5, '64.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Hemenway, F. W.	Priv.	C	Dec. 31, '63.	" " "
Kelley, Loren F.	"	"	Feb. 18, '62.	Killed at Port Hudson June 14, '63.
Meader, Horace E.	"	D	"	Died March 25, '63.
Morrison, George W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Morrison, Hiram	"	"	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Noyes, James	"	C	"	Tr. L. A. National Guards, Dec. 31, '62.
Noyes, Parker jr.,	"	"	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '63.
O'Malley, Owen F.	"	D	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; tr. to V. R. C.; must. out July 17, '65.
Page, Albert E.	Sergt.	C	"	Discharged Aug. 11, '63.
Prouty, Elijah K.	Priv.	G	"	Dis. Oct. 1, '62 for promo'n in 2d L.A. Vols.
Smith, Robert F.	"	D	"	Discharged Oct. 17, '62.
Tuttle, Elias J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Tuttle, George L.	"	"	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro. corp.; must. out June 28, '65.
Waldron, Benjamin	Sergt.	C	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '65; died March 29, '65.
Waldron, John M.	Priv.	"	"	" " must. out June 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bailey, Hibbard H.	Priv.	G	July 9, '62.	Deserted Jan. 13, '63.
Bolton, Carlos E.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Brock, Andrew	"	"	"	Discharged March 14, '63.
Chamberlin, Amos J.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Flanders, Abner	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '63.
Learned, Benjamin F.	Sergt.	"	"	" March 14 '63.
Learned, Seldon F.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Learned, William A.	"	"	"	Died June 21, '63.
Murry, George M.	"	"	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Fuller, Joseph H.	"	C	Jan. 6, '64.	" May 13, '65.
Perkins, Jonathan	"	E	Dec. 31, '63.	" July 26, '65.
Putnam, John C.	"	I	Aug. 13, '64.	" Aug. 3, '65.
Wright, William T.	"	C	July 9, '62.	Tr. to inv. corps.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Bartlett, Alonzo F.	Priv.	G	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Bartlett, Oscar F.	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Feb 6 '65; must. out June 22, '65.
Damon, George B.	Capt.	"	"	Pro. major Dec. 19 '64; brev. major Oct. 19, '64; must. out June 22, '65.
George, Charles H.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
George, Osman C. B.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 2, '63.
George, James H.	Music.	"	"	Pro. prin. music., May 1, '63; must. out June 22, '65.
George, Jere. N.	"	"	Sept. 2, '64.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hadloch, James W.	Priv.	"	Sept. 1, '62.	" " May 13, '65.
Haynes, Charles V.	"	"	"	Killed in action Nov. 27, '63.
McKinstry, Azro P.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Place, John C.	"	"	"	Missing in action Sept. 19, '64. Dead.
Scruton, William C.	Corp.	"	"	Died Sept. 19, '63.
Thompson, Charles	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Tuttle, Edwin	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Nov. 1, '64; must. out June 27, '65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Sampson, Horace B.	Priv.	D	Nov. 9, '63.	Died Feb. 6, '64.
Williams, John D.	Sergt.	L	June 27, '63.	Died of wounds in action Oct. 26, '64.

Twelfth Regiment.

Names	Rank.	Co.	Muster in.	Remarks.
Atkinson, William H.	Priv.	H	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Avery, Park	"	"	"	" " "
Bailey, George	"	"	"	" " "
Bailey, Milo C.	"	"	"	" " "
Barnett, George B.	"	"	"	" " "
Barrett, Charles G.	"	"	"	" " "
Bartlett, Charles P.	"	"	"	" " "
Bartlett, Daniel S.	"	"	"	" " "
Bartlett, John M.	"	"	"	" " "
Bean, George N. M.	"	"	"	" " "
Brock, Thomas A.	Sergt.	"	"	Promoted 2d lieut. Co. H, March 10, '63; must. out July 14, '63.
Chamberlin, Joseph A.		"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Chamberlin, R. W.	1st L't	"	"	Resigned March 4, '63.
Eastman, Addison W.	Corp.	"	"	Reduced to ranks Dec. 8, '62; must. out July 14, '63.
Gage, Asa B.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Grey, Thomas	"	"	"	" " "
Howard, Emery A.	Sergt.	"	"	" " "
Johnston, Joseph C.	"	"	"	" " "
Keyes, Edward P.	"	"	"	Reduced to ranks Nov. 4, '62.
Leonard, Sidney S.	Priv.	"	"	Died May 3, '63.
McAlister, Leonard W.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
McKinstry, Alvin L.	"	"	"	" " "
McKinstry, Henry	"	"	"	" " "
Meservey, Robert	Corp.	"	"	Pro. sergt. Nov. 4, '62. must. out "
Moulton, William O.	Priv.	"	"	Died April 27, '63.
Nason, Joseph M.	"	"	"	" 7, '63.
Newell, James A.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Peach, Jonathan J.	"	"	"	" " "
Ricker, Isaac M.	"	"	"	" " "
Rogers, Nelson J.	"	"	"	" " "
Rollins, Henry G.	"	"	"	" " "
Tebbins, Schuyler C.	"	"	"	" " "
Stevens, Augustus B.	"	"	"	Died March 12, '63.
Tewksbury, Nelson B.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Wallace, George W.	"	"	"	" " "
Wallace, James jr.,	"	"	"	Discharged March 31, '63.
Wallace, William K.	"	"	"	" April 22, '63.
Whitman, Munroe D.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Woodward, Clark J.	"	"	"	" " "
Wormwood, William	"	"	"	" " "

Fifteenth Regiment.

Adkin, Andrew	Priv.	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Chalmers, George jr.,	Sergt.	"	"	Discharged April 28, '63.
Chalmers, William W.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Cowdry, Albert R.	Corp.	D	"	" " "
Cowdry, Milo G.	Priv.	"	"	" " "
Hunter, Nathan A.	"	"	"	" " "
Jones, William B.	"	"	"	" " "
Wheeler, William	"	"	"	" " "
Webber, George	"	"	"	" " "
Webber, Russell L.	"	"	"	Discharged at Brattleboro May 11, '63.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Aldrich, William T.	Priv.	I	May 10, '64.	Mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Cadue, John	"	E	April 12, '64.	Tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 21, '64.
Chapman, John	"	I	July 6, '64.	Discharged Dec. 18, '64.
Jennie, Roswell C.	"	"	April 12, '64.	" Oct. 13, '65.
Landers, Andrew	"	"	May 10, '64.	Died Sept. 5, '64.
Riley, James	"	"	April 12, '64.	Mustered out of service July 14, '65.
Underwood, Wm. H.	"	"	May 10, '64.	" " "
Wilson, Joseph	"	"	"	Discharged May 27, '65.

First Cavalry Regiment.

Abbott, Horace M.	Priv.	D	Dec. 31, '63.	In Gen. Hospital, June 30, '64, dead.
Bailey, Samuel P.	Corp.	H	Sept. 17, '61.	Missing Oct. 11, '63; died in And'ville pris.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Bennett, John W.	L't Col.	D	Nov. 19, '61.	Mustered out of service Nov. 18, '64.
Cook, George	Priv.	F	Sept. 8, '64.	" " May 30, '65.
Fleming, George H.		D	Dec. 31, '63.	Tr. to V. R. C. April 25, '65.
Howland, Levi P.	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Deserted June 30, '63.
Leet, Charles jr.,	"	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Mustered out of service June 1, '65.
Leet, Henry		"	"	" " Aug. 9, '65.
Mitchell, Harris B.	Sergt.	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Pro. capt.; mustered out "
Marsh, Henry G.	Priv.	"	Dec. 31, '63.	Deserted Dec. 26, '64.
Powers, John Hale	"	"	Nov. 19, '63.	Mustered out of service Nov 18, '64.
Sargent, Phineas L.	"	"	Sept. 26, '62.	" " May 29, '65.
Webster, Emery	"	"	Dec. 31,	Died Feb. 15, '64.
Webber, George	"	I	Aug. 12, '64.	Mustered out of service June 21, '65.
Webber, Philip	"	"	"	" " "
			Second Sharpshooters.	
Clark, Fred. E.	Priv.	H	Dec. 31, '61.	Discharged June 24, '62.
Whitman, Shepard B.	"	E	Nov. 9, '61.	" Dec. 4, '62.
			First Battery.	
Blodgett, Clark P.	Priv.		Dec. 31, '63.	Tr. to 1st Co., Hea. Art.; must. out July 28, '65.
Clark, Frederick E.	"		"	" " dis. Feb. 13, '65.
Karson, William W.	"		"	Pro. 2d lieut., Hea. Art.; must. out July 28, '65.
Little, Dana D.	"		"	Died Aug. 31, '64.
Pennock, Calvin	"		"	Tr. to 1st Co., Hea. Art. must. out July 28, '65.
			Second Battery.	
Carbee, Henry C.	Priv.		Jan. 13, '64.	Mustered out of service July 31, '65.
Davidson, George B.	"		"	" " " "
Greig, Thomas	"		"	Died May 11, '64.
Smillie, John	"		"	Pro. corp.; must. out July 31. '65.
			Third Battery.	
Bailey, Milo C.	Priv.		Sept. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service June 15, '65.
Barnett, George B.	"		Sept. 2, '64.	" " "
Farnham, Frank E.	"		Sept. 3, '64.	" " "
Hardy, Sumner	"		"	" " "
Wormwood, William	"		Sept. 2, '64.	" " "

WAR EXPENSES OF NEWBURY.

Amount paid to	95	3-years' men or vols.,	$17,040.85
" "	9	1-year "	4,650.00
" "	50	9-mos. "	5,000.00
" "	13	3-years' Naval, "	7,800.00
" "	11	3-years' Sub's, "	6,650.00
	178		$41,140.85
Not paid	71	Transporting Vols.,	25.00
		Expenses Recruiting, &c.,	1,456.22
	249		$42,622.07

METHODIST PREACHERS IN NEWBURY, FROM THE FIRST.

BY REV. S. HAYNES, PASTOR.

Rev.	John Foster,	1825
"	John Lord,	1826
"	John Bliss,	1827
"	E. Iverson,	1828
"	S. Chamberlain,	1829, '30
"	—— Smith,	1831
"	Wm. D. Cass,	1832, '33
"	S. Kelley,	1834, '35
"	E. J. Scott,	1836, '37
"	J. G. Dow,	1838, '39
"	Wm. M. Mann,	1840
"	J. Templeton,	1841
"	L. D. Barrows,	1842, '43
"	M. Chase,	1844, '45
Rev.	E. Pettingil,	1846
"	P. P. Ray,	1847, '48
"	A. Webster,	1849, '50
"	H. P. Cushing,	1851, '52
"	E. Copeland,	1853
"	J. G. Dowe,	1854, '55
"	S. Quimby,	1856, '57
"	A. G. Button,	1858, '59
"	W. D. Malcom,	1860, '61
"	D. Packer,	1862, '63
"	E. C. Bass,	1864, '65
"	H. A. Spencer,	1866, '67
"	Z. S. Haynes,	1868, '69

The Methodist church was dedicated in 1829. Rev. I. G. Dow preached the dedication sermon. The membership now is 146; probationers, 29; total on the Records, 175.

NEWBURY SEMINARY

was opened for a school in the fall of 1834, under the directions of Rev. C. Adams and Rev. Osman C. Baker. It was opened "under the immediate patronage of the New Hampshire annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," with "privileges extended to all denominations"—and has always remained under

the patronage and direction of the Methodist church and conference. The institution was "furnished with good apparatus for illustrating the various branches of natural science, and also with a very respectable library and cabinet of minerals." For natural surroundings the location is fine—we do not know a seminary more pleasantly situated in the State. "The seminary building was a large, substantial brick edifice, three stories high, and conveniently arranged for study and recitation rooms;" connected with which is a "large boarding-house, sufficiently extensive to accommodate 100 students;" and "in the immediate vicinity of the institution such facilities were afforded, that between 200 and 300 students could be accommodated." We have not the list of teachers in this seminary, or annual or average number of students. Thompson gives the number "for the year ending July, 1841:"

	Fall.	Winter.	Spring.	Summer.
"Gentlemen,	140	51	109	62
Ladies,	96	32	111	108
Whole No.,	236	83	220	170

Aggregate of all the terms, 709.

The teachers this year were Rev. Osman C Baker, A. M., principal; Rev. Clark T. Hinman, teacher of Greek and Mathematics; Charles P. Merriam, French, Italian and Spanish; J. Harrison Goodale, Latin; Miss Rachel Smith, preceptress, and Miss E. E. Cheney, music teacher.

The editor of this work spent a day at this institution very pleasantly in the Fall of 1859 or '60, Rev. F. E. King being at that time principal.

We have failed to receive, as yet, the more particular history of this institution promised us, but think it may be summed up in this:—This school was, for some years, popular and prosperous; but, like most or all our other popular academies and seminaries in the time past, for about the same reason as others failed, or decreased, likewise declined in importance; and so much that the Methodist party who held control of the school and of the house, under certain legal limitations, determined to remove the school, and thought to sell the building.—In a word—they have removed the school to Montpelier; but the right to sell the building, or appropriate it for other purposes than for a school, has been and is contested by certain citizens of Newbury who paid certain sums towards the erection of the building, on condition that the building should be permanently used for a school. The case has been to t Supreme Court, and appealed from there to t Legislature, at the October session, 1869, a left by the Legislature undecided. The sch was removed to, and opened at, Montpelier 1868.

[Since the above was in type, we have ceived the following letter in regard to Newb ry Seminary, which we think we should ac Our only thought is to give the simple hist ical facts, as they may have existed, or do e exist.—*Ed.*]

"Newbury, March 30, 1870.

Miss Hemenway:

Dear Madam—We are not satisfied w your remarks in regard to "Newbury Semi ry." The facts are, that, for a period of 33 ye this institution had unequaled prosperity Through all national or financial crises it ne failed to receive extensive patronage, and last year the number of students was over hundred—the Institute clear from debt, a surplus funds in the hands of the treasurer.

The cause, or causes, of the removal to Mo pelier are well understood by the public ge rally. The trustees sold the buildings to "Willard," but their right to do so was cont ed by the Newbury citizens, and the case re red to a "chancellor," who decided that th had *no right* to dispose of the property.

They, the trustees, appealed to the full be of the supreme court, and the decision has yet been given to the public. The petition the legislature of 1869 was for an "Act to able the trustees to sell or convey the prope of Newbury Seminary," which petition was granted. Yours, respectfully,

MRS. L. M. PEASLE

EDSON CAROLUS BAILEY.

From the Aurora of the Valley.

OBITUARY. Died in this town, May 7, 18 MR. EDSON CAROLUS BAILEY, aged 82 ye About four years since he was thrown fro hand-car while in rapid motion, and was over by it. The injuries he received caused most a perfect paralysis below the hips. F the activities of life he was thrown upon bed to remain in that painful condition the mainder of his days. But his long and pai afflictions were endured with more than ordi ry patience and resignation. He was enal to use his pen and his books. His producti both in prose and poetry, which have appea in the "Aurora," under the signature of "C OLUS," show the tendency of his mind, and thought of his intellect. While blessed wit "good hope," he would often say, "I kn that it is good for me that I have been afflict

On the 24th of last Jan. he was baptized and received the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—His increasing sufferings and weakness but plainly indicated that death was nigh. An adequate idea of his sufferings can not be given. Large sores had laid bare his hip joints and caused large pieces of bones to come out, and the joint itself to fall out. In full view of death, he selected the hymns and text for his funeral, and, like a candle which flickers for a moment in its socket and then goes out, passed away to that rest for which he longed, and had labored to be prepared. The following is the text:—Psalm LXXI, 20 and 23, "Thou which hast shewed me great and sore troubles shalt quicken me again, and shalt bring me up again from the depths of the earth. My lips shall greatly rejoice when I sing unto thee; and my soul which thou hast redeemed." Com.

THE VOICE OF THE INVALID.

BY CAROLUS.

As one by one my friends depart
To seek for station and for fame,
What sorrow pierces through my heart—
I must repress my rising flame!

With unabated strength I feel
My spirit mounting, while I pine;
But fate resists its wild appeal,
And hope her mission must resign.

O what a wondrous field is spread
For those misfortune passes by!
What wreathes of honor wait each head!
What fruitful goals attract each eye!

Doomed to a life of lingering pain,
How oft I turn my longing eyes
To gaze on that forbidden plain
Where life in all its beauty lies!

O must it be! may I no more
Travel with them in that fair road?
Are all my days of pleasure o'er,
And I consigned to this abode?

Ye little birds that please mine ear
With sweetest notes the whole day long,
O hither bring some sound of cheer
Upon the melody of song.

Ye winds that through my lattice creep,
And gently fan my fevered brow,
Whisper some joy e'er on ye sweep,
Nor leave me sad as I am now.

O what a pleasure were 't for me
To mount on morning's rosy wing,
And launch me o'er the gleaming sea
To climes of ever-blooming spring!

How happy would I 'scape these hours
With loneliness so loaded down—
Be free from pain, and 'mid the flowers
Drive far away dull sorrow's frown.

Cease spirit, why doth Heaven's constraint
Not hold thee in the soothing spell?
'Twere virtue in thy sad complaint
To mark thy many mercies well.

What are the pleasures of the mind?
How boundless are its rich domains!
Were blasting blankness e'er to blind,
Despair exalted only reigns.

The poet darts his subtle blaze,
The offspring of his fine-drawn soul,
Encompassed in its various maze,
How every ill doth backward roll!

Go follow Him* whom darkness bound,
Though all the field his song explored,
One could, were such a vision found,
His outer eyes well nigh afford.

And, O to tread the populous word
Of Avon's wonder-working bard,†
Whose fancy's gorgeous plumes unfurled
Still gild the sky of men's regard.

But best of all that book wherein
Is found the story of the Cross,
The rise and doom of conquering sin,
And rescue of the soul from loss.

Treasure of treasures, still unfold
Thy joys to faith's uplifted eye,
'Till through death's gloom I shall behold
The shore where life and love ne'er die.

DIRGE FOR THE INDIAN OF COSSUCK.

Last song of the Redman, no more thy wild note,
In stern, savage grandeur through Cossuck‡ shall float;
For the voices that raised it are mute in the dust,
And unmarked are the graves that received them in trust.

The pride of their bosoms hath passed from the vale,
The forest no longer is swayed by the gale;
There now are the hamlet, and broad waving fields,
Their Eden to others its luxury yields.

The tale of their sorrows no mortal may know,
Nor their heart-griefs that played in the depths of their woe;
For the night of extinction hath shut on their day,
And hid all their race in the gloom of decay.

O may we who inherit the land where they dwelt,
Forget not this race nor the joys that they felt;
For the life that they lived was as free as is ours,
And, dear as our own, were their homes' sunny bowers.

CAROLUS.

THE EARLY ANNALS OF WELLS RIVER, IN THE TOWN OF NEWBURY.

WRITTEN IN 1849 BY REV. J. D. BUTLER.

Only six of the buildings now standing in the village of Wells River, date as to any part of them, from the last century. These six are, 1st, the parsonage, built in 1792, by Silas Chamberlin; 2d, George Leslie's kitchen, built in 1796, on the site where Mr. Byam now lives, by John Sly; 3d, The Wells-River House, built in 1796, by Benjamin Bowers, from Dracut, N. H.; 4th, Mr. Robert Clough's house, built in 1796, by John Quimby; 5th, Leslie's fulling-mill, built about the same time, by the same; 6th, part of the frame of

* Milton. † Shakspeare.

‡ The Indian name of the great Ox Bow, and the vicinity of Newbury village. The place was a great favorite with the Indians.

the paper-mill, formerly a saw-mill, built by Err Chamberlin.

Several other buildings, however, of which no part is now left, were put up before 1800. The first dwelling in the village was a plank-house, erected by Err Chamberlin on the Scott lot, south of the Coosuc House. This was supplanted in 1794, by a more substantial building, since burned. A similar plank-house was built by Silas Chamberlin, where the meeting-house now stands, before 1780, and the present parsonage was, at first, placed on the same spot with this plank-house. A 3d house had been built in 1794, where Cyrus J. S. Scott now lives, by Mr. Clough, a joiner.

The first grist-mill was built about 1781, some distance below where the paper-mill now stands. The second was built about 1795, adjoining the fulling-mill of this day, and in the same year a blacksmith's-shop was set up just in front of where Holt's now stands. Up to 1800, then, this village was a hamlet of 10 buildings, without school-house, church, store, or professional man of any sort.

The first traders were P. & T. Preston, who in 1801, began to sell goods in the south room of Bowers' tavern. The first bridge, over Connecticut river, was constructed in 1805, at what is called The Ferry. The paper-mill was built in 1808. The first school-house, about the same time. In the outset, burials took place in the field west of Brigham's. Among those there interred, are three children of Mr. Bowers, one of Err Chamberlin's, Charles Treat, a river man, from Glastenbury, Conn.; Mr. Campbell, a trader, and one or more girls, named Sleeper, from the Heath farm. The present grave yard was laid out in 1810. Early in the present century, the village became a place of trade, because the rapids just above the narrows, prevented the boats, which then did the work of rail-roads of this year, and the big wagons of last year, from ascending the river any farther.

The first settler in Wells River, was Err Chamberlin. Er's father first took possession of Musquash Meadow, in Newbury, 500 acres of land in the N. E. corner of Newbury being reserved as his area by Governor Wentworth. This Mr. Chamberlin, as early as 1776, agreed with the Governor that he would build a mill and buy the whole or a portion of the land at $1.00 per acre. He built a mill and a house, but paid the Governor nothing, and when a tax was laid, suffered it to go to the hammer and then bid it off for the tax, thus acquiring a vendue title. He afterwards obtained a warrantee deed of the widow of Wentworth, by paying her $100. It is probable that he built his mill where the paper-mill now stands, early in 1776, and close by it a hut to shelter his family, so that the origin of this village is exactly coëqual with the declaration of our national Independence.

Before the end of 1776, he removed his family back to Newbury, where they remained till 1778, when they returned to the house he had erected, on the south of the Coosuc.

This flight to Newbury, may have been occasioned by our disasters in Canada, spreading consternation along all the New England frontier, and the return to Wells River appeared safe after the downfall of Burgoyne.

Much of the ground now occupied by Wells River Village, was swampy, and all of it was overgrown by ground hemlock, which it was hard to go over or under, and which was made hideous by wild beasts.

The only natural attraction of the place was The Bar, at the mouth of Wells River, where salmon were taken.

Though Err Chamberlain was the first to make his abode here, he was by no means the first white man who trod the banks of this stream. In 1757, the party sent out to carry provisions to Rogers, on his return from destroying the St. Francis Indians, reached Wells River, and many of his (Rogers') men remained in that vicinity 10 days. Moreover, 5 years previous, in 1754, our exploring party, sent out by the State of New Hampshire, and which had penetrated north, as far as Northumberland, on their return, passed a night at Wells River. The following is an extract from their journal (see History of Coos, p. 31), which is still extant.

"Fri., July 5, 1754. We marched about 3 miles to our packs, at Amonoosuc, the same course we had steered heretofore, and we afterwards went over Connecticut River, and camped a little below Wells River this night."

That is probably at the west end of the bridge, now crossing Conn. river from Wells River to Haverhill.

The members of this party were three, Peter Powers, of Hollis, N. H.; Lieut. James Stevens, and Ensign Ephraim Hale, both of Townsend, Mass.

No records of any white man's having pre-

viously surveyed the Wells River. Perhaps I do wrong to say, no record for the name Wells River used in this journal, as well known, is proof that white men had been upon that river, and the tradition, as handed down by the oldest inhabitants, (Hardy L. Chamberlin), is this: A party on their way to Canada, at an early period, halted at the mouth of the stream, now called Wells River, because two of their number were sick. After waiting two days, building a shelter for the sick, and leaving two men to take care of them, the rest of the party pushed on. In a few days the sick expired, and those left in charge over them, after committing them to the earth, made the best of their way to their comrades.

As the leader of this party was *Capt. Wells*, the stream by which his men were buried was called *Wells River*. Traces of a hut were manifest near the mouth of the river, where Err Chamberlin began his clearing, and one of his sons, (Hardy L.,) now alive, has seen human bones dug up in the same vicinity, on the south bank of Wells River.

WELLS RIVER NAVIGATION.

In 1830 a small steam-boat, called the John Ledyard, (after the famous traveler of that name) was run up Connecticut River from Hartford, Ct. to Wells River. Her advent, at Wells River, was celebrated by the firing of cannon and hurrahs of a crowd of spectators. The boat was taken by the falls on the river through the locks. She was pushed up through the narrows, a short distance above the mouth of Wells River, to a bar in the river. There a long rope was attached to the boat, and a string of river-men, wading, attempted to draw the boat over—but failed. She was put about, and sped her way back, and has not since returned. The next year, 1831, five steam-boats were constructed and put on the river, at different sections between Hartford and Wells River. One was built and launched at Wells River, called the Adam Duncan. The names of the boats and commanders as follows:

Steam-boat	Adam Duncan,	Horace Duncan, Capt.
"	David Porter,	John W. Andrus, "
"	Wm. Holmes,	Jas. Davenport, "
"	Ariel Cooly,	Hiram Smith, "
"	Wm. Hall,	Peletiah Ely, "

These boats run about a year—and, in 1832, the whole concern went up. A canal survey was made by Clinton, from Hartford to Canada line, up the river, about 1824, and another survey, for the same purpose, was made soon after the steam-boats failed; but nothing ever came of this. In 1848 the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Rail-Road was completed to Wells River, and cars running—a project not dreamed of in the days of the canal surveys and steam-boats. In 1850 it was extended to St. Johnsbury—soon after to Derby Line—and a link is now nearly filled from Derby Line to the Grand Trunk, at Lenoxville, Canada, making a continuous line from New York to Quebec. So the world has moved.

A. UNDERWOOD.

FROM A COMMUNICATION FROM WELLS RIVER.

"DIED,—In Newbury, May 17, 1865, David Johnson, Esq., aged 86 years. He was born at Newbury, Sept. 13, 1778. His father was Col. Thomas Johnson, one of the first settlers of the town. Only two persons, born in the town, older than he, survive him."

There is one son of Col. Thomas Johnson still living at Newbury, viz., Mr. Haynes Johnson. The family of Col. Frye Bailey, one of the original grantees, and a leading man here in revolutionary times, has become extinct in this town. One son, I think, lives in Maryland. The families of the first settlers of the town are all dead or removed—not one remains in the village whose ancestors came here earlier than 1808. Some of the grandchildren of the first settler here, Mr. Err Chamberlin, live in Haverhill and Lyman, N. H.

I find, among some papers left by my brother, who died forty years ago, the following note:

"The Fort at the mouth of Wells River was built by Capt. Wells and his soldiers in A. D., 1704."

I know not where he learned the fact, but he was curious in such things, and was acquainted with the first settler in this part of the town, Mr. Err Chamberlin, and with Col. Frye Bailey and other early settlers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF WELLS RIVER—1870.

Clergy, William S. Palmer, Congregationalist; *Physicians*, Ira Brown, Charles M. Trask; *Attorneys*, A. Underwood, Leslie & Rogers; *Bank*, 1st National—George Leslie, Cashier; *High School*, Fanny M. Warriner & Electa D. Grow; *Merchants*, Frank Deming, Ferdinand Sherwin, Bachop & Farwell, A. T. Baldwin; *Jeweler & Watches*, Harry Holton; *Millinery & Fancy Goods*, Misses Leslie & Rob-

insons; *Grocers*, Joseph A. Hatch, McL. Marshall; *Dentist*, H. D. Hickok; *Photographer*, George Grant; *Tailor*, A. S Meader; *Hotels*, Durant & Adams—Coosuck House, Wells River, do.; *Manufacturers*—Durant & Adams, paper—Wells River Lumber Co., lumber & boxes—Carpenter & Jones, furniture & caskets—C. D. Penniman, tin-ware & stoves—George S. Olney, harnesses, &c.—George Hatch, shoes—E. R., & C. H. Hoyt, flour & meal—E. C. Hadlock, lumber; *Telegraph Operator*, Miss Margaret Gaitley; *Postmaster*, Frank Deming; *Express Agent*, A. S. Farwell; *Sign & Fancy Painter*, A. B. W. White.

From Wm. R. Shedd.

ORANGE.

BY CARLOS CARPENTER, OF BARRE.*

The town of Orange lies in the N. W. corner of Orange County, bounded, S. by Washington and Corinth, E. by Topsham, N. by Groton, Harris and Goshen Gores and Plainfield, and W. by Barre.

There is considerable good farming land in the town, although the heighth of land between Connecticut River and Lake Champlain runs through the town from north to south, dividing the town nearly in the centre. Knox Mountain, in this range, is quite an elevation.

This town was chartered in the usual manner, by Thomas Chittenden, Governor, August 11, 1781, to Capt. Ebenezer Green and Amos Robinson, Esq. The original proprietors of Orange were Amos Robinson, Ebenezer Green, Nath'l. Babbitt, Daniel Piunea, Solomon Strong, Artemas Robinson, Eleazer Robinson, Mitchell Clark, Jehiel Robbins, Isaac Babbitt, Noah Hopkins, Amos Robinson, Jr, Daniel Robinson, William Wakefield, Joel Marsh, Daniel Babbitt, Asa Babbitt, Strong Burch, Oliver Taylor, Jedediah Strong, Bartholomew Durkee, Elkanah Sprague, Samuel Webster, Thomas Freeman, Jr., David Davis, David Bissell, Jr., Simon B. Bissell, Nathan Leonard, Isaiah Thomas, Asa Taylor, David Bissell, Thomas Chittenden, Moses Robinson, Jeremiah Clark, Matthew Lyon, Jonathan Chase, John Porter, John Griswold, Timothy Bush, John Bush, Paul Brigham, Ebenezer Brewer, Nath'l. Seaver, Thomas Bingham, Samuel Sprague, Noah Payne, Ebenezer Brewster, Nathan Peters, John Hibbard, Thomas Payne, Elias Porter, Isaiah Potter, Noah Payne, Jr., Jotham Whi Jotham White, Jr., Elisha White, Elisha Whi Jr., Solomon White, Peter Grant, Benjam Grant, William Conant, John Chamberlin, Jo Lymon, Samuel Payne and David Preston.

The first settlement in town was made Ensign Joseph Williams, in September, 17 on the south line of the town, on the farm n owned by Horace P. Gale. Other settlers ca in the next two or three years, among wh were Maj. Joseph Thayer, Christopher Car Humphrey and Ephriam Hunt, Gould Cam John and Matthew Sloane, Ezra Paine, E Goodale, Abel Skinner, Jabez Rodgers, Port Lord and others. The town was organiz March 9, 1796, meeting warned by Abel Sk ner, justice of the peace, and holden at t house of Joseph Williams. Joseph Thay was elected moderator; John Sloane, to clerk; Gould Camp, Thomas Storrs Paine a Fairbanks Bush, selectmen; Gould Camp, tre urer; Ezra Paine, constable; Fairbanks Bu Ezra Goodale and Humphrey Hunt, listers; a Joseph Williams, grand-juror. The town w first represented by Ezra Goodale, in 1798. The first check-list of voters who took the fr men's oath, was made Sept. 2, 1800, and is follows: Ezra Paine, Wm. Baker, Abram Sp ford, Ephraim Hunt, Peter Salter, Humphr Hunt, Ezra Goodale, Solomon Howard, W R. Nelson, John Nelson, Joseph Currier, Jos Beard, David Goodrich, Ira Chamberlin, Lem Peake, Isaac Alden, David Nelson, Dyar W erman, Charles C. Nelson, Absalom Stro John Stacy, Aaron Griswold, Amariah Sanbo Thaddeus Clapp, Fairbanks Bush, Timot Bush, Nath'l. Holbrook, John Payne, Jan Pinnes and Sanborn Batchelder.

The first meeting of the original proprie on record was holden at Maj. Burton's, in N wich, June 28, 1785. Amos Robinson w proprietors' clerk until at a meeting holden Orange, April 26, 1796, Joseph Thayer w elected clerk, who held the office until Feb. 1810, when John Stacy was elected to t office.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Sloane from 1796 to 1798. Fairban Bush, 1798—1800. John Stacy, 1800—'13. Thaddeus Clapp, 1813—'30. Reuben Whi 1830—'46. Timothy Hancock, 1846—'52. Carlos Carpenter, 1852—'54. Horace Fife 1854—'57. D. S. Melendy, 1857—'61. D. Camp, 1861—'63; and E. G. Peake from 18 to the present time (1868).

* A native of Orange.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

Ezra Paine, Fairbanks Bush, Andrew Dewey, Thomas S. Paine, Dyar Waterman, James Baldwin, Erastus Camp, Reuben White, Nathan Foster, Louis F. Peabody, Carlos Carpenter, Artemas Houghton, M. N. Waterman, Chester Dickey and Lyman T. Mills.

The first company of enrolled militia was commanded by Captain Peter Salter, a soldier of the Revolution.

There are no professional men now (1868) residing in town: neither ministers, lawyers nor physicians can live and flourish in this town.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious denominations are Methodists, Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists and Universalists, neither having numbers or energy enough to support stated preaching. There are two very neat and commodious Union meeting-houses: one at the Centre, and the other at E. Orange. There was, at an early day, a Congregational church organized, and the Rev. Enas Bliss was settled over it. He stayed a few years, and left. In 1812 there was quite an addition made to the church under the preaching of Rev. Phineas Randall, since which time their numbers have diminished until the organization is nearly become extinct. There was a Methodist society and church organized in town about the year 1804, under the preaching of a Rev. Mr. Langdon and others, which has continued up to the present time, although they have no regular preacher. There is quite a large society of Freewill Baptists at East Orange, made up from Orange, Washington, Topsham and Corinth, who occupy the church at East Orange a part of the time. There is another Freewill Baptist society on the north road, so called, connected with West Topsham, where they usually attend church. The Universalists have no society; but occasionally have preaching at the Centre, and at East Orange churches. There is at present but one store in town, and that at East Orange. There are two post offices in town: one at Orange, and one at East Orange. The Orange post office was established in 1821: David Nelson, P. M., who held the office to 1831. Orange Fifield held the office from that time to 1849. William Huse is postmaster at the present time. The East Orange post-office was established about 1849: H. W. Bailey, postmaster. Aaron Chubb is the present postmaster.

The population of the town has not increased for several years past; many families have left town, and their places have not been filled.—The trade of the town goes to Barre, Washington, Topsham and Plainfield, where the people go for milling and mechanical works.

The following persons, born in Orange, fitted themselves, and became ministers of the gospel: Herschell Foster, Ira Beard, Joseph A. Sherburn, George P. Beard, J. Hervey Burnham, Erastus C. Payne, Corodon H. Slafter, Elisha M. Thurston, Hezekiah F. Dickey and George King.

The town has raised but few men who have held county or State offices. Horace Fifield and R. M. Bill have been county senators. B. F. Fifield (now of Montpelier) is now district attorney for the State. Luther Carpenter and Carlos Carpenter have been residents of the town, and Rodney E. Patterson is now a resident: have been judges of the county court. Luther S. Burnham and Carlos Carpenter have been high sheriffs of the county, while residents of the town.

The first settlers have nearly all passed away. The only ones now living are Ezekiel Goodrich, aged 92, who has lived in town some 70 years, and Mrs. Lucy Nelson, widow of Capt. David Nelson, now over 91 years old, who has lived in town about 73 years. There have been many persons in town who have attained to 90 years and upwards.

The inhabitants of the town have generally been remarkably healthy. The spotted fever in 1812, carried off some 40 persons in a short space of time. Other than that, the people have suffered no unusual sickness.

The first settlers of the town were a hardy set of men from the common walks of life; none highly educated, as reference to the early records and papers of the town will more fully show. Among those who filled the offices in early times in town, was

CAPT. DAVID NELSON,

who came into town from Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1796. Like many new settlers, he came into the town poor; but by dint of close saving and careful management, he amassed a very handsome property. He was called to discharge the duties of many town offices; was a selectman 13 years; overseer of poor a number of years; represented the town in 1821; was a member of the Congregational church some 25 years previous to his death, which occurred Sept. 1, 1847. He died, aged 78 years, and left a family of 9 daughters. His widow is now living, having been one of the model housewives of the town.

COL. SAMUEL FIFIELD

was one of the early settlers in town. He gave his attention to speculating in lands, and at an early day acquired quite a property for those days, in trading in every thing there was then in the country. He died in June, 1824, aged 56 years. He left a large family, only two sons, Col. Orange Fifield, of Montpelier, and Hon. Horace Fifield, of Barre, who are men of ability and enterprise.

DR. ELIPHALET MASON BILL,

one of the pioneer physicians in Vermont, was born at Lebanon, Ct., Sept. 6, 1775, and removed with his father to Hartford, Vt., about 1784. He was a grandson of Lt. Gov. Joseph Marsh. He was married to Rhoda Pitkin in 1803. Dr. Bill studied medicine at Hartford, and in 1804, removed to Orange, where he had a large and extensive practice as a physician, in that and the surrounding towns. At this time the country was new, with but few public roads; the travel was necessarily on horseback and on foot, and for many years he pursued his profession under these trying circumstances.—Giving his time and talents to his profession, he never sought political preferment; yet, in 1815, his fellow-townsmen put him in nomination, and elected him to the legislature of the State.

Dr. Bill was the first and only practicing physician in town until the spring of 1839, when he removed to West Topsham, where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred suddenly, Sept. 21, 1854. His wife survived him a few years. She died at Barre, April 9, 1858, in her 85th year.

Dr. Bill was a very successful practioner for over 50 years; ever cheerful under all circumstances, affable and kind, a firm friend and good neighbor. But few men have been more respected and esteemed than Dr. Bill.

HON. LUTHER CARPENTER

was born in Norwich, Oct. 23, 1778: came to Orange in October, 1801, purchased a new lot of land and cleared it up, which he owned until his death. He was called to discharge the duties of most all the various town offices; was a selectman 17 years; an acting justice of the peace 35 years; represented the town in the General assembly 14 years; was a member of the council of censors in 1843, and of the constitutional convention in 1850; was a judge of the county court in 1833 and 1834. He died at Orange, April 22, 1861. He was very infirm for some years previous to his decease. He left but one son, Carlos Carpenter (who now resides at Barre,) who was born at Orange, Sept. 30, 1804; who has filled various town offices in Orange, having represented that town three years; was first constable twelve years; was sheriff of Orange County in 1850, and appointed judge of the county court in 1851, and town clerk of Orange in 1852 and 1853, and was elected town clerk of Barre in 1865, which office he now occupies.

DAVID HOLBROOK, ESQ.,

was born in Orange, Nov., 1803; received a common school education, became a successful teacher of common schools; a man of very strong mind and perseverance, became a very successful manager of suits at law. Although not a legal practitioner at law, yet he attended to suits in the town and vicinity, and managed them with skill not inferior to the lawyers of his day. He was overseer of poor for many years; one of the selectmen, and justice of the peace, and represented the town in the general assembly in 1847 and 1848. He died at Orange, in October, 1855, of typhoid fever, aged 52 years.

JOHN STACY.

BY REV. J. K. CONVERSE.

JOHN STACY was born at Hopkinton, Mass. Oct. 16, 1760. He was left an orphan when 2 years old, and being at an early age bound out to service, enjoyed but slight advantages of education. The death of his master subsequently set him at liberty; and, in 1777, when in his 17th year, he entered the service of his country as a private soldier, and served, with slight intermission, 'till the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge from Gen. Knox, in December, 1783, after something more than 6 years service.

To do his duty faithfully and fearlessly was with Mr. Stacy a living principle from early life. His prompt fidelity as a soldier soon procured his promotion—first to office in his own company, and afterward as clerk of his regiment. When General Washington lay at Newburgh, Mr. Stacy was selected as one of his life-guard, in which post he was personally noticed by the General in a manner most flattering to a soldier's pride. Although it was not his lot to take part in any important battles, he performed much valuable service, and at the close of the war returned to his native county, Worcester, Mass. Having acquired a trade, he settled in Windsor, Vt.—and subsequently, in 1797, removed to Orange, Vt., where he engaged in agriculture, and re-

sided 38 years. In 1835, admonished by the infirmities of age, he sought the sheltering protection of his son in Burlington, where he resided till his death, in the 87th year of his age, Dec. 9, 1846.

Mr. Stacy, by his benevolence, integrity and sound judgment, secured the respect of his townsmen, and exerted a strong influence in moulding society into a proper form. He represented the town of Orange in the legislature, was 13 years their town clerk, and 29 years and officiating magistrate, in which capacity he distinguished himself particularly as a peace-maker. As a magistrate he was called to do a somewhat extensive business, and there being no lawyer in the place, he was generally resorted to for legal advice. From his decisions as a magistrate, such was the confidence in his good judgment and integrity, that appeals were rarely taken, and in only one case, in nearly 30 years, was a decision of his overruled by the higher courts. The following incident is in point:

The late Dennison Smith, Esq., of Barre, being applied to about a writ issued by Mr. Stacy, replied: "Sir, that is hopeless; I have settled that question long since. Law, Sir, is the perfection of reason, and there is too much reason and practical common sense in what John Stacy says and does, to allow any hope of escape in quibbles. I advise you to settle your suit, or to prepare to have justice meted out to you."

Though emphatically a man of peace, he was always feelingly alive to the interest and honor of his country. At the commencement of the war of 1812 he fitted out two of his sons for the army—the younger but 15 years of age, and invoking God's blessing on them and their country's cause, he bade them go where duty called, and to regard the post of danger as the post of honor; but, said he, never return to your father's house in disgrace. Shortly after a levy was made upon the town for volunteers. The company was paraded upon the common; the requisition was read to them, and the order was given for those who would volunteer to step out in front. A dead pause for some little time ensued—when, forgetting his decrepitude (for he was then bowed down with a rheumatic affection) the old man threw aside his crutches, stepped up in front of the company, and proclaimed with emphatic indignation: "I 'll go for one: I want to see those boys of mine, and know whether they are as destitute of patriotic bearing as are the comrades they have left behind." "No! no!" shouted many voices at once, and immediately the requisition was more than filled up.

At the age of 45 Mr. S. made a public profession of religion, and from that day to the hour of his death practised it in his life, and enjoyed its consolations and hopes. For years his house in Orange was familiarly called the "Preacher's home." Experimental religion was with him a favorite theme of conversation. He loved to dwell upon the mercy and goodness of God in His dealings with man. The mere outward of Christianity he regarded as of minor importance; but he gave evidence in his old age of having drank deeply of its spirit and power. Hence he was uniformly cheerful and happy, inspiring those around with the conviction that the measure of his own happiness was full. The secret of the whole is, he had steadily filled up the measure of his duty in the various relations of life in such a manner, that the retrospect gave him the cheerfulness of youth, and the peacefulness which flows from the consciousness of well-doing. Happy the close of life to such a man. His name is honorable; and though he has filled no high station, he leaves to his kin and the world, in the treasured remembrance of what he was, as a parent, a Christian and servant of his country, a richer legacy than gold can purchase.

Dec. 11, 1846.

HENRY BALDWIN STACY.

BY HON. DAVID READ.

HENRY B. STACY, whose death occurred at Revel, in Russia, on the 18th of June last, where for seven years or more he had previously resided as United States' Consul, was the son of John Stacy, noticed in the preceding article. He was born in Orange, Aug. 23, 1804, and was the youngest, save one, of a family of 12 children, of whom one only survives him—Mrs. Haswell, of Bennington.—His father was a farmer of limited means.—The practice of industry and economy was not merely theoretical with him, but a matter of stern necessity—which necessity is more often a blessing in disguise than most people are willing to allow. Nevertheless John Stacy's was one of those families where the children had an early training calculated to develop the powers which God had given them, physical and mental—just such train-

ing as most of our intelligent, strong-minded and enterprising men usually get while young, and afterwards lean upon as their only and best capital to start life with: for the world has learned by long experience, that sound heads and large, honest hearts are not the ordinary products of luxury and ease; but rather that early education where the labor of the hands and the head necessarily unite to obtain food and clothing for the body, and development and growth to the mind.

In such a school as this the youthful days of Henry B. Stacy were spent. In boyhood he grew up under the coöperative labor required of him by industrious, yet loving parents; and he, bright and active from infancy, always applied himself with a cheerful zest, to perform his allotted work upon the farm. His labors were of that juvenile character suited to his age—he rode the horse, furrowed out the fields, dropped the corn and potatoes, drove the cows and ranged over the lots to collect the sheep; and if he lost a little time in frolic with the lambs, he was the more healthful and happy for it. These rural labors and sports were never forgotten by him: through life he was accustomed to look back upon them as part and parcel of himself, indelibly impressed by the force of early associations, giving him always a partiality for the farm.

At the age of 14, however, he left the farm and went to Bennington, to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the *Vermont Gazette*. He had previously to that time received the advantages of common school education only; but he was a ready scholar, had a quick, penetrating mind, rare powers of investigation, and within him, the germ of self education and progress, which developed itself more and more through his whole life. He entered the office of the Gazette in the capacity of an apprentice, holding the marked position, for some time, of the last and least of the type-setting fraternity of the office; but he made good improvement in the art, and was in due time promoted to the rank of a first-class workman. After some years of service at Bennington, he worked at Middlebury, and then again at Montreal, as a journeyman printer. He remained at Montreal until July, 1827, when he came to Burlington and entered the office of the "Burlington Free Press," as "printer."

The Free Press had then but just been established by Luman Foote, Esq., in the terest of the National Republican Party, in support of the administration of J Quincy Adams—and the party then organ has to this day, under the names of whig republican, maintained its political ascend cy over the public mind in this State—giv direction to its legislation, and to that po in relation to the movements of the gen government, which has been so repeate and uniformly expressed by the people Vermont.

The first number of the Burlington F Press was issued June 15, 1827, at which t Mr. Foote was both editor and proprietor. commenced its existence at first under the fluence of his powerful pen, and ackno edged ability as an editor; and with the of several outside contributors to its colu the influence of the paper was at once felt the community and soon gave direction public sentiment, not only on the great po ical questions of the day, but on tempera and other moral subjects, which it earne advocated. Mr. Stacy took the sole cha of the mechanical work until Jan. 28, 182 about 6 months only—when he and Mr. Fo entered into co-partnership, as joint edi and proprietors, and the paper, in pursua of such arrangement, was thereupon cond ed in the name of "Foote & Stacy."

The two leading editorial articles that peared in the first issue of the paper a their joint interest was formed, recalls t the recollections of our great orator and sta man, Henry Clay. At that time the pro tion of American industry was the subj above all others, that lay nearest the h of Mr. Clay. The tariff of 1823 was subst tially the result of the personal efforts the unrivalled eloquence of that emin statesman. These views of Mr. Clay w very earnestly supported by the Free Pres one of the editorials referred to; and the e er defended him with equal ability against charges of corruption brought against him Gen. Jackson, as to his support of Mr. Ad for the presidency; which charges Mr. C so triumphantly refuted, in his commun tion to the public on the subject.

The principles of public policy advoca by the Republican and the Democratic p ties, respectively, in support of their ca dates for the presidency, in 1828, seemed fix the landmarks of the republican elem

in this State, from which it has never departed. The Free Press advocated the re-election of Mr. Adams, and ably discussed the measures upon which it was claimed. The array of talent that entered upon the field of discussion in that very exciting and memorable contest, has never been surpassed in the history of the country. The declarations that the administration of John Quincy Adams must be put down, whether right or wrong, and to the victors belong the spoils of office, were received by the republican party as avowals but little short of rebellion and revolution, and aroused the conservative element of the country to the highest pitch of indignation and alarm. Our orators and leading public journals sought, but sought in vain, to arrest the dangerous sentiments that the democratic leaders diffused among the unreflecting masses of the people; leaders of a new and false democracy, holding out untold advantages to the poor man, which at the south resulted in nullification, and at the north in a loose return to the duties of citizenship and obedience to law and order, when the election was over.

On this occasion the speeches of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and numerous other speakers appeared in the columns of the Free Press; with elaborate editorials and comments upon them. Some of these articles were written by Mr. Foote, others by Mr. Stacy; and the paper presented to its readers such a fund of knowledge and argument in its columns, on the questions at issue, that it became a power in the State, and an instrument of jealous opposition from the opposing party. Wherever it circulated, its keen satire and unanswerable logic carried conviction to the hearts of its readers; not so much for party, as for the establishment of sound political doctrines, essential to the preservation of the Union and the success of the government. And it is now no less interesting than true, that the leading sentiments of the paper and the party it supported at that day, have triumphed at last—nullification and slavery are crushed out, and the essential doctrines of the party maintained. Vermont, standing at times almost alone in the controversy, nevertheless held fast to her position: she fought long and manfully for the cause, and now enjoys her full share in the glory of a victorious result.

October 22, 1832, Mr. Stacy was married to Miss Maria Corning, daughter of Maj. Wm. Corning, of Burlington, previous to which time he had purchased and taken the entire control of the Free Press; the first issue of the paper in the name of H. B. Stacy alone, being on the 20th of July, 1832. Mr. Foote at that time retired from editorial life, after serving about 5 years in that capacity, and sold out his entire interest in the paper to Mr. Stacy, who thereupon became its sole editor and proprietor. Out of respect for Mr. Foote, it is not deemed improper here to say, that he was a young man of rare ability, possessing a talent to use the pen with great facility and power. His skill, especially at sharp criticism, was always ready at hand; he delighted to bring to the surface the character of men whose motives were merely selfish; and to show up the fallacy of the principles they used to varnish over their heartless pretensions. Honesty and patriotism were the ruling motives of Luman Foote, while he was associated with the press; and his capacity not only as a writer, but his character as a scholar, and a gentleman of fine social qualities, were justly accorded to him.

Mr. Stacy now proceeded to publish the Free Press, under his sole charge, beginning at a period of time when some of the most important events in the history of the country were in progress. The veto message of President Jackson of the act of Congress renewing the charter of the United States Bank had just arrived, and appeared in the next issue of the paper. The new tariff-bill had also passed, so changing the tariff of 1828 as to give a fatal blow to the protective system—and the bill for various internal improvements remained in the pocket of the President, past the time for his signature, and Congress had adjourned without day—the re-election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, with Henry Clay his opposing candidate, agitated the whole country, both north and south; and with so many fires to heat up the political chaldron, it boiled and foamed with unusual intensity—and to add to the excitement, nullification and treason were boldly rising and showing their defiant forms in South Carolina. Indeed a convention had but recently met in Charleston, and resolved that the revenue laws of the general government were unconstitutional, null and void, and declaring it unlawful for the authorities of the government to attempt to enforce such laws; and

taking away the right to appeal to the United States Courts from the decisions of the courts in South Carolina, and imposing a heavy penalty upon all such as should attempt it. Also declaring any future act of Congress passed upon the subject null and void; and that the State of South Carolina is sovereign and independent, and pledging the people of the State to maintain said ordinance at every hazard.

It now became necessary for Gen. Jackson to quench the fire which Mr. Calhoun and his friends had kindled; and the memorable proclamation of the old hero and patriot, against those acts of nullification and treason, appeared in the columns of the Free Press, Dec. 21, 1832, wherein the President expressed his full determination "to execute the laws of the general government, and preserve the Union." On the receipt and publication of this proclamation, although in the midst of great political ferment and bitter party prejudice, Mr. Stacy fully appreciated the crisis that was upon us, and in a manly, high-toned spirit, so characteristic of him, laid aside his party prejudices, and frankly accorded to Gen. Jackson the honor and glory of his energetic and patriotic course on that occasion. He felt that the execution of the laws and the preservation of the Union were far above all other political considerations; and in justice to his country, he at once resolved not to shrink from his duty as a journalist, and to give his commendation to a just measure, whether it came from friend or foe. In his editorial on the subject he says, "We have cheerfully given up our columns to-day to the President's Proclamation. It is an important document, and will be read with gratification by every one who justly estimates the value of his country and its priceless institutions. With the exception of the intimation that the protecting policy is about to be surrendered, we can most cordially approve the sentiments expressed, and admire the lofty and patriotic strain in which they are uttered."

These sentiments showed that Mr. Stacy was no bigoted partisan, but was ever ready to lend the influence of his mind and press, free and independent, to such measures as appeared to him of public interest or utility, coming from whatever source they might.

Through a succession of years, up to 1840, during a period of unexampled financial embarrassment, resulting from the derangement of the currency following the reduction of the tariff and destruction of the United States Bank, the Free Press pursued its consistent course of opinion and policy. Its views were thoroughly republican, and when the presidential campaign of 1840 was opened, it did not waver or hesitate for a moment, in the selection of its candidate. The devotion of William Henry Harrison to the interests of his country, his long tried honesty and faithful services, wherever called upon to act as a public officer, were to the Press a better guarantee of his fitness for the presidency, than the fickle character of a man who had been trained through life as a mere politician—mixing up its arts and intrigues with his public services, when needed to answer his own purposes, or the ends of his party. The log-cabin, the adopted ensign of the Nat. Rep. Party, appeared at the editorial head of the Free Press, and it supported with great firmness and ability the election of Gen. Harrison, and enjoyed a full share in the triumph of his success.

During this exciting contest, the Free Press was enlarged to more than twice the amount of its reading matter, and now became the largest paper in the State, and one of the largest country papers in the Union. On this occasion Mr. Stacy expresses these noble sentiments in relation to the political character of the paper: "As to our political course, let the past be the guaranty for the future.—The Free Press, as its title imports, is emphatically *free*. We are by birth, education and habit, a republican; and, like the poor man's inheritance, our early impressions seem likely to go with us through life. Our paper will be the fearless advocate of those great principles of equality that lie at the foundation of our republican institutions; and we shall support such men and such measures as shall in our estimation secure their ascendancy, and best promote the public good."

Mr. Stacy continued to publish the Free Press as sole editor and proprietor up to 1846, when he sold out to Gen. DeWitt C. Clark; and thereupon terminated his services as editor and publisher. During the time of such service, he kept up the interest and reputation of his paper, and fully sustained its influence. He held a power over its readers from the known honesty of his course, as a conscientious, consistent and reliable journalist: feeling his responsibility to the public, looking to the greatest good and the dissemi-

nation of truth only. Such, indeed, would naturally be the character of his paper; formed as it was by materials distilled from the head and heart that supplied its columns.

The paper, moreover, while in the charge of Mr. Stacy, became a journal of public utility in more ways than one. From his varied experience in life, as well as from his taste for research and study, he became familiar with books, acquired a fair knowledge of the arts and sciences, of agriculture, trade, the means of education, the domestic and foreign relations of the country, and various other subjects. All these matters being such as most interested his readers, he presented, in a practical light, in the columns of the Free Press, in connection with the news of the day; and thereby greatly improved the value and interest of the paper. But the life of an editor and conductor of a public journal is a laborious and tiresome one. In spite of the cheering influence upon him, in view of the good he aims to accomplish, and the intelligence he seeks to diffuse, he nevertheless tires under the continuous tension of his brain, and sickens under the confinement of his calling; and no one need wonder that he should, after thus working for a succession of years, become anxious to shake off the weary life, and once again enjoy freedom of body and mind; that freedom which can be found only by passing out in the midst of God's works, and communing with nature—the fields and the forests become to him a paradise; and the sweet air a healing balm to his prostrate energies.

Mr. Stacy having disposed of the paper, and also of his interest in the building on College street, where the Free Press is still published, which he erected for his office, then held in the basement, making a private dwelling of the second story, where his family for several years resided, now wholly relinquished the life of an editor and printer, and purchased a small farm. As already seen, he had always been a strong advocate of the farming interests of the State, and his taste and inclinations led him to look upon agricultural life as the most healthful, natural and pleasant of occupations. His farm was located about a mile north of the village of Burlington, upon the lake shore, where he resided with his family until he entered upon his mission as United States Consul to Russia. The situation he selected as his residence and farm, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful in its natural scenery, in the vicinity of Burlington—a town so much admired for the beauty of its location and surroundings. But his place was better adapted to the purpose of a fine private residence, than that of a profitable farm; indeed, it was purchased for the former object, and for its prospective value in view of the ultimate growth and extension of the town, rather than for farming alone. It borders upon the bay for a considerable distance, and presents, in prospect, extensive facilities for wharfage and manufacture; and on the property he erected a wharf with an inclined plane, and the necessary apparatus for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs. This structure, however, not long after its completion, was so much injured by the spring flood and ice, as to destroy it in a measure, and it was abandoned, to the heavy pecuniary loss of Mr. Stacy.

In the meantime he made some investments in real-estate, in lots south of him for building purposes, and a lot of 40 acres or so north, as an addition to his farming interests. But in the changes in progress, by the opening of rail roads, new streets and water-facilities, he became involved in litigation, which greatly increased his financial embarrassment. But during this time, as well as previously, he held the confidence of the people of his town, who for a long series of years had elected him to important town and other public offices, and his acquaintance and influence were so extensive in the State, that he stood as the man in Burlington, on whom the utmost reliance could be placed by the citizens of that town, on occasions of special interest and importance, where sound judgment, talent and influence were required to look after those interests. And when measures were likely to come up in the legislature involving questions of vital importance to the town or State, he was (on several such occasions) selected to represent the town in that body; and for four years, 1843, '44, '51 and '56, he was chosen their representative—the last year with special reference to the discussion of the subject of re-building the State House at Burlington, instead of Montpelier. He was, during his membership, a leading man in the legislature, having a strong working influence outside the House, as well as legislative influence within it. As a public debater, he was ready and prompt, and never tired his hearers

by lengthy details or dull repetition; but his sentences were usually short, animating, and full of life. His speeches before the House, or Joint Assembly, as he might find occasion, were always sound, straight forward, convincing, and of a high order; and he was listened to with marked attention whenever he felt called upon to utter his views. He habitually hesitated at the commencement of his speech, as if struggling to overcome a diffidence that seemed just then to baffle him; but after a few wry turns of the body and puffs from his pent-up lungs, he would rise above all embarrassment, and go on with a clear head and voice. He usually spoke in plain terms, but with energy, and direct to the subject under discussion; and often gave force and interest to his remarks by touches of true native eloquence. Indeed, the people of Burlington, and of the State for that matter, so long as those of his day and generation remain upon the stage, will not forget the many times, in public meetings and conventions, that they have listened to his voice, in behalf of some matter of political or public interest. And it is but just to Mr. Stacy here to say, that he was always foremost in proposing and carrying out any measure in town, designed for its improvement, or for the advancement of its business prospects; and his own means, limited as they were, to a generous extent were made a free offering to such purposes. He did not even hesitate to employ his own hands or the hands of his men, gratuitously, to decorate and improve the village, with the liberal motive of enlivening the beauty of the place and gratifying his own taste, and consulting the convenience and comfort of his neighbors and friends.

Mr. Stacy was not one of that class of men who gave up to discouragement on meeting with disappointments and losses, but with a resolution and cheerfulness that seemed always to attend him, he met hard days and times in the spirit of a true philosopher. Indeed, his mind was so constituted, and energy and perseverance were so natural with him, that he grasped at the future with a firm hope, and always appeared to enjoy life in the same strain of good humor, as well in adversity as prosperity. Riches and worldly honors had no sensible attractions for him, beyond their proper connexion with private or public utility; and in fact he looked upon both as subordinate to higher purposes than mere selfish ends. They attracted him far less than his habitual research and study of the things, whether natural or artificial, that made up the world around him. This may be clearly seen as we look back upon the few years previous to his mission to Russia, when he was engaged in the chosen occupation of a farmer, and still was the same studious and progressive inquirer. This habit was his pastime, and knowledge the *ultimatum* of his ambition; he wanted a reason for every thing, and was never satisfied without finding it, if to be found by reasonable labor. His writings, moreover, show how much his thoughts, in addition, were given to the moving topics of the day; all which placed him far in advance, in point of general intelligence, of many who made higher claims to learning than he. He thus passed on from year to year upon his farm, not only enjoying the pleasures of a rural life and happy home, but the many hours he spent in his study, as seasons of rare pleasure to him. With adequate means and freedom from embarrassment, a situation like this, so far as the peace and comfort of this world are concerned, could not be bettered.—But losses must sometimes be made up, and at all times if possible honorable obligations be met—this he felt and labored to accomplish; and always looked at the bright side of the case, as if all was right with him—a spirit that tried as by fire the gold of the heart.

Under the circumstances above alluded to, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of Consul to Revel, in Russia: which position, after full consideration and counsel with his family, he decided to accept; and in December, 1861, set out from New York for Liverpool, *en route* to Revel. In his account of his outward passage he discribes the feelings that came over him, as he saw the shores of his native land, agitated as they then were by treason and rebellion, recede from his view. At that time the result of the great conflict was doubtful; and as he bid adieu to his country, he felt it not improbable that it might be a farewell to the Union forever.

On his arrival at Liverpool, he first learned of the demand made by the British government for the surrender of the rebel envoys, Slidel and Mason. The excitement in England, in the prospect of a war with the

United States, ran high; and in Liverpool especially, it was regarded as unavoidable, and the people treated it as an event they coveted. Under this new state of affairs in the relations of the two countries, and the state of feeling exhibited in Great Britian on the subject, Mr. Stacy, before he proceeded on his mission, felt it expedient to call upon the American Minister, (Mr. Adams,) and learn from him the true condition of things between the two governments. He thereupon changed his intended and more direct route, and took passage by rail-road to London.

In his transit from Liverpool to London, he does not speak with as much admiration as most travelers, of the perfection and beauty of English agriculture and scenery. The dense fogs and mid-day lamps, with now and then a streak of light and sunshine and then fog again—dingy, naked farm-houses, the subdued and stereotype appearance of the fields, the apparent end of improvement, but above all the contrast between the mere clod-hopper who tills the soil and the aristocratic landlord who moves him, one and all, gave him no very favorable impressions of English institutions, agriculture and scenery; and when he found himself in the great metropolis, it was to feel disappointed at its dull exterior, and apparent lack of thrift and enterprise, when compared with our American cities.

Having sought an interview with Mr. Adams, his inquiry for the American Minister was frequently met by the question, "which minister he sought for! the rebel representative seeming to be more generally known and cared for than Mr. Adams." With such indications of public sentiment, in the very heart and centre of the English Empire, uttered by the people of our own ancestral race, and speaking our own language, he felt at times as if he had no country of his own, and had become an outlaw in the hands of British clemency. Nevertheless, he well knew and felt that no human power, single or combined, could annihilate his government, or check the progress of those principles of liberty and equality upon which it was founded. With this state of mind he met Mr. Adams at his quarters, by whom he was courteously received, and with whom he freely communicated, as far as the proprieties of his position would allow; and left with the hopeful assurance that no rupture would be likely to take place between the two governments.

And it may be added, that when Mr. Stacy reached Liverpool, the passengers demanded that he, being an official personage, should give his opinion upon the probable course of the Government in the demand for Mason and Slidel, and the prospect of the rebellion being crushed—with which Mr. Stacy complied, and was gratified to find his audience reassured.

On his passage between London and Hamburg, Mr. Stacy appears the same attentive observer as ever. In crossing the German Ocean he speaks of the interest he took in witnessing his first sun-set at sea; which he thus pleasantly describes: "At length," says he, "the Sun began to dip, and so perfect was the illusion, that no untaught observer could resist the conviction that it was indeed going down in mid-ocean. Little by little it gradually disappeared, 'till at last a great wave seemed to overwhelm it; and I could almost swear I saw it 'deep in the bosom of the ocean buried.'"

He was charmed with the beautiful scenery and fine country residences along the Elbe; especially with the little town of Blankenese, where nature and art combined, have planted a village of such rare, fantastic beauty; and on reaching Hamburgh he pronounced it one of the most charming cities he was ever in.—He arrived at Berlin Jan 2, 1862, called upon Mr. Judd, the American Minister, and after taking a turn through the city, he entered the halls of the museum, where it is claimed that the collection presents "a scientific illustration of all that exists or ever has existed in nature or art." "I sat me down," he says, "and rested a moment in the original chair that is said to have seated the first King of Prussia, and imagined myself a King; but in truth it is not so comfortable a seat as 'my old arm-chair' in the studio, and I found no difficulty in deciding to abdicate, with 'nary a doubt' that 'Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown.'"

January 18, '62, Mr. Stacy arrived at Revel. After leaving Berlin he proceeded directly to St. Petersburg, where, after transacting his business with the government and the American minister, Mr. Clay, he waited some 10 days before he found an opportunity to pass down to Revel; and then only by sledge conveyance.—During his stay in St. Petersburg he had opportunity to look over the city, and note the evidences of its grandeur and lavish expenditures; especially of its churches and other public buildings.

At Revel, Mr. Stacy sought to make himself at home, and indeed found the climate, extent and situation of the city, and its apparent healthfulness, to fully meet his expectations; but every thing was so very different in the manners and customs of the people from life at home, that it was a long time before he could get settled down in any situation that was congenial and pleasant for him. The caste that enters so largely into Russian society presented a barrier to an acquaintance with the people occupying a lower grade in society than from his position was allotted him; and, to avoid disgrace, his intercourse was, in the main, limited to a few persons only.

The mode of living and cookery, moreover, with the difficulty of obtaining good and suitable servants for his household, rendered it difficult to establish a satisfactory residence of his own: he, however, succeeded, and when fairly settled down, felt quite at home; and for the time being he spent the mornings with his books, and the evenings in exploring the fields around —rich in geological interest—and in collecting fossils, which was always a favorite exercise of his; and time did not hang heavy upon his hands, when he had the opportunity of indulging in it.

Mr. Stacy, however, did not neglect his official duties: and he, as a faithful representative, sought to collect all needful information, within his reach, in any way connected with his consulate. He made due research into the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, so far as they had a bearing upon market and trade with the United States. He found that the manufacture of cotton, wool, hemp and flax had greatly fallen off, under the effects of the civil disturbances then in progress in the United States and the western provinces of Russia—that cotton and tobacco were the chief articles of importation from this country, both of which had been suddenly cut off by the Southern rebellion, to the ruin of numerous dealers and manufacturers in Russia—that this calamity, however, did not lessen the friendly relations held by Russia towards the government of the United States, and that her position was the most honorable and satisfactory. He investigated the local policy of the government—its liberal course to elevate and improve her people—her endowment of schools, colleges and scientific institutions—her new system of jurisprudence and trial by jury—her system of rail-roads and internal improvements —her mineral resources, extent of territory and vast natural capabilities, with various other matters as a field, prospectively, for trade and commerce with the United States. He reviewed, moreover, the effect upon the power and resources of Russia, and of her development in all the great branches of industry and trade, produced by the liberation of twenty millions of bond-men within her borders, to individual liberty, land-holders and happy homes —thus preparing the way for their intellectual advancement, and for the introduction and use among them of mechanic's tools and agricultural implements, now hardly known by them—presenting a new field for American enterprise.

These and various other matters were the objects of his study, and were embodied in his first dispatch of Nov. 20, 1862, to Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State;* whereupon Mr. Seward deservedly compliments Mr. Stacy, by his note as follows:—

"State Department, Washington,
Dec. 30th, 1862.

Henry B. Stacy, Esq., U. S. Consul—Revel:

Sir—Your despatch of Nov. 20th has been received. It is singularly lucid in its exposition of several very important material, social and political interests in Russia. Under a belief that its publication would be useful, I shall take care to have it laid before our countrymen.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

It was, nevertheless, a severe trial to Mr. Stacy to be so far away from his home and family; having always been a home-man—making his family circle the seat of his intellectual as well as social enjoyments. After leaving, he felt from the first, that nothing short of their own best interest would induce him to give up, for a series of years, those cherished ones; and in his correspondence with his family he always seemed to study how he could make them most happy by his encouraging words and material aid. He detailed to them the minutiæ of his domestic arrangements at Revel—the names and positions of his new friends and acquaintances, and his social intercourse with them, and the incidents of interest attending his excursions —whether for business or recreation—which he took into the country, and upon the islands and shores of the Baltic sea; and in

* See Commercial Relations, 1862, Senate Document, p. 331.

these communications he never failed to send home his heart-felt affection for his family.

During his stay in Revel Mr. Stacy was met by the most generous hospitality and consideration by the *noblesse*, and others who became his associates; some of whom resided in the city, and others upon their estates in the country. They one and all seemed to strive with each other to see who should give him the most attention; being evidently interested and moved by his fine social qualities, and his marked good humor and intelligence, as well as by his position. As evidence of this, on frequent occasions he spent a month or more at Count Bouxhonden's, who lives on his estate at Tackembeck, some two days drive out from Revel. He enjoyed life there, and recounts many amusing adventures, while out upon his sporting and geological excursions; his lucky escape from wolves, and ride across a deep creek on a peasant woman's shoulders, were related by him at length in a style of good humor characteristic of him: but the limit of this article will not allow his pleasant version of those perilous incidents to be transferred here.

The Count and Countess were both persons of intelligence, and the most generous hospitality—had a large estate and palatial establishment—a fine library, gardens, and an extensive agriculture; and they did every thing to make him enjoy the visit. This, among numerous other experiences of a like character, made his stay at Revel far more agreeable for him than it would otherwise have been.

He was enthusiastic in collecting fossils and other geological specimens, which that section richly afforded, and for this purpose extended his explorations on several occasions, even to the islands in the Baltic, and once to the coast of Finland. He visited the island of Dago, and also of Orsel, spending two weeks on the latter, and finding many things to interest him there besides its geology.

Mr. Stacy, by his well-known habits and tastes, not only enjoyed these excursions, but carried out a purpose he had in view of collecting a valuable cabinet of geological specimens and minerals, from that interesting section. He, however, in doing this, excited attention and remark from the people: they generally looked upon him, as he went about hammering the rocks, and carrying bits of stone in his pocket, as a fool or crazy man; while, on the other hand, some had the impression that he was a man of science: and he remarked, "as there is no one here capable of deciding that point, I do not go out of my way to undeceive them." How much it is to be regretted that this cabinet of specimens from the shores of the Baltic, for the collection of which Mr. Stacy had taken such unwearied pains, and on which he placed a high value, should, from the sad termination of his scientific labors, still remain in Russia.

As a specimen of the fine style of writing, as well as the tender sympathies of Mr. Stacy for suffering humanity, the following touching incident, which he relates in one of his letters home, will be read with interest. He had, by request of the parents, stood as god-father at the christening of a child, in obedience to custom in Russia As sponsor for the little one he felt a special interest for it, and on occasion of its sickness and death, he writes to his daughter, Jennie, the following beautiful lines:

"I thank you for the interest you have taken in my little god-daughter, and now you must sympathize with me in my affliction, for we buried her last week. I send you a lock of her hair, which you may invest with all the interest that can attach to a *brevet* sister, and a model child—alike charming in life and beautiful in death. In accordance with the custom in Russia, as god-father, I furnished the coffin and the god-mother a wreath of flowers to decorate it. The inside was lined with white cambric, and the outside profusely decorated with tassels and festoons of white ribbon, and the central portion, girt about with a band of gold fringe about an inch wide, while a wreath of flowers encircles it. As a whole and in its parts, it was a thing of beauty, that struck the eye gratefully, and left a favorable impression. And when one sees its little tenant tastefully dressed and adorned, resting gracefully and naturally upon its pillow of silk and bed of down, smiling sweetly in unison with its surroundings, one cannot resist the conviction that there is fitness also—that the casket is but worthy of the gem; and that though even from such a scene the parent must turn away sorrowing, it is yet with subdued grief, and a last, loving, pleasant remembrance, which it is grateful to treasure up. I confess that in thus parting with my little *protegeé*—whom I was learning to love, even as one of you, my children—I have achieved a new triumph over the grave. The service being ended, we turned away sorrowing, and yet satisfied: grateful that she had lived thus long, and thankful that she slept so well."

But time passed on, and Mr. Stacy began to feel restless and weary of his long absence

from home. He, notwithstanding the many kind friends he had in Russia, began to look forward to the time when he could return.—It had now been about seven years since he took up his abode at Revel, and the country at home, had, in the meantime, undergone many changes, and assumed a new position in the history of nations, that from a foreign standpoint presented new features of power and grandeur; and when he turned his face homeward and beheld his country and her free institutions rising up before him with renewed strength and beauty, he felt like flying there, and sharing with his countrymen in their exultation. He had, moreover, been so long away from the objects of his love and affection, a longer separation from them seemed to him beyond his reasonable permission. In writing to his family he says, "As to me, I can say that home and friends grow dearer every day I live: and sometimes when I think of you, and the many intoxicating associations I am ever clustering around you, my heart grows liquid, and it seems to me that I cannot, should not, endure and inflict upon my dear family a longer separation."

In obedience to these views, he obtained leave of absence, and returned to Burlington, in November, 1868, and in a most happy mood once more met his family and friends. He spent the winter at home, arranging his business affairs and enjoying his old friends; and in May following set out on his return to Revel. Under the new administration, in the change that took place in the diplomatic corps, a new Consul was appointed to Revel, and Mr. Stacy's return was for the purpose of closing up his private affairs and the business of the Consulate as speedily as possible, and returning home. He sailed from New York May 4, 1869, wrote a few lines to his family announcing his departure: and this brief notice proved to be the last communication from him, under his own hand, that he was permitted to send them.

It appears that he took passage in the steamer Germania direct for Hamburgh, and that the crowded condition of the steamer was such, that he had an uncomfortable passage, and arrived at Hamburgh about May 15th. He was detained here nine days waiting for a passage, and arrived at Revel on Sunday, May 27th, and was unwell from the effects of a hard cold and from the fatigue of his passage, on his arrival; but kept about for several days, and one day felt so well as to make a turn in the fields in search of fossils. The next evening, June 9th, he received company, and a lady of the house says, "he came into the parlor and seemed in very good spirits.—He brought the autumn leaves and other curiosities he had from America to show, and our friends seemed very much interested in them. Mr. Stacy himself was so interesting that evening, he was so talkative and eloquent, he seemed quite inspired; so that everybody found he was the most charming old man they ever had known."

That same evening about 9 o'clock, he was suddenly attacked, as it would seem, by a slight paralysis, was unable to stand upon his feet, and thereupon took his bed. These symptoms were followed by a fever and inflammation of the lungs, and for six or eight days the fever continued to increase. He complained of no acute pain, but began to complain of faintness and weariness; and at length became delirious. His physician was very attentive, and his friends were constant in their attentions to him and nursed him with the utmost anxiety and solicitude; and his nurse, Mrs. Silfoersoan, had his entire confidence, and never left him day or night. Indeed, it seems that he had every care that he could have under any circumstances; but his time had come. After a sickness of nine days only, on the morning of June 18th, (Friday) the cold sweat stood upon his face, the fever had left him, and the chilly hand was laid upon his extremities. Medicine ceased to have its effect, and he awoke to a full sense of his approaching dissolution. He was calm, resigned and peaceful; gave direction as to his effects, and the disposition of his body, which he desired to be returned to his home and buried there. In the meantime his faintness continued to increase, and for a while he became unable to speak but faintly. It was now 3¼ o'clock P. M., and seeing that his last moments were upon him, in the presence of the Vice Consul, Mr. Mayer, Mrs. Talesky and Mrs. Silfoersoan, he clasped his hands, and with a firm voice invoked a blessing upon his family, and passed away.

The sad news of the death of Mr. Stacy came upon his family with crushing effect; and indeed for a time it was quite insupportable. The beloved father and husband, the one in whom their hopes and joys centered, and their household divinity whom they ever

worshiped, being thus so suddenly and unexpectedly taken from them, required a higher than human reason to calmly withstand the shock. The sad intelligence came through the State department, covering a letter from the American Minister at St. Petersburgh, Hon. Cassius M. Clay, who had received a telegraphic dispatch from the Vice Consul at Revel, announcing the death of Mr. Stacy on that day, of inflammation of the lungs. His body was encased in a strong oak coffin lined with zinc, to await its transmission home; and was escorted by a numerous funeral procession to the cemetery, and deposited in the chapel of Mr. Mayer, the Vice Consul, as a temporary resting-place, until forwarded to the place of its final interment, in his own native land.

In testimony that Mr. Stacy was a patriotic and faithful public officer, no better evidence than the following correspondence need be adduced:

"United States Consulate, Revel, Nov. 20, 1869.

Sir.—I am happy to say that I found all the property of the Consulate in very good order, as the late Consul, Mr. Stacy, was a very methodical man, and seems to have been much esteemed here.

I deem it my duty also to state, that the Vice Consul, Mr. Mayer, is a very estimable and excellent man, and has given himself much care and trouble with regard to the funeral and estate of the late Mr. Stacy.

I am, sir, &c., &c.

EUGENE SCHUYLER,
U. S. Consul, at Revel"

"Department of State— Washington, Dec. 14, 1869.

Madam—I take pleasure in enclosing herewith for your perusal, an extract from a recent despatch from our Consul, at Revel, Russia, in which complimentary testimony is borne to the official conduct of your late husband, and the estimation in which he was held at Revel, and also to the careful attentions paid to his remains by Mr. Mayer, the Vice Consul. I am, madam, your obedient servant. J. C. B. DAVIS,
Assistant Secretary."

Mrs. H. B. Stacy, Burlington, Vt.

LIST OF TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Ezra Goodell, 1798, '99; Thomas S. Paine, 1800; Ezra Goodell, 1801; Thomas S. Paine, 1802; John Stacy, 1803, '04; David Rising, 1805; John Stacy, 1806—'09; Timothy Thurstin 1810, '11; Luther Carpenter, 1812—'14; Eliphalet M. Bill, 1815; Thaddeus Clapp, 1816, '17; Luther Carpenter, 1818—'20; David Nelson, 1821; Luther Carpenter, 1822—'28; Nathan Foster, 1829; Luther S. Burnham, 1830; Nathan Foster, 1831, '32; Luther S Burnham, 1833—'35; Luther Carpenter, 1836; Louis F. Peabody, 1837; Carlos Carpenter, 1838; Louis F. Peabody, 1839; Carlos Carpenter, 1840; Horace Fifield, 1841; Carlos Carpenter, 1842; Timothy Hancock, 1843, '44; Artemas Houghton, 1845, '46; David Holbrook, 1847, '48; none, 1849; Orange Fifield, 1850, '51; Willis Lane, 1852, '53; Daniel Howe, 1854; Nathan S. Cutler, 1855, '56; Jacob Cutler, 1857; Artemas Houghton, 1858; Jacob Cutler, 1859; Ransom Dickey, 1860, '61; Rodney E. Patterson, 1862, '63; Erastus C. Camp, 1864, '65 Edwin G. Peake, 1866, '67; Lyman Jackson, 1868.

MILITARY.

A LIST OF MEN WHO TURNED OUT AT THE INVASION OF PLATTSBURG, IN SEPTEMBER, 1814.

David Rising,	died in	New York.
James Baldwin,	"	Ger. Flatts, N. Y.
John H. Thurston,	"	Attica, N. Y.
Benj. Barton,	"	Croydon, N. H.
Nathan Jones, Jr.,	"	———, N. H.
Jonathan Emery,	"	Napersville, Ill.
Benj. Waterman,	"	Washington, Vt.
John H. Beard,	"	" "
Lemuel Foster,	"	Orange, Vt.
Luther Carpenter,	"	" "
David Nelson,	"	" "
Absalom Strong,	"	" "
Nathaniel Richardson,	"	" "
Robert Richardson,	"	" "
Joel Bartlett,	"	" "

Many of the above obtained bounty land under the Act of Congress of March, 1855.

There is no list of the soldiers of 1812 in town, and but one or two who are known to be alive at the present time. Ransom Curtis is the only one now living in town. So far as can be recollected, John Stacy, Jr., Charles H. Stacy, Elias Hurd, Sampson Thurstin, Nathaniel Richardson, Nathan Jones, Jr., William Thurstin, Levi Sargent, Alexander Church, (who was also a Revolutionary soldier,) were soldiers, with many others, from this town.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS, IN WAR OF 1861.

Andrus Lewis,	2d Battery.		Discharged.
Bliss D. Beede,	11th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
Clark J. Beede,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Samuel O. Bradbury,	4th "	H.	Deserted.
Alvah Bugbee,	5th "	D.	Discharged.
Simeon Clifford,	8d "	K.	Died in service.
O. W. Coleman,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Philander Coleman,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Henry Curtis,	6th "		Discharged.
Lyman Dana,	8th "	E.	Died at New Orleans.
Luke A. Flanders,	2d "	F.	Died in service.
Royal C. Flanders,	2d "	F.	Discharged.
William W. Godfrey,	6th "	F.	Killed at Lee's Mills.
Charles Goodrich,	4th "	B.	Discharged.
Henry H. Harris,	2d "	F.	Lost right arm—discharged
Albert P. Jackson,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
G. W. Kenney,	6th "	G.	Transf'd to invalid corps.
Dexter T. Larkin,	2d Battery.		Discharged.
George W. Larkin,	1st "		Discharged.
David B. Minard,	9th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
Franklin Minard,	2d "	F.	Killed at Fredericksburg.
George B. Minard,	9th "	G.	Died in service.
Alonzo R. Nelson,	8th "	E.	Discharged.
John L. Patterson,	11th "	G.	Died of wounds.
Harry Peake,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
David R. Platt,	1st Battery.		Discharged.
Horatio G. Platt,	2d Regiment	D.	Died at Sem'y Hospital.
W. H. Sarazin,	1st Battery.		Discharged.
Joseph R. Smith,	11th Regiment	I.	Discharged.
Spears J. Titus,	6th "	B.	Re-enlisted.
Henry Waterman,	6th "	F.	Died at Fortress Monroe.
Walter Waterman,	6th "	F.	Discharged.
Truman J. Waterman,	1st Battery.		Discharged.
Ephraim Webster,	8th Regiment	E.	Died in service.
Addison Whitcomb,	6th "	B.	Killed at Charlestown, Va
Asa Whitcomb,	6th "	B.	Killed at Wilderness.
Emery H. Whitcomb,	6th "	B.	Discharged.
Andrew H. Butler,	9th "	H.	Discharged.
Orin Dickey,	9th "	I.	Died in service.
Sargent R. Emerson,	17th "	E.	Discharged.
Henry M. Foster,	9th "	I.	Discharged.
Elisha Goodrich,	3d Battery.		Discharged.
Charles Huntington,	9th Regiment	H.	Died in service.
Albert Kellogg,	17th "	K.	Discharged.
Eber N. Marshall,	9th "	B.	Discharged.
Charles H. Perry,	8th "	F.	Discharged.
Jonathan T. Simpson,	2d Sharp Shooters	H.	Discharged.
William Smith,	9th Regiment	H.	Discharged.
Simeon C. Strong,	9th "	H.	Discharged.
Asa Thompson,	8th "	D.	Died of wounds.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

John Avery,	9th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
John C. Beede,	9th "	I.	Discharged.
Almon Clement,	9th "	G.	Discharged.
Charles S. Larkin,	1st Cavalry.		Discharged.
George Peake,	1st "		Discharged.
John Peake, 2d,	1st "		Missing.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 9 MONTHS.

Orin R. Andrews,	12th Regiment	D.	Discharged.
Charles Bugbee,	15th "	D.	Died in service.
A. M. Clement,	15th "	D.	Discharged.
M. B. Curtis,	12th "	D.	Discharged.
Jereh Hutchinson, jr.,	13th "	I.	Discharged.

E. B. Johnson,	15th Regiment	D.	Discharged.
R. P. Lord,	12th "	D.	Discharged.
Joseph H. Paine,	15th "	D.	Discharged.
Marcus M. Peabody,	12th "	D.	Discharged.
Joseph F. Thurston,	12th "	D.	Discharged.

ENTERED SERVICE UNDER DRAFT.

John L. Simpson,	5th Regiment	G.	Discharged.
John A. Woodward,	6th "	F.	Discharged.

During the last 2 years of the war, the town paid large bounties—in some cases more than $600, which leaves the town involved in a large debt, compared with the grand-list.

RANDOLPH.

[Compiled from our own antiquarian papers, and papers by our request contributed and sent directly to us before the receipt of the papers from Mr. Nutting, following.—*Ed*]

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OF RANDOLPH.

BY D. P. THOMPSON.

The chief glory of Vermont consists in her peculiarly Agricultural character. And a town, therefore, which stands preëminent in her distinguishing characteristic, must ever present a subject of much historic interest and importance. Such a town is Randolph, which for its unusual proportion of arable land, the fertility of its soil and the singular beauty of its location, has justly been considered the model farming town of the State. It lies in 46°, 56′ N. lat., and but a few miles north of the geographical center of the State and is traversed north and south by the three great thoroughfares of travel from White River to Montpelier, the three diverging at that river from the great Boston route up White River Valley, one running along the eastern border of the town, one through the center, and one along the western border, and all concentering at Montpelier to be there merged into one and so pass down the valley of the Winooski to Lake Champlain. About four-fifths of the township is situated directly between the second and third branches of White River, which beautiful streams run parallel and in nearly straight lines, north and south, through the whole length of the township. These, with their brooklet tributaries, and the lesser intermediate stream of Ayer's Brook, water the township, furnish it with water-power and agreeably diversify its surface with sparkling streams and pleasant meadows.

From the banks of both the eastern and western branches, just named as embracing the great body of the township between them, the land rises with gentle and almost uniform acclivity to the broad plateau, forming the central elevation of the town, the gradual ascents on both sides attaining to a height of some 400 feet above the beds of the streams from which they commenced. We have called the ascent from these opposite streams uniform and of the same height; and in their general features, they are so. But the eastern slope is more acclivous than the western, and the ascent higher, the bed of second or East Branch, being considerably lower than that of the third, or West Branch. This central platform extends north and south through the whole town, and, with its slopes gradually falling away on either side, constitutes one of the most extensive and beautiful swells of land to be found in this or any other country. And, as if to bring beauty and utility into their most perfect combination, arises the remarkable fact that over the whole swell, comprising about 20,000 acres of land, there is not a single acre which may not be easily cultivated by the plough and harrow, while there is no part of Vermont where more abundant crops of all kinds are found, to reward the cultivator for his labors.

The geological formation of this township is, with singular uniformity, composed of micaceous slate, occasionally intermingled with limestone. And it is from the crumbling and trituration of these materials under action of the elements through unknown ages that the soil of this town is furnished. And surely there can be no better materials; for of such the most productive soils in Vermont, which may doubtless justly boast of a richer soil than that of any other of the New England States, are very generally composed. And it is this kind of soil that so peculiarly distinguishes Vermont from the other States of New England. It is this that generally composes the sides and tops of her Green Mountains, and makes them, in contradistinction to the mountains of other States, arable for grains, or at

least productive of the best of grasses to their very summits—a characteristic which may well make the Vermonter turn with pride and gratification from the hard, rock-bound granite soils, and rough, jagged, bald and sterile mountains of New Hampshire, to those of the fertile, feasible and productive valleys and pleasant green hills of his own favored State.

The soil over the whole of the noble swell of land which we have described as composing the great body of the township, is, as already intimated, through its whole extent, with singular uniformity, of an excellent quality. It appears to have been naturally so, and what makes that strength of soil the more remarkable, is the fact, that from the shape and locality of this swell, it could have received no additional ingredients of strength from the wash or alluvial deposits from mountains. The soils of other localities have often, doubtless, been thus enriched. But the soil of this township must owe all its goodness to the native or original ingredients of which it was from the first composed.

The forest trees of this town, except along the streams, were almost entirely of a deciduous character, or what is usually called of the hard wood kind, the sugar maple predominating, but largely intermingled with beech, birch and other kinds of leaf-shedding trees. In a state of nature, with the little underbrush usually to be found in this kind of forest, and consequently with the open and light appearance which would be thus imparted to it, this must have been one of the most splendid and inviting pieces of forest land in the world.

In great contrast to this extensive open forest land, was the tangled wilds that overspread the valleys of the streams. There every thing looked dark and peculiarly forbidding. There the evergreens of black timber, such as hemlock, spruce and fir prevailed, and were thickly intermingled with birch, ash and elm; while a heavy and almost impervious growth of all sorts of underbrush gave the whole the appearance of a black, gloomy and impassable mass of woods. And besides this, these tangled forests were found, when land-lookers or others succeeded in penetrating them, to be often so wet and swampy as to deter most emigrants from any attempt to clear them up for settlement. What wonder then that they so generally preferred to make drier pitches on the higher grounds. As the event proved, however, in clearing up the whole country, the settlers greatly underrated the value and feasibility of the low lands. For when the sun was once let in, these dark masses of forest and the roots and stumps were rotted, these lowlands made beautiful, easy-wrought and productive meadows.

It now seems a singular fact that the first settlers of this State should have so generally pitched on the highest plains and plateaus of their respective towns, miles from any water-power for their villages which they evidently supposed must become centres of population and seats of public business. But they were doomed to disappointment. A few of these upland villages, like Randolph Centre, Peacham and Danville have made shift to retain there the locations of meeting-houses and academies, but that seems to have been about all. Their populations have been stationary or decreasing, while their business has nearly all gone down to the banks of the nearest rivers, where thriving villages have sprung up, all seeming to begin alike and grow by the same natural process. In the first place a grist-mill and saw-mill were found to be matters of indispensable necessity. These of themselves became unavoidably places of resort and most favorable for seeing people from all other parts of the town. Hence soon followed the shoemaker, blacksmith, and soon the tavern-keeper and the merchant. And the nucleus of a village being thus formed, the place at once began to draw away the population of the hill village and grow to an important place of business. Such has proved so often the case that it may now be considered a settled matter that no village can long sustain itself or, at least, become a place of much importance, located far aloof from a good water-power.

This miscalculation of the early settlers undoubtedly arose from the inviting appearance of the uplands and the strong contrast seen in the forbidding appearance of the lowlands. The mistake seems to have been quite general. Indeed we do not now recall but one very marked exception, and that is involved in the settlement of Montpelier village. Col. Davis, the first settler, while his relatives and friends warned him of what they esteemed the folly of making his pitch in that swampy, wet, dark and tangled place, which he had selected, all settled on the beautiful

uplands near Montpelier Centre. But the Colonel persisted in his choice, and the result has been that some of the settlers of the Centre, which was to be the largest village in the town, lived to see Montpelier village numbering as many thousand inhabitants as their favorite Centre ever numbered hundreds.

The geological formation of the valleys through which flow the two principal streams in this town, exhibits, like most other valleys of the kind in Vermont, evidence of the wonderful changes that have been gradually going on in the long lapse of the uncounted years of the past. Here on one side of the valley, we may find evident traces of the former bed of the stream, while the same stream is perhaps now coursing along under the hills on the opposite side of the valley, more than 100 rods distant, having changed its bed by yearly cutting away its banks on one side, and yearly accretions on the other. The time required for this change allowing the progress to have been one foot a year, would be 1000 years. And no one can tell but the stream had in the same manner changed its bed from side to side a half dozen times before. Indeed it would seem certain that this is, at least, sometimes the case. For we often find the stream in its excavations on one side bring to view logs or the remains of trees which must have filled some former channel. A few years ago, the third or western branch, within the borders of the adjoining town of Bethel, in wearing into one of its banks laid bare several large trees lying horizontally prostrate as low as the bottom of the stream, and some yards below the surface of the earth or the general level of the land along the top of the bank above. The great depth in which these ancient trees were found buried, shows not only the great length of time they had lain there, but clearly illustrates the immense changes that have taken place in the valley of the stream; and yet this is but one instance among the scores that can be found in different parts of the valley.

Here also are to be seen the natural terraces or shelfs of land frequently to be seen along the sides of the hills. These sometimes stand singly, and sometimes there are several, one rising above the other, as perfect in appearance as the terraces or offsets made sometimes in house-yards or gardens. These often have their counterparts on exactly the same levels on the slopes on the opposite side of the valley. They were mostly formed by eddies, doubtless, though sometimes, perhaps, by the sudden giving way of high barriers in the stream below, which as suddenly caused a considerable fall in the water, leaving the former shore bare; and in every instance they indubitably mark the former surface level of the water, which for thousands of years has been cutting through its mountain barriers and been draining down to running streams what was once probably a succession of mountain lakes. There may also have been other causes which have operated to effect great changes in these valleys.

Professor Hitchcock, in his report of the Geological survey of Vermont, advances the startling theory that the valleys of many of our streams must once have been filled with glaciers, or vast bodies of ice, which remained permanent and unmelted through the year, during some long unknown period of time. The evidence of these glaciers in the valleys of the streams among the Green Mountains he finds in what is called moraines, or longitudinal deposits of detritus or finely broken or disintegrated rocks, which are strown along the bases or edges of glaciers. These moraines being always found accompanying glacier action among the Alps and other glacier countries, he deems their existence here proof that glaciers once had an existence here; and besides moraines, there are other marks by which glacier action is betrayed; and that is what is called striæ, running in the line of the stream, or small channels grooved in the rocks, formed by stones frozen into ice, in the movement of the glacier down the valley.

The evidence of the glaciers of which we have been speaking, are found in the valleys of the rivers in Massachusetts flowing from the southern part of the Green Mountains, in Westfield river valley. Quechee valley above Woodstock, in Middlebury river valley in Ripton, and in the valleys of both branches of White river, one in Stockbridge and Rochester, and one from Hancock, and also in Granville near the sources of the third branch running through Randolph. All this, at first thought, seems incredible. Indeed we can scarcely realize that any of our deep mountain valleys were ever filled with solid ice from 100 to 200 or 300 feet deep, to remain through the Summers and the year round from year to year, without any average diminution. To suppose this to be true,

we must suppose a change of climate here, of which we can scarcely conceive. Vermont at that time must have had the climate now found in the furthest known land in the Arctic zone. But we know that equal changes have occurred. The fossil bones of the elephant found in Greenland show that that country had once a tropical climate, as ours had probably at the same time, as may be inferred from the elephant bones found on Mt. Holly. From that time must have begun a change to cold, which in the course of some long period, brought both the Northern regions and our own country to an Arctic climate and then, after another lapse of time, commenced another change to a warmer climate which may have reached the warmest point about the beginning of the present century. For from the discoveries of the recent Arctic voyages that the severity of the Winters is increasing at the North, with other indications seen in our own lower latitudes, there is reason to fear we are again verging towards an Arctic climate which in time may make New England as inhospitable as is now Nova Zembla.

SITUATION, CHARTER, &c.

[From Thompson's Gazetteer; New Hampshire State Papers, contributed by W. F. Goodwin, Capt. U. S. A.; Vt. State Papers, &c.]

The situation of this township—in the westerly part of Orange County, lat. 43°, 56′, long. 40°, 25′; 23 miles S. from Montpelier, and 34 N. W. from Windsor; bounded N. by Brookfield, E. by Tunbridge, S. by Bethel, W. by Braintree; area 28,956 acres.

This township has been twice chartered,—first by Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire, by the name of Middlesex; secondly by Vermont, under the name of Randolph.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHARTER.

PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

GEORGE THE THIRD

[*L. S.*] By the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, &c. To all Persons, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye that We, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our said Province, by and with the advice of our trusty and well beloved Benning Wentworth Esqr., our Governor and Commander-in-chief of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England and of our Council of the said Province, Have, upon the Conditions and Reservations hereinafter made, given and granted and, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Sucessors, do give and grant, in equal Shares, unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of New Hampshire and Our other Governments and to their Heirs and Assigns for ever, whose Names are entered on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Seventy one equal shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by Admeasurement, 23,040 Acres, which tract is to contain Six Miles square and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers,—One Thousand and Forty Acres free according to a plan and Survey thereof made by Our said Governor's order and returned into the Secretary's Office and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at the Southerly or South Easterly corner of Waterbury on the Northerly side of Onion or French River (so called) from thence Runing Easterly up said Rivers bounding on the same so far as to make it Six Miles on a streight line allowing the same to be Perpendicular with the Easterly Line of said Waterbury Six Miles from thence Westerly about Six Miles to the North Easterly Corner of said Waterbury from thence Southerly by the Easterly line of said Waterbury Six Miles to the place begun at

And that the same be and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of Middlesex. And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with and Intitled to all and every the Privileges and Immunities that other Towns within our Province by Law Exercise and Enjoy; And further that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families, resident and settled thereon shall have the Liberty of holding *Two Fairs* one of which shall be held on the And the other on the annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective following the said

and that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families a Market may be opened and kept one or more Days in each Week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said Province, shall be held on the 20th day of July next which said Meeting shall be Notified by Captain Isaac Woodruff who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is to Notify and Govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of our said Province; and that the annual Meeting for ever hereafter for the Choice of such Officers for the said Town shall be on the Second Tuesday of March annually, To Have and to Hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all Privi-

leges and Appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns for ever, upon the following conditions, viz.

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns, shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land within the Term of five Years for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us, our Heirs and Successors, to be by Us or Them Regranted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Masting Our Royal Navy be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special License, for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns, to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of said Township as the Land will admit of shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors, for the space of ten years, to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the 25th day of *December*, annually, if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty-fifth day of *December*, 1763.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or Inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten years from the abovesaid twenty-fifth day of *December*, namely, on the twenty-fifth day of *December*, which will be in the Year of Our Lord 1773 One Shilling Proclamation Money for every Hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns, or at our *Council Chamber* in *Portsmouth*, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all Rents and services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness BENNING WENTWORTH, Esqr. Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province the Eighth day of June in the Year of our Lord CHRIST One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three and in the Third Year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command

B. WENTWORTH,

With Advice of COUNCIL.

T. Atkinson, Jun'r, Sec'y.

Province of New Hampshire June 8th, 1763—recorded from the Original Charter under the Pro'l Seal —T. Atkinson, Jun'r, Secr'y.

The Names of the Grantees of Middlesex, viz. Jacob Reseau, Richard Johnson, Daniel Ogden, Jonathan Skinner, Jonathan Dayton, Jr., William Reeve, Joshua Horton, George Ross, Jeremiah Mulford, Nathaniel Littell, Gabriel Ogden, David Ball, David Morehouse, Jr., John Force, Captain Isaac Woodruff, Jr., Jacob Brookfield, Isaac Winnans, David Lammoris, Alexander Carmichael, James Seward, Nathaniel Potter, Thomas Dean, Amos Day, William Brant, William Bond, Samuel Crowell, Ezekiel Ball, Benjamin Crane, 3d, Lawrence Egbert, Jr., Matthias Ross, Jehiel Ross, Lawrence Gybert, Robert Earle, Job Wood, Cornelius Ludlow, John Roll, Jr., Henry Earle, John Little, 2d, Samuel Little, 3d, Thomas Woodruff, Josh Raggs, Jr., Daniel Perrvil, Jonathan Dayton, 3d, Samuel Meeker, Jr., John Cory, Jr., David Bonnil, Stephen Potter, Stephen Wilcocks, Jona. Ball, John David Lamb, James Colie, Jr., Robert French, Jonathan Woodruff, Aaron Barnett, Jr., Seth Crowell, James Campbell, Thomas Ball, Ebenezer Canfield, Samuel Averill, Patridge Thatcher, Hon. Jas. Nevine, Esqr., Nathaniel Barrett, Esqr, Joshua Newmarck, Esq., Richard Tennis, Esq., George Frost.

His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esqr a Tract of Land to Contain Five Hundred Acres, as marked B. W., in the Plan which is to be Accounted two of the within Shares. One whole Share for the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. One Share for the first settled Minister of the Gospel. One Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established, and one Share for the benefit of a School in said Town.

Prov. New Hamp. June 8, 1763.

Recorded from the book of the Original Charter of Middlesex, under the Prov. Seal.

Pr T. Atkinson, Jun'r, Soc'ry.

"State of New Hampshire,

Secretary of State's Office, Feb. 25, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record of the charter of Middlesex and plan of the same as recorded Charter Record vol. ii. pages 45, 46, 47, 48, now in this office.

In testimony whereof I have herewith affixed the Seal of said State, the date above written. NATHAN W. GOVE,

Deputy Secretary of State."

Accompanying the charter is a plan of Middlesex written outside of the northerly Line, "northerly about six miles" easterly two lines parallel written outside "Onion or French river," southerly outside of the line. "B Waterbury," inside "souther Six miles"

Westerly within the line, "Wester about six miles." "Middlesex," within the plans and a small square except upon the river side within the east corner of the plan marked "Div." within; under the plan written:

"Province NewHamp. June 8th 1763.
Recorded from the Plan on the Back of the original Charter of Middlesex under the St. Seal.

G. T. Atkinson, Jun. Secty St."

VERMONT CHARTER.

"The Governor, Council and General Assembly of Vermont:

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that whereas it has been represented to us by our worthy friends, Captain Aaron Stoors and Company, to the number of seventy-one, that there is a vacant Tract of Land within this State which has not been heretofore granted, which they pray may be granted to them.

We have therefore thought fit, for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation within this State and other valuable considerations, herewith moving. And Do by these Presents and in the name and by the authority of the Freemen of Vermont, Give and Grant unto said Aaron Stoors and the several Persons hereafter named, his associates, viz. Thos. Eddy, Jas. Blodgett, David Woodward, Asahel Woodward, Elijah Pember, Jehiel Woodward, Jos. Kneeland, Steph. Burroughs, Henry Blodgett, Jas. Blodgett, Jr., Henry Walbridge, Dan Parker, Silas Adams, Moses Belknap, Joshua Hendee, Jona. Wales, Ezra Edgerton, John Payne, Barnabas Perkins, Huckins Stoors, Huckins Stoors, Jr., Caleb Clark, Barnabas Haskell, David Hodges, Samuel Richardson Benjamin Biggsbee, Joseph Green, Stephen Bond, Joel Kilburne, John Lord, John Mandevilles, Wm. Lewis, John Goodrich, Stephen Fisk, Abraham Wallace, Asa Edgerton, Zebulon Lathrop, Jr., Eleazer Huntington, Israel Converse, Bildad Kibbee, Ariel Edgerton, John Woodward, Zebulon Hibbard, Dyer Hibbard, Caleb Clark, Jr., Edmund Shattuck, Noadiah Bissel, Col. John House, Joseph Griswold, James Steel, Zadoc Steel, James McKenney, Jr., Andrew McKenney, Moses Vincent, Zenas Alden, Oliver Pinney, Experience Davis, Elijah House, Bela Turner, John Throop, Esquire, Experience Stoors, Samuel Benedict, William Evans, Timothy Miles, Bozaleel Woodward, Esquire, Elisha Burton, Elisha Hyde, Jeremiah Griswold and Samuel Steel, together with five equal shares, or rights to be appropriated to the public uses, following, viz: One share or right for the use of a Seminary or college within the State; one share or right for the use of the County Grammar Schools throughout this State: one share or right for the first settled Minister of the Gospel in said Township, to be disposed of for that purpose, as the Inhabitants thereof shall direct; one share or right for the support of the ministry; one share or right for the benefit and support of the school or schools within said township; The following Tract or Parcel of Land: *Beginning* at the northwest corner of Tunbridge, then north sixty-one degrees west, six miles; then south, thirty-six degrees west, about six miles and one-half to the northwest corner of Bethel; then South, sixty-one degrees East to the N. E. corner of Bethel, then westerly, to the southwest corner of said Tunbridge; then north thirty-six degrees east six miles in the line of said Tunbridge, to the bounds begun at:

And that same be and is hereby incorporated into a township by the name of RANDOLPH, and the Inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter inhabit said township are declared to be Enfranchised and entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities that other towns within this State do by law exercise and enjoy: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said granted premises as above expressed, with all the Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, to them and their representative Heirs and Assigns forever, under the following conditions and reservations, viz. that each Proprietor of said Township of Randolph, his Heirs and Assigns shall plant and cultivate five acres of Land and build a house at least eighteen feet square on the floor, or have one family settled on each respective share or right of land in said Township within the term of four years, next after the circumstances of the War will admit of it with safety, on the pain of forfeiture of his respective Share or Right of land in said Township: And the same to revert to the Freemen of this State, to be by their Representatives regranted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same: That all Pine timber suitable for a Navy shall be reserved to and for the use and benefit of the Freemen of this State. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Seal of this State to be affixed, hereunto, the twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, in the Fourth year of the Independence of this State and fifth of the United States. THOS. CHITTENDEN.

Joseph Fay, Sec'y.

Vermont State Papers, Book iv. *p.* 39."

A company of 20, says Thompson, was formed in Hanover, N. H., then Dresden, in 1778, "for the purpose of purchasing the township known to them by the name of Middlesex," and "the Hon. Joseph Marsh was chosen Moderator and agent to prefer a petition to the Legislature for a charter. Aaron Stoors was chosen clerk, and Capt. Abel Marsh to ascertain whether there were any claimants of the land in New York or elsewhere.

For further account of Proprietors' meetings, &c., see copyings from the records by Mr. Nutting, after.

The settlement was commenced here three or four years before the township was chartered, as near as can be ascertained. William Evans, John Parks and Experience Davis were the first persons who wintered in the township.

FIRST SETTTEMENT—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

EXPERIENCE DAVIS.

FROM AN ACCOUNT BY THE LATE HENRY STEVENS, ESQ.

Experience Davis, of Dresden, N. H. (now Hanover), and who was one of the early settlers there, hearing from certain of the St. Regis Indians from the State of New York, who were at his place, of a very desirable tract of land upon "the Branches of the Three Rivers," accompanied them on their return, resolved if he was pleased with the land to commence a settlement there under the "Squatter law,"—an old English law that secured to settlers in a new country the land they might fence and build a tenement on. The Indians guided him to the spot, and it appears he was pleased with the prospects, but he did nothing at this time more than to look over the ground; his affairs requiring him to return immediately to Dresden. This was in the Summer of 1775. The next Summer, 1776, he went up and appropriated to himself what of the land he could fence in three days. As he inclosed 1533 acres, it is to be inferred he fenced according to law, "so brush would touch." He also chopped according to law, "a little," and "built a tenement"—a shanty—and returned to Dresden. The next year, 1777, Mr. Davis came on and took up his residence on his inclosed possessions, but as he was an unmarried man and not yet ready to marry, he soon found the solitary condition of being the only person in town so lonely, after a short time he went back to Dresden, and offered William Evans, one of his old neighbors, a farm off from his tract if he would make an immediate settlement. Mr. Evans accepted the offer, brought on his family and built a house at a mile distant from Davis. Both parties had progressed somewhat with the clearing of their farms, when the burning of Royalton occurred and the capture of prisoners and taking of scalps by the Indians in their return to Canada in the towns through which they passed. Randolph was one of the towns which suffered. The Indians came up the second Branch of the river, near the clearing of Davis. They discovered him seated at his door mending a basket. He made no resistance, for he was surrounded before he saw them and knew too well the temper of his captors. They took him as their prisoner and what effects they coveted about his shanty, and then burned his hut to the ground. One of the Indians discovered his mare feeding in the meadow at a distance, and thought to take her likewise, but she, frightened by her hideous pursuer, fled like a deer to the woods where Davis heard the report of a gun, and supposed she was shot. These Indians, taking with them their new prisoner, proceeded to the house of Mr. Evans. The family had either seen the smoke of Mr. Davis' house, or received the alarm in some other way and had escaped. The Indians not finding the family, burned the house and proceeded on their way about 3 miles further and encamped for the night. (See burning of Royalton, Vol. III.) Two years to a day, from the morning of this eventful day, Mr. Davis having returned from his captivity, and being in the village of Hanover, near the old meeting-house, heard a horse whinney. He thought he recognized the voice and going into the church-shed, what was his surprise and joy to discover his old mare, that he had supposed shot by the Indians; and she expressed as much delight at seeing him as it was possible for a dumb beast to exhibit. She had escaped the murderous intent of the Indians and after their departure returned to the still smoking ruins of her master's dwelling, where the people of Hanover, who kindly took it upon them to care for what property had been left by those who had been taken prisoners, found and brought her to Hanover.

Mr. Davis returned to his farm. He built a framed barn in 1790, drawing the boards from Sharon, and in 1792, a gambrel-roofed house, drawing the boards for the latter from Hartford and Sharon. This house was standing in 1870, though very much altered. This same year he married a young woman at Woodstock, from Ipswich, Mass., with whom he lived happily, and who died but 4 months before him, Aug. 23, 1809. Mr. Davis arranged in 1805, with a Mr. Burnham, from Bethel, who had married a niece of his, to come and live with and care for him and his wife. He had already, before this, disposed by gift and by sale of all of his land but 200 acres, but gave Burnham 50 acres upon his

coming to live with him, and 50 acres more at the decease of Mrs. Davis, and the remaining 100 acres, Burnham carried on, upon shares, till the death of Mr. Davis, who at his death gave it to the town, to be divided among the school-districts.

Mr. Davis was an amiable and upright man and neighbor, and lived and died kindly esteemed.

THOMAS PEMBER

was a son of Elijah Pember, a farmer of Ellington, Ct., who moved into the town of Randolph, Vt. The subject of our notice was born on the 2d day of March, 1757. He was tall in stature, very straight, and remarkably swift of foot. He had often been heard to say that he never would be taken alive by the Indians, and he was not. He had cleared off quite a piece of land upon the Branch road, and expected in about 6 weeks to be married to a daughter of Mr. Robert Havens, and to take his wife to a house at this spot. On Oct. 16, 1780, at an early hour of the morning, he was surprised by the Indians, and attempted to make his escape by flight, but was pursued and wounded. Notwithstanding this, he ran for some time after, but at length he fainted and fell from loss of blood. The savages, upon coming up to him, extinguished the last spark of life that remained, and then tore off his scalp and left him. His scalp, which was an unusual one, having "2 crowns," greatly pleased his captors, who were able to obtain for it a double price. Mr. Pember's body was buried near the spot where he fell. About 20 years after his death, his remains were moved to the burial-ground in Randolph, where they now repose by the side of his kindred. (See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.)

SIMEON BELKNAP

was the son of Simeon Belknap, of Ellington, Ct.; a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Porter. The subject of our notice was born in Ellington, Apr. 6, 1758, and was brought up as a farmer. In the Summer of 1780, he went to Randolph, Vt., where he purchased a farm, and chopped the timber upon a portion of the land in order to have it ready for clearing the coming year. He then started to return to Ellington, but on reaching Royalton, he there found some other persons from Connecticut, who also intended to return. They not being ready to do so just then, and Mr. Belknap being desirous of accompanying them, he hired himself out for a month, at the expiration of which time they all intended to depart. Before that time had elapsed however, they were all taken prisoners and conveyed to Canada. One day during Mr. Belknap's captivity, while the guard were setting the posts around the prison, he remarked to them that the posts were not high enough, and that he could very easily jump over them. Upon this, the guard laughed at him and challenged him to make the attempt. He did so, and though he succeeded in clearing the posts, yet upon reaching the ground, he struck upon some round stones on the outside, hidden from his view, whereby he fractured his ancle severely. In consequence of this, and the want of surgical attention, he was not only prevented from making any escape for the time, but the injury thus received, was the cause likewise of much inconvenience through life.

When Mr. Belknap's friends heard of his being captured they were desirious of getting him released, and for that purpose they procured and sent off a British prisoner in exchange for him, but from some unknown cause, the enemy instead of returning Belknap, sent back another person. This circumstance led his friends to believe that he was dead, and they accordingly disposed of his land and settled his affairs.

Mr. Belknap arrived at Ellington on Oct. 7, 1782, and the first intimation his friends had of his being still alive, was from a townsman on horseback who had passed him on the road. His father at once started off with a spare horse, and he, who was supposed to be dead, was soon welcomed to his home with caresses of love and tears of joy. Mr. Belknap was twice married. His first wife was Mary Gibbs, by whom he had 10 children. His second wife was Mrs. Marion Edson, by whom he had 6 children. Mr. Belknap died in Randolph, on Jan. 11, 1841. (See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.)

STEELE FAMILY.

FROM JASON STEELE, ESQ., OF WINDSOR.

THE REV. STEPHEN STEELE, born at Hartford, Ct., in 1696, was graduated at Yale College, 1718, and was the first settled minister of the Congregational church in Tolland, Ct., and continued his ministry there till his death. The third son of Rev. Stephen Steele, James

was born at Tolland, Feb. 6, 1735. After arriving at manhood he had the charge of his father's farm. In 1754, he married Abigail Huntington, and by this union, had five sons and one daughter. After the death of his wife in 1769, he married Dorothy Converse. She died in 1773, without issue. In 1775, he married Abigail Makepeace, of western Mass. In 1776, all the family moved to Ellington, Ct. James Steele had served in the French war, 1755, as a lieutenant, and on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, with a commission from Gen. Washington, he with three sons served in the Federal army. His oldest son, Aaron, died in the service at Camden, N. J.

At a family meeting in the Spring of 1780, a plan was made to send the third son, Zadoc, with a hired man and a yoke of oxen to explore the new country, now Vermont, and make a pitch as a settlement for the family. Accordingly they commenced the journey immediately, and, in the latter part of the way, by following streams and marked trees, they were led to that part of the State which is now Randolph. Here Mr. Steele purchased a tract of land in the north part of the town, on which had been built a log-house. They began felling trees, clearing the land, and making preparations for a settlement of the family of James Steele, his father, who was distinguished from others of the same name by the title of Esquire. Prior to the middle of October, 1780, the hired man returned to Ellington. Mr. Steele remained later, though intending to return to his father to spend the Winter. About the middle of October, being in the south part of Randolph, he heard that the Indians were at Royalton, killing the inhabitants and destroying everything that came in their way. He resolved to go to the rescue of a family in the town of Brookfield, a few miles north of his own settlement. He believed the Indians would take this route on their way to Canada. On arriving at his settlement, night came on, and he was compelled to wait till morning. Before dawn he heard the yell of the Indians, and found his house surrounded by a party of 300, who immediately took him captive. Having plundered the settlement and set fire to the house, they proceeded on their way with their prisoners toward Canada. Reaching the vicinity of Montreal, Zadoc, with other prisoners was sent to an island where he was held captive for about 2 years. During this time, earnest but fruitless efforts were made by his father and friends to liberate him. At length he made his escape, and after a perilous journey, reached Ellington in October, 1782. Anxiety for his son had caused Mr. James Steele to defer his removal to Vermont; but in the Spring of 1783, peace having been declared, Esquire Steele, with three sons and one daughter, by the first marriage, his wife and a younger son set out on their journey. Their journey to Randolph was safely accomplished. James Steele, the then oldest son having engaged in the mercantile business, remained in Ellington. His death occurred in 1819, at the age of 63. Solomon, the younger son referred to, died in Randolph in 1799, aged 19 years. Four farms were taken in Randolph by Esquire Steele and his three sons; the former occupying the one on which Zadoc had commenced work.

At the time of Esquire Steele's settlement in Randolph, the number of inhabitants was small. He and his three sons were active in the business matters of the town, organizing a Congregational church and schools. Esquire Steele was a selectman, a magistrate, and represented the town in the General Assembly. He continued in these different capacities, to serve his fellow townsmen, living upon the farm where he first settled, until the time of his death, April 5, 1812, at the age of 77. His wife, surviving him, died at Randolph, April 23, 1823, also aged 77 years. Zadoc Steele, a few years prior to his death, with two of his sons, removed to Stanstead, Province of Quebec, In 1845 he died, aged 87 years. Of his large family, only one son, Solomon Steele, Esq., of Derby, Vt., now (1869) remains. Two of his grandsons are residents of Vermont. Hon. Benjamin H. Steele, associate judge of the supreme court of Vermont, and Henry Sanford Steele, now a member of the senior class in Dartmouth college, both sons of Sanford Steele, youngest son of Zadoc.

DEA. SAMUEL STEELE, son of James Steele, Esq., after 25 years residence in Randolph, in the early settlement of the town, removed to Sharon, Vt., and died there in 1849, aged 87 years. He has now living in Sharon, two sons, Hon. Wm. Steele and Don Zeno Steele; also one grandson, Sam'l H. Steele, Esq. Andrew Steele, Esq., son of James Steele, after continuing his residence in Randolph more

than 20 years removed to Brookfield, and there engaged in mercantile business. He died in 1811, aged 47 years. He had three sons who are all deceased. Deborah Steele, the only daughter of James Steele, Esq., married Dr. Philip Lyon, of Randolph, and died in that place in 1800, aged 31 years, leaving no children. Elizur Steele, the second son by the last marriage, was born in Randolph in 1785, and resided with his parents, taking care of them till their death. He died in Randolph, in 1847, aged 62 years. Two of his sons are now living, one of whom, John B. Steele, still lives in Randolph, the only male member of the family, by the name of Steele, remaining there. The other son, Elizur Steele, Jr., resides in California. One grandson of Elizur Steele, Sr., Henry Steele, resides in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

JASON STEELE, the youngest son of Esquire Steele, was born in Randolph, in 1789, and, after graduating at Dartmouth college, in 1812, read law with the Hon. Charles Marsh, at Woodstock, Vt., and commenced the practice of his profession in Randolph, where he continued until he was elected cashier of the Bank of Orange County, at Chelsea, to which place he removed in 1828. He remained there during the continuance of the charter of the said bank and the closing up of business, continuing meanwhile the practice of his profession. In 1848, he removed to Windsor, Vt., and became cashier of the Ascutney Bank, then commencing operations. He resigned the office in 1853, but still resides in Windsor. While residing in Randolph, and practicing law, he married Harriet Converse, Feb. 21, 1822. She was the daughter of Shubael Converse, Esq., whose father, Col. Israel Converse, was one of the early settlers of the town of Randolph.

The oldest son of Jason Steele, Esq., George Henry Steele, was born at Randolph, Nov. 30, 1824. After graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1845, he died at Cambridge, Mass., while a member of the Harvard law-school, Nov. 15, 1846, aged nearly 22 years. He has but one son living, Charles Edward Steele, who was born at Chelsea, April 14, 1845. He graduated at Norwich University, in 1864, and is now living in Clinton, Iowa.

Jason Steele, Esq., since his admission as an attorney to the bar in 1817, has received nearly or quite fifty annual elections as Justice of the Peace, while residing in the towns of Randolph and Chelsea, in Orange County, and in Windsor, Windsor County. He has also served 2 years as Bank Commissioner in Vermont, and has represented the town of Windsor in three sessions of the State legislature. He has held various town and county offices in the different towns in which he has resided. Jason Steele has for more than 22 years been the last surviving member, in the first degree, of the family of James Steele, Esq.

In this brief account only male members of the Steele family have been mentioned, as most of the female members having married, they and their descendants bear other names.

ZADOCK STEELE.

From "Indian Narratives:" published by "Tracy and Brothers, Claremont, N. H: 1854."—for copy of which we render acknowledgment to B. H. Steele, Esq.—Ed.

EARLY LIFE, CAPTURE AND CAPTIVITY—some further account of, by ZADOCK STEELE:

"I was born at Tolland, Ct., Dec. 17, 1758. In 1776 my father, James Steele, Esq., moved from Tolland to Ellington, Ct., a town adjoining, where he kept a house of entertainment several years. During the years of my childhood, the American Colonies were put in commotion by what was generally termed the French war.

The colonies had hardly recovered from the convulsions of that war, when the American Revolution commenced. My father had been actively engaged in the former war, and now received a lieutenant's commission in the Revolutionary army. . . . Being in my 18th year, I enlisted into the army for one year as waiter to my father. Soon after I enlisted, he was visited with a severe fit of sickness, which prevented him from entering the army, and compelled me to go into the ranks, leaving him behind. My two older brothers, Aaron and James, also enlisted the same year. Aaron died in March following at Chatham, N. Y., in the 23d year of his age. Bereft of a brother whom I held dear, after serving the term of my enlistment, I returned to Ellington.

The next year, I served one year in the militia, and after one year as a teamster, which closed my services in the army. I was now about 19 years of age. I had been favored with very little opportunity, as yet, to acquire an education. . . . I however acquired an education sufficient to enable me to transact the business of a farmer. . . .

In April, 1780, being in my 22d year, I started from my father's house in Ellington, . . . and came to Randolph. . . . I there purchased a tract of land in the north part of the town on which was a log-house and a little improvement. Suffering the privations and hardships common to those who dwell in new countries, I spent the summer

in diligent labor, subsisting upon rather coarse fare, supported by the fond hopes of soon experiencing better days. The young man who drove my team from Connecticut with provisions, farming utensils, &c., labored with me through the summer and fall seasons till October, when he returned to Ellington, just in time to escape the danger of being taken by the Indians.

A small settlement had commenced in the southwesterly part of Randolph, on the third branch of White River, about 6 miles from my own. A little settlement had also been commenced on the second branch of the same river in Brookfield, in the easterly part of the town, and at about an equal distance from my abode. As there were in Randolph a number of families situated in different parts of the town, and our country being engaged in a war which rendered our frontier settlements exposed to the ravages of an exasperated foe, we had taken the necessary precaution to establish alarm posts by which we might announce to each other the approach of an enemy.

But our Brookfield brethren, though in a town adjoining, were beyond the hearing of the report of our alarm-guns.

On the 16th of October we were apprised of the arrival of the Indians at Royalton, a town about 10 miles south of Randolph. . . . It was expected they would follow up either the second or third branch on their return to Canada, as these two branches run to the south, and nearly parallel to each other, the former of which empties itself into the river at Royalton, and the latter a few miles west.

I was employed the 16th day till nearly night in assisting the settlers on the third branch in Randolph to move their families and effects into the woods such a distance as was thought would render them safe, should the Indians pursue that stream on their return.

I then requested that some one of them should accompany me to go and notify the Brookfield settlers of their danger. Being unable to persuade any to go with me, I started alone. I had only time to arrive at my own dwelling, which was on my direct course when I was overtaken by the approach of night. As there was no road, and nothing but marked trees to guide my way, I tarried all night. Having prepared some food for breakfast, I lay down to sleep, little knowing what awaited my waking hours. At the dawn of day on the morning of the 17th, I set out . . . though in a violent tempest, attended with snow. I had not proceeded far before the storm greatly increased, which I found would not only much endanger my life, but would so retard my progress that I could not arrive in time seasonably to warn my friends of their danger, or escape myself from the hands of the enemy should they follow the second branch instead of the third. I therefore returned to my house. Soon after I arrived within doors, filled with anxiety for the unsuspecting inhabitants of Brookfield, I heard a shocking cry in the surrounding woods, and trembling for my own safety, ran to the door, when to my utter astonishment I beheld a company of Indians not 10 rods distant, approaching with hideous cries and frightful yells. . . .

There was no way of escape. I had only to stand still, wait their approach and receive my miserable destiny. Their leader came up and told me I must go with them. They asked me if any other persons were to be found near that place. I told them it was probable there was none to be found. They then enquired if any cattle were near; to which I answered in the negative; but they seemed to choose rather to take the trouble to search than confide in what I told them.

After taking every thing they found worthy to carry with them, and destroying all that was not likely to suffer injury by fire, they set the house on fire, and marched on. One of them took a bag of grass-seed on his back and cutting a hole in the bag, scattered the seed as he marched, which took root stocked the ground, and was for many years a sad memento of my long captivity.

The chief who came up to me could talk English very well; which was a circumstance much in my favor, as he became my master. . . . They took all my clothes not excepting the best I had on, and distributed them among themselves. They however furnished me with blankets sufficient to defend me against the cold, but deprived me of my own property; the bitter consequences of which I felt in my subsequent confinement with the British, and on my return to resume my settlement of Randolph. The Indians had camped the night preceding on the second branch in Randolph on which the Brookfield settlers lived, and not more than 10 miles below them; but during the night had been put to rout by a party of Americans, consisting of about 250 in number who were commanded by Col. John House, of Hanover, N. H. To make their escape, they left the stream and took a course which brought them directly to my dwelling. . . .

Soon after we started from my house, my master, who was the principal conductor and chief of the whole tribe, discovered that I had a pair of shoe-buckles in my shoes, and attempted to take them from me; but by my promising to let him have them when we arrived at our journey's end, I persuaded him to let me keep them. But we had not traveled far before another Indian espied them, and crying out, "*Wah stondorum!*"—Ah there's silver—took them from me, and furnished me with strings for my shoes, as substitutes.

We traveled the first day to Berlin and encamped on Dog River, not many miles from the place where Montpelier village now stands. They built a fire of some rods in length, to which opportunity was afforded for all to approach. They placed sentinels around, . . . as we lay down upon the ground they tied a rope around our bodies

and extending it each way, the Indians laid upon it on the right and on the left, not suffering any two prisoners to lie next each other. . . .

As they had told me before we encamped that if they were overtaken by the Americans they should kill every prisoner, I felt the more anxious to make my escape, and they seemed, in view of their danger, more desirous to keep us within reach of the tomahawk. I watched with trembling, . . . the night we lay at Berlin, seeking an opportunity to escape, which I found utterly impossible.

They compelled many of the prisoners to carry their packs, enormous in size and extremely heavy, as they were filled with the plunder of pillaged houses.

On the morning of the 18th they first ordered me to eat my breakfast, urging me to eat as much as I wanted. . . . Their food, however, was very unsavory, insomuch that nothing but extreme hunger would have induced me to eat of it, though I always had a share of their best. . . .

We this day passed down Dog River till we came to Onion river, . . . and then kept the course of the latter. . . . At night we came to a very steep mountain . . . not far from the place now called Bolton. . . . Upon the top of this mountain the Indians, on their way to Royalton, had secreted a number of bags of fine flour which they brought with them from Canada, and now regained. . . .

On the 4th day we arrived at Lake Champlain. We here found some batteaux in which the Indians had conveyed themselves thither on their way to Royalton. On . . . regaining their batteaux, they gave a shout of exultation. . . . We crossed over and encamped on Grand Isle that night. The next morning we reëmbarked . . . and landed at the Isle Aux Noix before night. . . . The next morning which was the 6th day of our march, we started for St. Johns, and arrived there that day. At that place the Indians found a plenty of ardent spirits, by a too free use of which they became more enraged if possible than before. They now began to threaten the lives of all the captives whose faces were not painted, as the face being painted was a distinguishing mark put upon those whom they designed not to kill. As I was not painted, one of the Indians, more sagacious than humane, came up to me and pointing a gun directly at my head, cocked it and was about to fire, when an old Indian, who was my new master, knocked it aside, pushed him backwards upon the ground and took a bottle of rum and putting it to his mouth, turned down his throat a considerable quantity, left him and went on. The punishment seemed in no way to displease the criminal; he wished he would continue to punish him through the day in the same manner. . . .

They now procured some paint and painted my face, which greatly appeased the rage of those who before had been apparently determined to take my life. I now received their marks of friendship, nor felt myself in danger of becoming the subject of their fatal enmity. Clothed with an Indian blanket, with my hands and my face painted, and possessed of activity equal to any of them, they appeared to be willing I should live with them, and be accounted as one of their number.

We arrived at Cagnewaga on the 7th day of our march. . . . Some days after, . . . an old man by the name of Phillips, whose silvery locks, . . . whose visage indicated a long and wretched captivity, whose wrinkled face and withered hands witnessed the sufferings of many hardships, and presented to me a solemn and awful token of what I myself might expect to suffer, came and told me that I was about to be adopted into one of the Indian families, to fill the place of one whom they had lost on their expedition to Royalton. . . .

The ceremony of my own adoption, as well as that of many others of the prisoners, afforded no small degree of diversion. The scene presented to view a spectacle of an assemblage of barbarism assuming the appearance of civilization.

All the Indians, both male and female, together with the prisoners, assembled and formed a circle within which one of their chiefs, standing upon a stage erected for the purpose, harangued the audience in the Indian tongue. Although I could not understand his language, yet I could plainly discover a great share of native eloquence. His speech was of considerable length, and its effect obviously manifested weight of argument, solemnity of thought, and at least human sensibility.—I was placed near by his side, and had a fair view of the whole circle. After he had ended his speech, an old squaw came and took me by the hand and led me to her wigwam, where she dressed me in a red coat with a ruffle in my bosom, and ordered me to call her mother. She could speak English tolerably well; but was very poor, and therefore unable to furnish me with very sumptuous fare. My food was rather beneath a savage mediocrity; though no doubt my new mother endeavored, as far as lay in her power, to endear the affections of her newly-adopted, yet ill-natured son. I found the appellation of mother highly pleased the tawny jade, which proportionally increased my disgust, already intolerable; and instead of producing contentment of mind, added disquietude to affliction and sorrow. As I was blessed with an excellent voice for singing, I was the more beloved by, and, on that account, received much better treatment from my new mother, as well as from other Indians. I was allowed the privilege of visiting any part of the village in the day-time, and was received with marks of fraternal affection, and treated with all the civility an Indian is capable to bestow. . . . After remaining in this condition a few weeks, finding the prisoners very incorrigible, and wishing for the reward they might obtain for them, information was given the prisoners

that they might be delivered over to the British at Montreal, as prisoners of war, or continue with the Indians, as they should choose. . . . Encouraged by the prospect of enjoying the company of civilized people, and flattered with the idea of being soon exchanged, and thereby enabled to return once more to see my friends in Connecticut, I made choice to be given up to the British. All the captives did likewise.

We were all conducted to Montreal by the Indians, in the latter part of Nov., 1780, and there "sold for a half joe" each. . . . To be compelled to spend the vigor of my days in useless confinement was a source of grief and pain to my mind; but I could see no way of escape.

We found at the city of Montreal about 170 prisoners . . . Here we could see women and children who had fallen the victims of savage captivity. . . . It was enough to melt the heart of stone . . . to hear their groans. This led me to consider my own sufferings comparatively small, and a sense of my own wretched condition became lost in the feelings of compassion for these unhappy widows and orphans.

We were put into a large building called the old Regal Church with the other prisoners, in which we were kept several days, when we were removed into a large stone building, fitted up for the purpose in the suburbs of the city, upon the shore of the river St. Lawrence.

* * * * * * * *

We were . . . said to be allowed one pound of bread and one pound of fresh beef per day. But through the injustice, or the dishonesty of the person who dealt out our allowance, we were robbed even of a part of this humble pittance. . . .

We were obliged by the calls of hunger to pound up the beef bones, which composed no small share of our rations of meat, and boil them for broth. We had no butter, cheese, flour, nor any kind of sauce during the winter. We were kept almost totally without fire-wood, having scarcely enough to enable us to cook our meat. Our beds consisted principally of blankets which they brought from the hospitals, in all their filth. . . . Half-naked and chilled, . . . we were forced to have recourse to our beds and occupy them a great part of the time, though they were the habitations of filthy vermin, tainted with the infections of mortal distempers, and scented with the nauseous smell of the dying and the dead. . . .

We suffered so much with hunger, that we should have thankfully "fed upon the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table;" and so great were our afflictions that we should have gladly caressed the "dog that had come and licked our sores." . . .

In the spring after, . . . we were supplied with salt pork, bread, oat-meal and peas in abundance. As we had long been almost starved, . . . this sudden repletion of our wants produced the scurvy among our prisoners. . . . Reiterated sighs and dying groans now filled our camp. I should state that we received at this time, all that kind attention which was due to our wretched condition, and every favor in the power of our keepers to bestow, while the inhabitants manifested a humane disposition, and displayed the generous feelings of pity and tender compassion. They furnished us with green herbs and everything which was adapted to our disorders, or calculated for our comfort and recovery. By these means our health was fully restored. After our recovery we were allowed the privilege of a yard. . . . At length some of the prisoners made their escape, which occasioned all the rest to be put . . . under lock and key. We were supplied, however, with all the comforts of life, so far as our close confinement would permit.

In October, 1781, all the prisoners were removed to an island in the River St. Lawrence, called Prison Island, about 45 miles above the city of Montreal, and opposite to a place called Cateau du Lac. Here we were furnished with a full supply of wholesome food.

* * *

It was thought impossible that any person destitute of boats should be able to escape without being drowned, as the water ran with the utmost velocity on each side of the island. We were, therefore, allowed the liberty of traversing the whole island, which contained about 20 acres.

Guarded by a company of refugees and tories possessing as little humanity as patriotism, and having long been the miserable sufferers of a wretched captivity and painful imprisonment, many of the prisoners attempted to make their escape by swimming down the current the distance of three miles; but few succeeded, and some were drowned. . . . Time soon rolled away, till winter approached, without bringing to our view that propitious moment which could afford the slightest hope of success in the attempt. . . . At the approach of winter, the ice below the island rendered it visibly and utterly impossible to escape alive. . . . In January we were ordered by M'Daniel to shovel the snow for a path in which the guard were to travel . . . . We complied. . . . We were again commanded by M'Daniel to shovel the snow to make a path for the guard to travel in, while they had nothing to do but to wait our toil. Disdaining to become slaves, we had universally determined to reject their unauthorized servitude. I therefore informed the infamous M'Daniel what was our unanimous resolution, and told him I feared less what he should dare to do, than I did the consequences of yielding to the lawless requisition of a petty tyrant. . . . He took me to the guard house, put me in irons and kept me there during the day till night, when he came and repeated his threats of torture and death, in case I continued to refuse compliance. But still finding me unmoved, he ordered me to be kept in irons till 9 o'clock at night without food, and then sent back to

my barrack. . . . The most severe punishments . . . were inflicted upon the prisoners. "To revenge upon," he said, "no prisoner should be allowed to have another fire while they remained upon the island."—Accordingly the guard came into our barracks every night with large quantities of snow and put out all the fires. . . .

As our barracks were very cold and open, and being scantily clothed, we suffered greatly for want of fire, to support which we were willing to get wood ourselves; but our keepers chose rather to suffer pain themselves, than to permit us to enjoy comfort.

M'Daniel, however, was called away, and succeeded by one M'Kelpin in command. He was also a refugee, the son of a tory, and the appearance of a raw boy not more than 18 or 19 years old. His father, he said, had received very ill treatment from the American army, and he had also shared with his father in the abuse for not engaging in the rebellion against the British government. . . . We doubted not the truth of his statement, nor felt disposed to question, but that he received very severe treatment, and more especially when the station in which he was found was taken into consideration. . . . Inheriting from his father all the qualities of a knave; . . . in short, he was wise to do evil. . . . Emaciated countenances, scars and impediment of speech, were the visible marks of the savage and inhuman treatment . . . of M'Kelpin. He tarried not long on the island, . . . when another took his office. . . . who . . . restored tranquility among the prisoners, and reconciliation between them and the guard. Could I recollect the name of this person, I would present him to the public as a character worthy of imitation, and as "peacemakers shall be called the children of God," I think I am authorized by the Holy Scriptures to call him by that dignified and honorable title. . . .

In seed-time we were allowed . . . to sow garden seeds and plant corn. . . . But fearing that the afflictions we had once received would again be laid upon us, many chose to hazard their lives by an attempt to swim down the rapids Some thus succeeded in making their escape, while others plunged themselves into the jaws of death. This caused the confinement of all who were left behind. The British now set about encompassing our barracks with pickets. . . . Discovering what they were about to do, several of the prisoners, among whom I was myself one, resolved to make our escape before they had completed the barricade which would deprive us of the liberty of the island. We . . . collected some logs together on the lower part of the island for a raft, carried some provisions, . . . secreted it near the logs, and at an hour when we supposed all were at rest, we started, but had not gone far when we espied one of the soldiers upon the bank of the river. . . . We then returned to our barracks. Our attempt to escape now became known to some of our fellow-prisoners . . . who betrayed our object. . . . Having these suspicions, we improved an opportunity to bring back our provisions, and the next day gave proof that our suspicions were well founded, as they went and rolled all the logs off that part of the island. We still were determined . . . to effect our escape. . . . We sought, but sought in vain Time rolled away, till we found ourselves enclosed with pickets: . . . not allowed to go without this enclosure unattended by the guard, and that, too, in the daytime only. . . .

The yard which was surrounded by the pickets was about 10 or 15 rods wide, and nearly 40 rods long, extending lengthwise of the stream. They completed the yard sometime in the month of July, 1782. . . .

Having long been flattered with the prospect of being soon set at liberty, and discovering an intention among the guard, privately to assassinate some unknown number of us, we resolved to make another attempt to effect our escape. * * *

Our plan was to dig a passage under ground that should extend beyond the pickets, which stood about 20 feet from the barracks. . . .

Fearing the consequences of making our object known to the prisoners generally, we determined to keep it a profound secret to all, except the number who belonged to our room, consisting of twelve. Accordingly we took up the floor, both of the bunk and the barrack, and commenced digging. . . .

We had no other tool to dig with except a large jack-knife, . . . and like the animal that makes his abode in the bosom of the earth, . . . after we had dug a quantity of the earth loose, so that we had no room to dig more, we returned backwards, drawing or scraping the dirt we had dug, with our hands and arms after us, which we put under the floor of the barracks.

Our progress . . . was very slow, though some of us kept constantly digging, except in the hours of sleep and time of taking refreshment, having a dress . . . which each one wore while at work in this dreary cavern. We succeeded . . . extremely well . . . till we had dug under the ditch. . . . when a heavy rain fell and filled the ditch full of water, which soaked through the ground . . . and filled the hole we had dug completely full. This was truly a great misfortune, which damped the feelings of every one. . . . It now became impossible any longer to keep the matter secret, as we had done. We therefore made known our object to all the prisoners who were stationed in our line of barracks, receiving their . . . promises not to divulge the secret to any of the prisoners who were stationed in the other line of barracks—although few would assist us, considering it labor in vain, we resolved to persevere. . . . We dipped six barrels full and emptied into the ditch, beside a considerable quantity which we put into a clay-pit under the barracks. . . . The guard no doubt supposed we were washing, or they would have suspected us. Vain would be the attempt to give a description of my feelings while at work in this dreary cavern, 20 feet under ground, wholly without clothing, half buried in mud, and struggling for liberty. . . .

Arrived to the picket, we found it was placed upon a large stone. We then dug to the right, where we found another, . . . turning to the left we found also a third, all which seemed to discourage my fellow-laborers. . . . But being in perfect health and good spirits myself, I went in with a determination to remove one of these obstacles, if possible, before I returned. . . . After laboring . . . two hours, I succeeded, . . . and to my great joy, found that the picket was hollow up a few inches above the ground, which emitted light into this before gloomy, but now delightful place, . . . I then returned and informed my fellow-prisoners, . . . which . . . put vigor into every breast.

The work was now prosecuted in earnest, and soon completed. Animated at the prospect of gaining our liberty, the one who dug last undesignedly broke through the ground, and rendered the hole visible to any person who should happen to pass on the outside of the pickets. It now became necessary to devise a plan to secrete the hole. Mr. Belknap, one of our fellow-prisoners, went to the guard and . . . represented to M'Daniel the little prospect we had of being exchanged, . . . that under these considerations, the prisoners were resolved to be contented during their confinement on the island. . . . Consequently we desired the indulgence of an opportunity to secure all our garden-seeds, some of which . . . were then ripe. . . . Pleased with the idea that the prisoners were resolved to be submissive to his requirements, he readily ordered one of the guard to go and attend us while we gathered our lettuce and mustard. . . . Having cut up and tied in small bundles these vegetables, we proceeded to hang them up so as to fill the space between the pickets, and also place them over the hole we had dug, to hide our escape from the sight of the sentinel, who walked over the hole between the pickets and the barracks in which we were stationed. This we accomplished, while our unsuspecting attendant was lounging about at a distance from us. . . .

Knowing that we must . . . take different rafts, . . . to render our passage down the rapids more safe, we now made choice of our associates. I associated myself with William Clark, of Virginia, John Sprague, of Ballston, N. Y., and Simeon Belknap, of Randolph, Vt. We had prepared some food by taking . . . flour and mixing it with melted butter, which we put into a small bag. . . . We had also a little salt pork and bread, together with some parched corn and black pepper. Those of us who had previously been engaged in digging, had previously furnished ourselves with ropes, by cutting our blankets into strings and twisting them together; while those who had believed our attempt to be vain and foolish had neither provided themselves with provisions, ropes, nor materials for a raft, and were therefore unable to improve the opportunity . . . to escape. But they could not forbear collecting in small companies . . . and whispering together to devise plans, . . . which raised suspicions in the minds of the guard; . . . and M'Daniel ordered that if any prisoner should be found attempting to make his escape, . . . that night, he should not be spared alive. We commenced digging on the 21th of August, 1782. . . . On the 10th of September following, . . . after waiting till 9 o'clock, when the roll was called and all was still, we tied our ropes to our packs and crawled out, drawing our packs after us. I was preceded by six of my fellow prisoners, who, after crawling through the hole, which was nearly half filled with mud, made a path in the grass as they crawled down the banks of the river, which resembled that of a log having been drawn through the mud.

The moon shone bright. The sentinel was walking directly across the hole just as I was about to crawl out, when he cried out, "All's well!" Thought I, "Be it so; continue the cry if you please." My head at this time was not more than a yard from his feet. I crawled on and was followed by about 20 more, who were our fellow laborers.

As we had been allowed to go out of our enclosure in the day-time to hoe our corn and garden roots and get our wood, attended by one of the guard, we had . . . selected some logs for a raft, to which we could go without difficulty. Clark, Belknap, Sprague and myself, now separated ourselves from the rest.

We took a large scalping-knife, . . . pocket-compass, . . . tinder-box and fire-works. We rolled a large log into the river, on the upper part of the north side of the island, on each side of which we placed another; then putting sticks across both ends, . . . underneath and on the upper side, . . . we tied all of them together with our blanket-ropes, and fastening our packs thereon, . . . sat one on each corner, and set sail down the rapids: . . . sometimes floating over rocks, sometimes buried in the water, with little hope of again being carried out alive, we passed down the raging stream with the greatest rapidity, . . . clinging to our logs, . . . sensible that, under the guidance of divine Providence, our only ground of hope rested in our adhesion to the raft.

We passed down the river about 9 miles, when we were enabled to reach shore. We landed on the north side of the river about two hours before day, without a dry thread in our clothes, chilled with the cold and trembling with fear. . . . None of our provisions remained fit to carry with us except a little parched corn, which was in a small wooden bottle, some salt pork and our buttered flour, which we found to be water-proof. Our compass was also rendered useless. . . . We marched up the river till day-break, when we discovered that we were near the fort opposite the island We then turned north into the woods, which led us into a swamp, where we encamped under some old tree-tops, . . . about a mile from the fort

which formed no shelter from rain, but merely hid us from our expected pursuers. We plainly heard the report of the alarm guns on the morning of the 11th of September. . . . We remained under these tree-tops three days and two nights, without going 10 rods from the place. . . . It rained, with a mixture of snow, every day and night sufficiently to keep us completely wet all the time. . . .

We were determined to replenish our stores before we crossed the river St. Lawrence, as there were but few settlements on the south side of the river, in that part of the country. We were therefore under the necessity of staying about there till they had done searching for us.

On the morning of the 14th, benumbed with the cold, we found a place where we forded the stream, . . . and traveled till we came to another, and by mistaking the former, we supposed this to empty itself into the river above the fort. We followed the current of this stream till about dark, when we came in sight of the settlement. After waiting till about 9 o'clock at night, we ventured to approach a little nearer—when, to our utter astonishment, we heard the drum beat, which gave us assurance that we were near the fort. Finding ourselves so near, we concluded to cross the stream at the nearest fording-place. In passing off we went through the commanding officer's garden, and I pulled up a hill of potatoes, and carried them along with me.

We then went into the road and followed up the river St. Lawrence. . . . At length we came to a number of cattle in a field, . . . where we found a two-year-old heifer, very tame, and in good flesh. . . . We agreed that Belknap should go in search of a boat to convey us over the Lake St. Francis, near which we found the cattle; that Sprague should stand with our scalping knife to defend against every foe; while Clark and myself should kill the heifer. . . . Belknap had now returned and informed us that he had found a boat, to which we immediately resorted, carrying with us our unskinned beef. . . . Having entered the boat, the moon shining bright, we set out upon the lake. . . . We had advanced but little when a breeze arose . . . and drifted us with great violence. . . . It now became necessary that two of us should dip the water from our boat with our hats as fast as possible, while the other two rowed for the shore. . . . Through the wonderful goodness of the great Preserver of men, we succeeded in landing just as our boat had filled with water. . . . We went into the woods, struck up a fire and skinned our beef, . . . which we partially roasted. . . . This was the first time we had been to any fire since we left Prison Island: . . . during the space of four days and five nights. . . .

The 5th day, . . . happily we found . . . that we were upon a peninsula, joined to the main land by an isthmus not more than 8 or 10 feet wide. This was a circumstance greatly in our favor, as we should otherwise have been under the necessity of exposing ourselves to the view of our enemies, or waiting for the night to cover our escape.

We now set out, directing our course nearly S. E., for the American fort at Pittsford, a town situated on the Otter Creek, in the western part of the State of Vermont.

Our companion, Mr. Clark, had been much accustomed to traveling in the woods, having been engaged . . . in surveying in the western part of the United States at the time he was taken by the Indians. We therefore chose him to be our leader through the wilderness. . . .

We traveled all the first day, . . . unable to find any water to drink. . . . The next day we found water in great plenty. . . . We crossed many streams: . . . some by fording, although of such depth as to reach our shoulders: others we crossed by making a small raft sufficient to bear one of us with our baggage, while the other three stripped, and hanging by one hand to the raft, swam by her side.

After wandering in the wilderness during the space of 10 days, . . . we arrived at Champlain without clothes nearly torn from our bodies, emaciated with hunger. . . . We found a part of an old flat-bottomed boat, which we fitted . . . by lashing a log on each side. . . . About sunset set sail to cross the lake. We had proceeded nearly half way across, when the wind arose. . . . After laboring till about midnight, . . . fearing we should be taken by the British if we remained on the water till light, we concluded to row back to the shore we had left, and relinquish the idea of crossing the lake that night. We labored . . . with . . . all our might till daybreak, having nothing to use for oars except such sticks as we found in the woods, and prepared for the purpose with a jackknife. Our clothes were completely wet, and our strength so far gone that neither of us could scarcely go. In this wretched state, stupefied and chilled with the cold, so faint and tired that we could hardly move, we crept a few rods into the woods, built a fire and laid down upon the ground. I never suffered so much fatigue in the same space of time, as I did this night. . . . We had but little provision left, and were compelled to curtail our former allowance. . . .

Having rested from the wearisome and fruitless labors of the night till nearly sunset the next day, we resolved to travel on the west side of the lake till we should come to a narrow place where we could well hope . . . to cross. . . . We traveled a few miles, . . . then camped down. The next day we came to the river Saranac, which empties into Lake Champlain at a place now called Plattsburgh, in the State of New York. We heard the noise of the British engaged in chopping a few rods up the river; while we crossed it between them and the lake, not far from its mouth. . . . We followed up the lake upon the western shore; crossed Duck Creek, River-au-Sable, Salmon River and Gilliland's

eek, when we came to a place called Split ock, where the river is narrow. . . . We en went to work to build a raft, and while gaged a little before sunset, espied a British med vessel making toward us from the uth. We went into the bushes and lay se- cted from their view, though they were so sible to us that we could see their red coats, d even count the buttons upon them, while ey sailed around at a small distance from , apparently for amusement, and then re- rned again to the south, out of our sight, ithout discovering us. We then went to ork, completed our raft at dark, set sail ross the lake, and safely landed in a few ours at a place now called Charlotte, in the ate of Vermont. We were ignorant, how- er, at that time, . . . of the place, . being yet in a strange wilderness, we new not which way to direct our course to ach inhabitants. Indeed, all that prompted to go forward was the information we had ceived that there were settlements near me part of this lake. . . .

In the morning we resumed our march, and d not gone far before we came to an old g house which had long been abandoned. . We however found a few beans, . . . overed with mould. . . . we took and arched them . . . by the fire, which ave some relish to the twigs, roots and ber- es that had already, for several days, com- osed our principal food. . . .

Parts of our stockings still remained, . . and having a needle, but no thread, . . . e ravelled off the tops of them and sewed ir tattered rags together as much as possible. . . Our daily allowance of the food we d brought with us from Prison Island was ow reduced to about an inch square of salt ork, and as much of our buttered flour as we ould twice put upon the point of a large jack- nife . . . .

We dug roots of various kinds and ate them, gether with birch and other twigs. Spike- ard roots, which we roasted by the fire, com- rised the greatest part of our subsistence. . . We . . . continued to keep a S. E. ourse till we reached the top of the mount- ins lying between Onion River and Otter reek; when, looking back, we could see the ake in fair view. Being so faint for want of ood that we could hardly step, and seeing no rospect of obtaining any, it seemed as if eath must be our inevitable fate. . . .

The barren mountains and rocky cliffs of Bristol, Ripton and Hancock . . . wit- essed the cries of our sufferings, while our eps traced in blood the distress we endured. We wandered from mountain to mountain, nd from valley to valley, keeping at a dis- ance from the lake, lest we should fall into he hands of the British, who had command f the lake at that time. . . .

Seeing no prospect of ever finding the hab- itations of friends, . . . Clark and Sprague . . . resolved to return to the lake, if they could get there, and deliver themselves up into the hands of the British. They were both possessed of true courage and a noble, gener- ous spirit; but they were wholly ignorant of the country east of Lake Champlain, and con- sequently had less to encourage them, than Belknap and myself. They were "unwilling," said they, "that we should either return or remain with them, if we could ever reach in- habitants. But to go forward was apparent death, even if inhabitants might be found by two or three days travel; as we are so weak we can hardly go, and still growing weaker." They requested us to leave them to be food for wild beasts, or prey to an exasperated foe; but the tender feelings of human sensibility forbade us, . . . and Belknap and myself persuaded them to persevere and remain with us to the end, by dealing out to them an extra allowance of provision, on condition that I should take the lead and be their pilot; to which I consented. . . .

We encamped till morning, when we con- cluded to change our course and steer nearly a S. S. westerly direction. We traveled on moderately, fearful of the event, till about noon, when, being some rods forward of my companions, I was so fortunate as to come to a road, . . . which occasioned transports of joy, gladdened their hearts and invigorated their bodies. . . . We traveled on the road with joy and delight. . . . We soon came in sight of an old horse and an old mare with a sucking colt by her side. As they were in a valley some distance from the road, we concluded not to go after them, hop- ing soon to find inhabitants, where we should be enabled also to find friends. . . . We therefore traveled on. . . .

As it began to draw near sunset, and seeing no prospect of finding inhabitants that night, we resolved to return to the place where we . . . found the walls of an old log-house.— Clark and myself went and procured the horses and the colt, while Belknap and Sprague struck up a fire and built a camp.— Having returned with the horses and confined them in the old log-house, we killed and dressed the colt and roasted some of the meat upon sticks by the fire and ate it; and surely "It was pleasant to the taste." Indeed, I never ate any meat of so delicious a flavor, although without bread, salt, or sauce of any kind.

The next morning we started with our old horse and coltless mare and traveled till after the middle of the day, when we came to the place we passed about noon the day preced- ing. . . . Being lost, . . . and as the sun had been invisible to us for several days, we concluded to tarry there through the day, . . . hoping the sun would rise clear. . . . .

While we were patrolling about the fields, which appeared to have been unoccupied and but partially cultivated during the long war, we found a large yard of turnips. We then prepared our camp, built a fire, and having procured some turnips kept . . . roasting them successively, through the night. . . . As we had long, . . . not only been dee-

titute of bread and meat, but wholly deprived of every cultivated vegetable, we were conscious that it would be injurious and even dangerous to eat all we might crave for the night. We therefore chose to satiate our hunger in a measure by piecemeals, while we truly feasted upon that kind of fare which was, undoubtedly, of all kinds of food, the best adapted to our wretched condition and craving appetites. In the morning . . . the sun rose, to every one of us, directly in the *west*. . . . We took our horses and directed our course according to the sun, diametrically against our own ideas of the true point of compass. We had not proceeded far when we came to three other horses, which we took, leaving the old mare for the benefit of the owner. . . .

About noon we came to a man chopping in the woods. Seeing us all on horseback with bark bridles and no saddles, having on coats made of Indian blankets, which were all in rags, with beards an inch long, and each one of us armed with a cudgel, the trembling wood-cutter stood . . . with his axe raised above his shoulder, dreading our approach, but fearing to try his success in an attempt to escape; while we drew near, rejoicing that we had once more arrived where we could behold the face of one whose hand should not be against us. . . . We were not much surprised, though very sorry, to find our friend so grievously alarmed, while we only desired his friendship. We informed him of our wretched condition, and besought him to be our friend, with tears of joy and tenderness trickling down our emaciated cheeks. Finding we were not his enemies, . . . bursting into tears of sympathy at the short relation we gave him of our sufferings, he invited us to go with him and he would lead us to Pittsford Fort, which was only about one mile distant. . . .

We soon arrived at the fort, . . . were treated with every respect due to our wretchedness and want; . . . yet I could not forbear to notice with pain, that cold indifference for the miseries of others, commonly observable in those who have been long familiar with scenes of wretchedness and woe, which was manifested by some, and especially by the commander of the fort, on our arrival. . . .

Not long after we arrived at the fort the owners of the horses came up, carrying their saddles upon their backs. They had been out . . . surveying land, and had turned out their horses to feed. After hearing a short account of our sufferings, . . . they readily replied with seeming compassion, that they were only sorry we had not been so fortunate as to find their saddles likewise.

After wandering in the wilderness 22 days, we arrived at the fort, the 2d day of Oct., 1782. . . . Who can tell our joy and gratitude when we came to behold a "city of habitation" and the abodes of plenty?

Instead of making our bed upon the cold ground, with our clothes wet and our bodies benumbed, we could now enjoy sweet repose by the fireside, sheltered from storms and surrounded with friends. Instead of feeding upon frogs and the spontaneous growth of an uncultivated nature, subsisting on roots, twigs and bark, we could now taste the fruits of labor and industry, and feast upon the bounties of Heaven. Instead of wandering through a lonely wilderness with our cheeks wet with tears of sorrow, almost overwhelmed with despair, we could now travel through a country of civilization free from enemies, and receive support from the hand of charity.

After sharing in the benevolence of many individuals, and receiving every token of friendship from the garrison, . . . as they were expecting soon to be attacked by the British, we were advised to travel on still further that night, that we might be the more safe from the grasp of the enemy.

We therefore proceeded on towards Rutland several miles, when we obtained lodgings in the house of a "poor widow," who furnished us with the best food her house afforded, . . . a full supply of good wheat bread. . . . It lay like lead in our stomachs, and caused us the most agonizing distress for some hours, while we rolled upon the floor with bitter groanings, although we had denied ourselves the satisfaction of eating the half of what our appetites craved. . . .

In a few days we arrived at Bennington, . . . where we were employed till we had acquired, by our own labor and the benevolence of others, some money sufficient to enable us to prosecute our journey to Connecticut. . . .

Assisted by the hand of charity and by means of occasional labor on the way, we were enabled to reach our friends. Being destined to different places, our companions, Clark and Sprague, separated from us at Bennington. By a mutual participation of sufferings, we had acquired that affection for each other which will remain, I trust, till death. * * *

Belknap and I continued our course together to Ellington, in Connecticut, where our friends resided. We arrived there on the 17th of Oct., 1782, being just 2 years from the day I was taken by the Indians at Randolph. * * *

Truly, our fathers, "seeing us while yet a great way off, ran and fell upon our necks and kissed us." . . . Behold a kind father in tears of joy, and a tender step-mother* kindly embracing the subject of her husband's former grief, but present delight. . . . Sisters brothers and sisters surrounding the returned brother. . . . Think of the festivities of that evening, when I could again enjoy a seat in a social circle of friends and acquaintances around the fire-side in my father's house. . . .

I have never had the satisfaction to hear from either of my friends and fellow-sufferers.

* My own mother died while I was quite young, and my father had married again to a woman possessing the kindest affection and the most endearing love.

Clark and Sprague, since I parted with them at Bennington. Mr. Belknap now lives in Randolph, Vt.; and, from the sad experience of the like sufferings himself and his participation in my own, can witness to the truth of my statement. Let not the preservation of my life through such a train of dangers be attributed to mere chance; but let the praise be given to "God our Rock, and the high God our Redeemer."

In September previous to my escape, a treaty of peace was concluded between Great Britain and the United States at Paris, the glad news of which reached America not long after my return, which occasioned the release of the remainder of the prisoners who were confined upon Prison Island.

As the war had now terminated, my return to Randolph would not be attended with the danger of being again made captive by the Indians; which induced me, the spring following, to go to that place and resume my settlement.

On my arrival there I found my house was demolished. . . . I went to work and erected a house upon the same spot, into which my father, shortly afterward, moved his family.

Here my father lived by cultivating that soil which had borne the brutal hand to my unwelcome door, till April, 1812, when he died at the good old age of 76. Here he has spent many a winter's evening in rehearsing the mournful tale of my "captivity and sufferings" to his friends and acquaintance.

Generous and hospitable by nature, and having been taught by my sufferings to feel for the needy, he was ever ready to extend the hand of charity to relieve their distresses. His house, always the abode of plenty, was an asylum for the naked and forlorn, an acceptable home to the poor and wretched. Always exhibiting a sense of what sufferings I had undergone for want of food, he seemed in nothing to be more delighted, than "to feed the hungry and clothe the naked." My loving and aged step-mother, with one of her sons, (a half brother of mine,) now lives on the same farm.

In the winter of 1785 I was married to Hannah Shurtliff, of Tolland, Ct., and settled at Randolph not far from my father's house, where I resided 8 years, when I purchased a farm and removed to Brookfield, a town adjoining.

Here I have resided until the present time, (1816,) and obtained my own subsistence and that of my numerous family by means of cultivating the soil. By a steady course of industry and economy, I have been enabled, under the divine blessing, to acquire a comfortable support and enjoy the fruits of my labors in quietude and peace. As my occupation was that of a farmer, my opportunities for information, like those of many others of my class, have been limited.

My family, not unlike Job's, consists of seven sons and three daughters, nor have I reason to think my afflictions much inferior to his. Although death has never been permitted to enter my dwelling and take any of my family. . . .

My own sufferings have implanted within my breast that sympathy for the distressed which is better felt than described. Nakedness and poverty have once been my companions; and I shall not readily forget to lend a listening ear to the cries of the needy. . . .

LINES COMPOSED BY ZADOCK STEELE, THE INDIAN CAPTIVE, ON REVIEWING HIS CAPTIVITY.

From the first edition of the "Indian Captive," page 139.

When I survey my miseries o'er,
The recollection wounds my heart!
When all my steps were traced in gore,
And I was doomed to feel the smart.

When sore oppressed by wicked hands,
Annoyed by hunger, racked with pain,
My limbs confined with iron bands,
To die I well might count my gain.

When filthy vermin broke my rest,
And fed upon my languid frame,
What pains were felt within my breast!
But men were deaf to pity's claim.

When I was buried in the deep,
And waters o'er my head did roll,
My hope was strong that Christ would keep
And kindly save my guilty soul.

1816, or before.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN RANDOLPH, JUNE, 1840.

Names of pensioners for revolutionary or military services.	Ages.	Names of families with whom pensioners resided, June 1, 1840.
David Grow,	78	David Grow.
Olive Carpenter,	83	George Carpenter.
Deborah Carlisle,	84	Michael Carlisle.
Henry Blodgett,	80	Henry Blodgett.
Chauncy L. Temple,	38	Chauncy L. Temple.
Nathan Nye,	78	Perley Orcott.
Ruth Kibbee,	80	Ruth Kibbee.
William Corley,	74	Alpheus Corley.
Lydia Wales,	81	Anson Wales.
Huldah Weston,	73	Edman Weston.
Benjamin Blodgett,	81	Joseph Blodgett,
Levi Wilder,	81	Levi Wilder.
Benj. Woodworth,	84	William Woodworth
Dyer Hebard,	83	Simeon Boothe.
Stephen Herrick,	80	L. D. Herrick.
Isaac Thayr,	76	J. C. Thayr.
Elisabeth Martin,	74	Joshua Martin.
Joseph Hobart,	84	Jonathan Hobart.
Elisha Lilley,	76	Elisha Lilley.
John McIntire,	79	Reuben McIntire.
Abner Washburn,	82	John Smith.
Sarah Smith,	82	John Smith.
Alvin Edson,	43	Luther Edson.
Jacob Cobb,	82	Jacob Cobb.

From U. S. Census of Pensioners.

In the above list it is evident that the pensions of Chauncy L. Temple and Alvin Edson were for "military services," or that they

were not revolutionary pensioners. For soldiers of 1812, see papers of Hon. J. K. Parish.

DIED. In Randolph, May 12, 1848, Capt. Samuel Upham, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 85 years. He was the father of the Hon. William Upham, U. S. Senator.—*Yeomans' Record.*

Names of the persons taken or killed in the raid of the Indians upon Royalton.

Zadock Steele, Experience Davis, Elias Curtis, J. Parks, Moses Parsons, Samuel Pember, taken at Randolph, Simeon Bellknap, taken at Randolph, now living in Randolph; Joseph Kneeland, killed at the encampment at Randolph, Giles Gibbs, killed at Randolph."

RANDOLPH ROLL OF 1861—'65.

Soldiers furnished by the Town of Randolph for the defense of our Country, and the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion—showing the age of each, the time of enlistment, and subsequent history, as far as known.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Second Regiment.

Names.	*Age.*	*Date of Enlist.*	*Co.*	*History.*
Belcher, Henry H.	24	Sept. 9, 1861.	F	Deserted Sept. 7, 1863.
Bills, Allen	35	Aug. 9, '62.	E	Died Dec. 27, '64.
Bills, Franklin	37	" 6, "	"	Mustered out of service June 26, '65.
Clark, Wm. H.	20	May 10, '61.	"	Discharged Jan. 19, '63.
Goodwin, Charles C.	20	June, "	"	Discharged Aug. 15, '62.
Green, Mark	21	May 13, "	"	Died Feb. 25, '62.
Pember Daniel B.	28	June 1, "	"	Discharged Nov. 30, '62.
Quade, Charles	29	Apr. 22, "	"	" March 10, '62.
Richardson, George M.	22	" 26, "	"	Prom. Corporal—re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63; des.
Smith, Edward H.	24	Sept. 10, "	"	Killed in action May 12, '64. [July 27, '64.
Waterman, Elliston	21	Aug. 21, '62.	"	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Whitney, Albert	22	" "	"	Discharged March 8, '63.
Wood, George E.	34	Apr. 22, '61	"	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63—mu'd out July 15,'65.

Third Regiment.

Adams, Wm. H.	19	July 12, '61.	G	Deserted Aug. 25, '62.
Clark, Geo. W.	18	Sept. 18, "	A	Re-enlisted Dec. 21, '63, mus. out July 11, '65.
Gay, Porter K.	18	Dec. 11, '63.	B	Mustered out of service July 11, '65.
Moses, Rufus L.	20	" 12, "	A	Pro. Cor., do. S'gt mustered out July 11, '65.
Turner, Elihu C.	18	" 11, "	B	Mustered out of service July 11, '65.
Wardner, Oel	32	" 19, "	"	Died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 5, '64.

Fourth Regiment.

Allen, Lyman	40	Aug. 9, '64.	E	Discharged June 23, '65.
Dow, Charles			B	Deserted July 26, '63.
Egan, John	24	Dec. 31, '62.	E	Pro. Cor. June 19, '65, mus. out July 13, '65.
Morton, Willis W.	20	Sept. 7, '61.	K	" " do Ser., do 2 Lt. Co. H Oct. 20, '63. do 1 Lt. Co. C Aug. 9, '64, mus. out as 2 Lt. Co. H Sept. 30, '64.
Quade, Thos. J. Jr.,	18	Jan. 1, '64.	A	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.

Sixth Regiment.

Durkee, Daniel M.	19	Oct. 3, '61.	B	Re-enlisted March 27, '64. Tr. to Co. H Oct. 16,
Durkee, Jess W.	21	" 9, "	"	Died Feb. 12, '62. ['64. mus. out June 26, '65.
Penny, Oliver S.	25	" 11, "	"	Died June 12, '62.
Tucker, Julius E.	20	" 9, "	G	Re enlisted Dec. 15, '63, mus. out May 23, '65.
Wright, Hubbard R.	30	Aug. 9, '62.	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Wright, Charles	18	Sept. 12, '61.	"	Discharged June 24, '62.

Seventh Regiment.

Fish, Alonzo L.	22	Feb. 1, '62.	K	Died Aug. 17, '62. [27, '64.
Wright, Geo, P.	22	Jan. 25, "	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 16, '64, Pro. Hos. Stew. Oct.

Eighth Regiment.

Bell, David C.	21	Dec. 25, '61.	G	Discharged June 5, '63
Beman, Samuel W.	39	" 31, "	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64, mus. out June 28, '65.
Bennett, Charles A.	23	Jan. 24, '62.	"	Discharged June 16, '62.
Brewster, Leroy S.	24	Dec. 2, '61.	"	" " "
Buckley, James W.	26	" 14, "	"	" " 6, "
Craig, Samuel G. S.	32	Jan. 7, '62.	"	Capt. Died May 4, '63, at Opelousas, La.
Dupias, Fabin	18	Nov. 27, '61.	"	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, Dis. June 13, '65.

Names.	Age.	Date of Enlist.	Co.	History.
Eaton, Daniel W.	20	Dec. 2, '61.	G	Pro. Cor. Nov. 1, '63, Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, Pr. Ser. July 1, '64, do 1 S. Mar. 1, '65, mus. out June 28, '65.
Flint, Abner H.	27	" 18, "	"	Pro. Cor. Jan. 5, '64, do 1 Ser. July 4, '64, Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, Pro. 2 Lt. Nov. 24, '64, must out June 28, '65.
Goodwin, Edwin	30	Nov. 27, "	"	Musician. Discharged May 6, '63.
Graves, Geo. Henry	18	Dec. 14, "	"	Tr. to Signal Corps in '62, mus. out June, '64
Hayward, Almond B.	20	Nov. 27, "	"	Mus'n. Re-en. Jan. 5, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Herrick, Lucius C.	21	" 21, "	"	Discharged Dec. 15, '63.
Hull, Francis S.	33	Oct. 5, "	"	Mustered out June 22, '64.
Hull, Felis F.	29	" " "	"	Died about May 15, '65.
Kinney, Alden B.	25	Dec. 2, "	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 5, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Lancaster, Seth H.	44	" 23, "	"	Discharged June 6, '62.
Moulton, Wm. B.	29	Jan. 24, '62.	"	" " 16, "
Mead, John B.		Capt. May 5, '63.	"	Pro. Maj. July 26, '64, Lt. Col. Nov. 24, '64 Col. Mar. 4, '65, mus. out June 28, '65.
Montgomery, Jds'n M.	26	Dec. 2, '61.	"	Died June 12, '62.
Parkhurst, Benj. F.	33	" 1, "	"	Re-en. Jan 5, '64, Discharged Sept. 24, '64.
Plumley, Wm. D.	26	" 24, "	"	" Feb. 18, '64, pro. Cor. May 23, '64, must out June 28, '65.
Sargent, Johnson B.	27	" 14, "	"	Pro. Sergt. Mustered out June 22, '64.
Sprague, Otho S. A.	22	Nov. 20, "	"	First Sergt. Discharged July 6, '62.
Sprague, Tyler E.	18	Jan. 24, '62.	"	Pro. Corp. Jan. 1, '64, re-enlisted Feb. 18, '64 Pro. S. July 1, '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Sullivan, John	34	Dec. 10, '61.	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '64.
Tarbell, Charles G.	18	Jan. 24, '62.	"	Trans. to Signal Corps April 2, '62, must. out
Tucker, Marcellus E.	18	Dec. 2, '61.	"	Discharged June 6, '62. [June, '64
Walker, George	25	" 14, "	"	Corp. Died April 27, '62.
Welch, James	33	Nov. 20, "	"	Sergt. Pro. 2d Lieut. May 5, '63, do 1st Lt. Nov 24, '64. Dis. Feb. 17, '65, Com. as Q. M March 27, '65, must. out June 28, '65.
Wills, Charles R.	32	" 25, "	"	Sergt. must. out of service June 22, 64.
Woodbury, Dudley C.	20	Dec. 2, "	"	Corp. died Sept. 10, '63.
Woods, Timothy N.	45	Jan. 22, '62.	"	Re-enlisted Feb. 18 '64, mus. out June 28, '65
Arnold, Benj. F.	23	Dec. 23, '63.	"	Died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 29, '64.
Cole, Henry H.	19	Jan. 1, '64.	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Darling, Joseph	21	Dec. 29, '63.	"	Died June 10, '64.
Goodell, Shubael	23	" 24, "	"	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
Johnson, Henry S.	21	" 28, "	"	" " " "
Kimball, Elisha N.	24	Aug. 19, '64.	A	" " " "
Richards, Charles	21	Nov. 16, '63.	G	" " " "
Richards, True E.	43	" " "	"	" " " "
Richards, Joseph	25	" 30, '61.	"	Re-enlisted Jan. 4, '64, must. out June 28, '65
Richards, George	22	" " "	"	" " " "
		Ninth Regiment.		
Angel, Rufus	26	Aug. 11, '62.	G	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Ash, Francis	19	Sept. 20, "	"	Discharged July 15, '63.
Burgess, Seth	21	Aug. 17, '64.	E	Trans. to Co. B June 13, '65. [29, '65.
Flannery, Timothy	21	Jan. 4, "	C	" " A " " " must. out Aug.
Fiske, Orin J.	22	Aug. 11, '62.	G	" " I " 1, '64. Dis. May 7, '65.
Goodale, Wheatley	43	July 15, "	"	Died Nov. 22, '62.
Hall, Henry	40	Aug. 17, '64.	I	Trans. to 5th Regt., must. out June 28, '65.
Ingalls, Rufus M.				
Lear, James H.	21	June 16, '62.	I	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Riley, Matthew	27	Sept. 11, "	G	Died Feb. 6, '64.
Woodward, Wm. A.	41	June 16, "	"	Discharged March 14, '63.
Woodward, Wm. O.	18	" " "	"	" April 17, "
Jones, John E.	31	Aug. 30, '64.	F	Transferred to 2d Vt., must. out July 15, '65.
Lillie, Elhanan S.	39	Dec. 30, '63.	G	" " Co. D June 13, '65.
Marden, Riley H.	30	" 22, "	C	Pro. 2d lieutenant U. S. colored troops March
Moore, Henry H.	30	Jan. 2, '64.	I	Transferred to Co. I June 13, '65. [24, '65.
Smith, Lorenzo D.	44	Dec. 30, '63.	G	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Smith, Royal C.	31	" 31, "	D	Promoted corporal Feb. 7, '65.
York, George	22	Jan. 4, '64.	C	Died Feb. 14, '64.
		Tenth Regiment.		
Abbott, Sylvester G.	20	Aug. 6, '62.	G	Discharged Feb. 6, '65.

Names.	Age.	Date of Enlist.	Co.	History.
Battles, Edwin	25	Aug. 6, '62.	G	Killed Sept. 19, '64, at Winchester.
Bingham, Peter	37	" 8, "	"	" " " "
Blodgett, Pearl D.	34	" 12, "	"	First lieut. pro. capt. Dec. 27, '62, woun. June 1, '64, dis. Nov. 22, '64, app. capt. vet. R. C. Nov. 22, '64. [June, '65
Bugbee, Van H.	22	" 6, "	"	Trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 1, '63, mus. out in
Carley, Chas. H.	19	" " "	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Chatfield, Benj. G.	38	" 2, "	"	Discharged May 15, '65.
Dewey, Simeon	34	" 6, "	"	" July 22, "
Doton, Newell F.	18	" 2, "	"	Died Oct. 22, '64.
Finn, John	24	" 6, "	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Foucreasu, Napoleon	21	" 5, "	"	" " " "
Freeman, Daniel	20	" 4, "	"	Pro. cor. Aug. 18, '64, discharged June 1, '65.
Hebard, Milan	32	" 8, "	"	Mustered out of service June 22, '65.
Kidder, Loren G.	28	" 9, "	"	Trans. to vet. R. C. June 15, '64, mustered out
Luce, Alpha H.	34	" 8, "	"	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, '64. [June, '65.
McIntyre, Hugh H.	18	" 6, "	"	Trans. to Signal Corps Sept. 1, '63, must. out
McMurphy, Archibald	26	" 8, "	"	Must. out of service June 22, '65. [July, '65.
Paige, Sargent A.	21	" 2, "	"	Corporal, discharged Dec. 10, '64.
Patterson, Edwin Z.	38	" 4, "	"	Trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 25, '64, mus. out July
Perry, Geo. W.	19	" 7, "	"	Died Feb. 24, '64. [8, '65.
Phelps, Justin J.	26	" " "	"	Mustered out of service June, '65.
Pride, Andrew J.	19	" 6, "	"	Pro. corp. May 12, '64, do sergt. Oct. 27, '64, mustered out June 27, '65.
Seymour, David	36	" 11, "	"	Pro. cor. April 13, '65, must. out June 22, '65.
Temple, George	28	" 6, "	"	" " Died Feb. 27, '64.
Winter, Robert D.	22	" 8, "	"	Dis. for pro. in Col'd Troops, Feb. 24, '64.
Wood, Thomas L.	23	" 6, "	"	Discharged Feb. 16, '63.
Blodgett, Joseph S.	33	Jan. 4, '64.	E	Mustered out in July, '65
Deton, Cassius M. C.	18	Dec. 22, '63.	F	" " of service June 29, '65.
Jordan, John E	18	" 23, "	E	" " " " "
Jordan, Richard	44	Jan. 4, '64.	"	" " " July 17, '65.
Kellogg, Cornelius	28	Dec. 22, '63.	G	" " " May 13, '65.
Kinney, Lyman	36	" 23, "	F	Killed.
Lampson, Charles H.	21	" 30, "	E	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Rice, Charles	21	" 28, "	I	" " " June 29, '65.
Sullivan, Michael	18	Nov. 29, "	E	" " " " "
Woodbury, Lyman G.	43	Dec. 26, "	G	Died at Danville, Va., Nov. 4, '64.
Wyatt, Ammi N.	36	" 11, "	E	Mustered out of service June 29, '64.
		Eleventh Regiment.		
Hall, George	33	Aug. 23, '64.	C	Discharged.
Norgan, John	21	" 11, "	M	Deserted from 17th Vt. returned to that Reg.
		Seventeenth Regiment.		
Arnold, Nelson			D	Killed at Petersburg.
St. Johns, Charles	43	April 2, '64.	F	Absent, sick July 14, '65.
		First Cavalry Regiment.		
Brosch, William			K	
Lamson, Amos L.	28	Dec. 2, '61.	E	Died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 9, '63.
Lamson, John J.	37	Oct. 9, "	"	Discharged May 22, '62.
McAvoy, Edward	20	Sept. 28, "	C	Pro. cor. re-en. Dec 28, '63, missing in action June 15, '64, died Dec. 17, '64.
Northrup, Albert	20	Aug. 17, '62.	"	Mustered out of service Juue 15, '65.
Morton, John E.	18	" 4, "	"	Died April 3, '63.
Zinke, Gustavus	32	" 14, "	"	Assigned to German Regiment.
Banister, Foster L.	18	Nov. 16, '63.	"	Pro. cor. Feb. 1, '65, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Dailey, James	21	Aug. 17, '64.	C	Deserted.
Dutton, Edgar H.	28	Dec. 28, '63.	M	Mustered out of service Aug. 9, '65.
Feenan, Patrick	22	Aug. 11, '64.	"	Deserted.
Johnson, John	28	Sept. 28, "	A	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Johnson, Peter	24	Aug. 11, "	C	Never joined company.
Lucas, John	20	" 10, "	"	Mustered out of service August 9, '65.
Seymour, John	18	Jan. 4, "	M	" " " " "
Seymour, Julius.	18	Dec. 12, '63.	"	" " " " "
Trask, Martin	19	" 30, "	"	" " " " "
Williams, Theodore J.	18	" 28, "	"	" " " " "

First & Second Regiment, Sharpshooters.

Names.	Age.	Date of Enlist.	Co.	History.
Bailey, Jacob S.	23	Sept. 11, '61.	F	Discharged October 4, 1861.
Church, Henry H.	23	" 30, "	E	" March 11, '63.
Hastings, Charles W.	19	Oct. 10, "	"	" October 9, "
Newton, James V.	18	" 6, "	"	" Jan. 16, '62.
Stoughton, H. R.	25	Sept. 25, "	"	Capt. Pro. major Sept. 17, '62. lieut. col. June 24, '63, must. out Jan. 23, '65.
Boyd, Joseph	24	Aug. 17, '64.	F	Deserted.
King, Thomas	21	" " "	"	"
Stewart, William	18	" 19, "	"	" October 21, 1864.

Third Vermont Battery.

Murray, George	33	Sept. 1, '64.		Mustered out of service June 15, '65.

MISCELLANEOUS, NOT CREDITED BY NAME, 14 MEN.

Re-enlisted.

Banister, Sylvester	6th,	A	Parkhurst, Benj. F.	8th,	G
Beman, Samuel	8th,	G	Plumley, Wm. D.	"	"
Beraw, Oliver	"	"	Putney, James	6th,	H
Bruce, Horatio P.	2d S. S.	E	Richardson, George W.	2d,	E
Currier, Joseph	8th,	G	Richards, George	8th,	G
Dupias, Fabin	"	"	Richards, Joseph	"	"
Durkee, Daniel M.	6th,	B	Russell, James	"	"
Eaton, Daniel W.	8th,	G	Smith, Amos Jr.,	2d S. S.	E
Flint, Abner N.	"	"	Sprague, Tyler E.	8th,	G
Hayward, Almon B.	"	"	Tilson, Wm. F.	2d S. S.	E
Jones, Stephen H.	"	"	Tracy, James	8th,	G
Kenney, Alden B.	"	"	Wood, George E.	2d,	E
Murphy, Patrick	6th, S. S.	H	Woods, Timothy N.	8th,	G
Murphy, Thomas.	"	"	Wright, George P.	7th,	K

Volunteers for one year.

Brown, Nelson H.	Cavalry.		Kelley, Charles A.	10th,	G
Dunham, William C.	8th,	G	Sargent, Willard E.	Cavalry.	
Green, Edward A.	"	"	Ware, Clarance E.	10th,	H

Volunteers for nine months.

Alexander, Chas. E.	15th,	C	Grow, P. Elias	15th,	C
Arnold, Benj. F.	12th,	F	Hackett, Benjamin F.	12th,	F
Arnold, Nelson L.	"	"	Harback, George L.	"	"
Bacon, Charles H.	"	"	Hebard, James H.	"	"
Baldwin, Henry M.	"	"	Herrick, Edward E.	15th,	C
Barnes, Granville W.	15th,	C	Howard, George H.	12th,	F
Brown, Martin V. B.	12th,	F	Howard, Knowlton P.	"	"
Brown, Nelson H.	15th,	C	Howard, Wilbur F.	15th,	C
Burnham, Edwin K.	"	"	Huse, Hiram A.	12th,	F
Burnham, William G.	12th,	F	Inman, Almeron C.	15th,	C
Carpenter, Curtis A.	15th,	C	Jordan, Richard	"	"
Carpenter, Walter W.	"	"	Kidder, James H.	"	"
Chadwick, Alonzo E.	12th,	F	Lamson, Jasper H.	"	"
Chadwick, Marcus V.	15th,	C	Moulton, George S.	"	"
Claflin, Levi D.	"	"	Nichols, George A.	12th,	F
Coggswell, John K.	"	"	Osgood, John C.	"	"
Cole, Reuben M.	12th,	F	Osgood, William W.	"	"
Dutton, Henry Jr.,	"	"	Perrin, William E.	15th,	C
Edson, Daniel C.	"	"	Phelan, Thomas	12th,	F
Fisher, Leonard K.	"	"	Putnam, Chas. W. A.	15th,	C
Fletcher, Henry F.	"	"	Robinson, George A.	12th,	F
Fletcher, Herbert V.	"	"	Sargent, Philander B.	"	"
Flint, George S.	"	"	Sparhawk, Henry S.	15th,	C
Ford, Henry	"	"	Stone, Darwin W.	12th,	F
George, Lewis H.	"	"	Washburn, Julian J.	15th,	C
Gilchrist, Wm. S.	"	"	Wilkey, James H.	"	"
Gilbert, Henry C.	15th,	C	Wilson, James	12th,	F
Gillett, Wm. P.	12th,	F	Wood, Hazen J.	"	"
Graves, Edgar G.	"	"	Wynn, John	"	"
Green, Edward A.	"	"	Wynn, Patrick	"	"
			Wynn, Patrick P.	12th,	F

Drafted, and entered Service

Names.	Regiment.	Co.	Names.	Regiment.	Co.
Page, Ziba N.	3d,	H	Riley, Patrick	2nd,	H

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bacon, David F. Ditty, John Q. A.

Drafted men who furnished Substitutes.

Blaisdell, John H.	Kathan, Alvin H.	Osgood, Charles D
Brockway, Oramel W.	Lamson, Joseph M.	Osgood, George H.
Chadwick, Justin F.	Martin, Laforest G.	Rice, Hubbell L.
Chandler, George W.	Morrill, Ira C.	Shepard, William
Harlon, Henry C.	Morrill, Ira S.	Smith, Herbert R.
Heath, Edwin H.	Morse, Charles N.	Thayer, Jackson O.
		White, George.

Enrolled men who furnished Substitutes.

Carpenter, Sylvanus B.	Drew, Stephen C.	Lombard, Benjamin F.
Cone, Franklin C.	Howard, Charles M.	Manchester, Albert
		Newton, Henry C.

Paid Commutation.

Battles, Charles H.	Storrs, Aaron A.	White, Charles G.
Darling, Dennison	Tewksbury, Bradford	Wood, William S.
Richmond, Lemuel T.	Webster, George O.	

Compiled mainly from the reports of the Adjutant General of Vermont, for the years 1864 and 1865, by THOMAS L. WOOD.

ELBRIDGE H. BABBITT.

ELBRIDGE H. BABBITT, a son of S. A. Babbitt, of West Randolph, while in school at Norwich University, enlisted, June 7, 1862, in the 17th U. S. Infantry, as Sergeant, with headquarters at Portland, Fort Preble, Me.

He soon went with his Regiment to the Army of the Potomac, Harrison's Landing, Va.; was at the battle of Fredericksburg, and in the skirmishes of that campaign; was seriously wounded at Gettysburgh, July 2, 1863, sent to hospital at Philadelphia.

March 5, 1864, he was transferred to the N. C. U. Vols., as 2d Lieut., thereby joining a brother, the surgeon of the regiment, whose memoir has been furnished for publication in this volume.

He was, most of the time, acting adjutant and assistant adjutant-general until the mustering out of the regiment, June 27, 1865, at the close of the war. He is now residing in the West.

INCIDENT FOR HISTORY OF RANDOLPH.

BY D. P. THOMPSON.

The Indians who enacted the Royalton raid, to use an expression now much in vogue, seem to have possessed, with their savage propensities, quite a spice of humor, which, on several occasions they indulged with much apparent gusto. Among instances of this kind, a ludicrous story has been handed down respecting their doings in Randolph.

On the banks of the Second Branch, within the borders of that town, along up which they passed on their retreat to Canada, there lived at the time a settler, whose family consisted of himself, his wife and his dog—the latter, as it would seem, occupying the first place in his affections; for the wife, if she was not sadly belied, was not only a great, fat, blousy, disagreeable creature, but a most intolerable slattern.—When the Indians were approaching, the man was standing some distance from his house near the borders of the woods. Attracted by suspicious sounds, he ran to a little elevation near by for a better view; when, to his dismay, he beheld the whole gang of plunderers making their way rapidly towards his house. After glancing a moment towards the house where his unsuspecting wife was still remaining, and then stealing another hurried glance at the enemy, he seized his dog by the collar and drew him into the woods, where he selected a covert, from which, unseen, he peered out and awaited the result, still holding on to the dog to prevent him from barking or running out into view, so as to attract the notice of the Indians.

Presently the hostile party came up and entered the house. "Now, old woman, I guess you are gone for it," he said to himself, expecting every moment to hear her outcries under the tomahawk or scalping-knife, or see her brought out bound to be carried off as a prisoner. But he beheld neither: in a few moments he saw the Indians lead his wife out, and with mock gravity conduct her down to the stream, into which they soused her up and down till they

appeared to think she was sufficiently washed to be as clean as other folks. They then turned her adrift to mend her wet plight as she best could, but would not suffer her to go into the house; for that, after taking from it such articles as they wanted, they consigned to the flames, and departed on their way.

The most valuable part of the contents of the house was a lot of corn in the loft, which, as the roof fell in, was precipitated into the cellar, and either burned, or buried up with rubbish and ashes. And it is not many years since, that while the site of the house was being excavated, several ears of corn were thrown out in such a state of preservation, that, when planted, the seed germinated and brought forth as good corn as other seed, though it had lain buried in the cinders half a century.

How the husband and wife met, and how far her habits of cleanliness were improved by the rude lesson she had received, tradition has not informed us.

ORGANIZATION, &c.

The town was organized March 31, 1783.—Jehial Woodward was first town clerk; and since that early day has prospered excellently and well. There are three pleasant villages within its borders, viz., Randolph East village, Randolph West village and Randolph Centre, and four post offices.

THE CENTRE VILLAGE

is noted for the beauty of its situation upon an elevated ground. The Randolph Academy is here, and the place has two church-edifices.

THE RANDOLPH ACADEMY,

or Orange County Grammar School, was established here about 1804 or '6, and is now the building of the State Normal School under Edward Conant, an efficient and deservedly popular principal. Thompson gives the following list of the principals of the old Randolph Academy:

"William Nutting, 1807—'13; D. Breck, 1813, '14: Rufus Nutting, 1814—'18; George Bush, 1818, '19; Samuel A. Worcester, 1819, '20; Joseph Sawyer, 1820, '21; Rufus Nutting, 1821—'28; Clement Long, 1828—'31; John Fairchild, 1831, '32; T. G. Brainard, 1832—'36; Samuel A Benton, 1836—'38; Azariah Hyde, 1838—'41; Edward Cleveland, 1841."

This institution, at the time Thompson gave its record, had a literary society connected with it with a library of 300 volumes.

RANDOLPH, EAST VILLAGE,

pleasantly located upon the Second Branch of White River, is a thriving business place, with church, stores, hotel, &c.

WEST RANDOLPH

has also its church, post office, mills, machine-shops, &c. Says our correspondent, Miss Babbitt, "We have a small but flourishing public library, established here by a party of ladies who met, Dec. 14, 1863, "for the purpose of considering the subject of a miscellaneous library, to be located in this village."

The Society is styled the "West Randolph Ladies' Library Association." Books are being added slowly each year by benefit festivals, lectures and concerts; also by a small yearly assessment.

There is an Agricultural Library located in this place, but there is but little interest manifested in its support or existence.

A Freedmen's aid Society was formed here in 1866, to which occasional contributions are made; but there is need of zeal and earnestness in the matter, to awaken the sympathies of the people. J. E. B.

THE STATISTICS of 1840 stood, horses, 589; cattle, 2,233; sheep, 17,792; swine, 2,620; wheat, bushels, 5,525; barley, 104; oats, 32,105; rye, 3,406; buckwheat, 7,287; Indian corn, 18,499; potatoes, 112,598; hay, tons, 8,831; sugar, lbs., 34,660; wool, 40,782; population, 2,678.

In 1842 there were in this town, "4 attornies, 7 physicians, 22 school districts, with school-houses, 1 oil, 5 grist and 9 saw-mills 8 stores, 4 taverns, 5 tanneries, 2 furnaces, 2 starch-factories, clothier's works, carding-machines, &c.—*Thompson's Gazetteer.*

STATISTICS OF 1869.—RANDOLPH—Clerk and supt., N. L. Boyden; treasurer, J. C. Fargo; selectmen, Elijah Blodgett, George W. Graves, Willard Tilson; constable, Luke Parish; listers, B. F. Adams, M. J. Lamson, Rockwood Holden; overseer, C. R. Granger; agent, Samuel Howard. *Postmasters*—J. C. Fargo;——R. Holden, East R.;——H. R. Stoughton, West R.;——Geo. O. Stanley, North R. *Attorneys*—N. L. Boyden;——P. Perrin, J. W. Rowell, West R. *Physicians*—J. S. Smith; L. A. Noyes, eclec.;——Geo. Davenport, East.;——A. Kendrick, E. F. Upham, C. L. Stewart; G. Dutton, homeo., West. *Dentists*—E. Weston, Jr., G. D. Blanchard, West. *Churches*—1st Cong., D. B. Bradford; Meth., J. Puffer; Epis., H. C. Kinney;——Cath., ——, 2d Cong., S. W. Dyke; Chris., L. D. Ames; Epis. (St. John's), H. C. Kinney, West;——Bap., S. S. Nickerson; Univ., Eli Ballou, East. *Literary Institutions*—State Normal School, E. Conant, prin.; West R. Academy, G. Dutton, prin. *Merchants*—J. C. Fargo, N. B. Miller, gen. asst.; Helen E. Smith, millinery;——Samuel Bass, books, stationery and jewelry; A. H. Smith, boots, shoes and dry goods; Bradish Brothers, boots, shoes and clothing; Geo. W. Blodgett, clothing, hats and caps; N. M. Draper, clothing;

Charles Thurston, dry goods; R. G. Morton, druggs and medicines; C. W. A. Putnam, fancy goods and notions and millinery; A. W. Tewksbury & Sons, Badger & Wheeler, R. F. Lombard-J. Q. A. Bass, gen. asst.; Flint & Smith, Kimball & Putnam, T. R. Wright, H. M. Wiers, groceries; R. T. DuBois, hardware, L. A. Priest, L. A. Mason, millinery, West R.;——J. W. Ainsworth, R. Holden, gen. asst.; Miss Delia E. Smith, millinery, East R.;——R. H. Blodgett, gen. asst., North R. *Manufacturers*—F. B. & T. R. Salisbury, lumber and sash, blinds, chairs, &c.; D. Odiorne, carriages and sleighs; L. S. Murphy, house carpenter and painter; R. Nutting, agricultural implements; Carter & Welch, iron foundry, plows, cultivators and iron fence; ——Gay & DuBois, iron, stoves and tin-ware; C. O. Standish, harnesses and carriage trimming; H. C. Soper, monuments and grave stones; L. Sparhawk, J. W. Hale, photographs; A. H Smith, leather, boots and shoes; Bradish Bros., boots and shoes; C E. Abbott & Co., lumber, sash, blinds, chairs, West R.;——F. C. Cone, leather, North R. *Hotels*—Randolph House, Gilman Tarbell;——Hotel at East R., Darwin Goodrich;——Cottage Hotel, Wm. Gabriel, West R.;——Hotel at West R., B. F. Chadwick. *Livery Stables*—Moses & Beedle, Bradford & Hunter, West R. *F. P. T.*—Vt. C. R. R.; Stages daily from Royalton, through Randolph to Williamstown, from West Randolph to Randolph, and from West Randolph, through Braintree and Randolph, to Brookfield. *W. P.*—limited. *Mine, and Mineral Springs*—Slate ledge and two or three mineral springs—*Walton's Vermont Directory.*

For further statistics and account of Randolph, town and villages, see papers of Mr. Nutting.

TOWN-CLERKS OF RANDOLPH.

Jehial Woodward, from March, 1783, to March, 1784. Barnabas Haskell, from March, 1784, to Oct., 1786. Jonathan Carpenter, from Oct., 1786, to March, 1788. David Bates, from March, 1788, to March, 1790. Justin Morgan, from March, 1790, to March, 1793. Azariah Hyde, from March, 1793, to March, 1794. Elias Bissell, from March, 1794, to Sept., 1801. John Woodard, from Sept., 1801, to March, 1805. Sereno Wright, from March, 1805, to Jan., 1811. William Nutting, from Jan., 1811, to March, 1830. Lebbeus Egerton, from March, 1830, to March, '33. B. T. Blodgett, from March, 1833, to March, 1851. Philander Perrin, from March, 1851, to March, 1855. John S. Smith, from March, 1855, to March, 1868. N. L. Boyden, from March, 1868, now in office.

PAPERS

BY HON. J. E. PARISH.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14.

School District No. 14 was settled among the early settlements of the town, mostly from the State of Connecticut. There was, as early as 1794, 20 families, to wit, Zebulon Hebard, Milan Hebard, Isaac S. Palmer, Eleazer Woodard, Jonathan Amidon, P. Tracy Jacob Carpenter, Jeremiah Clark, Thos. Neff, Diah Flint, Aaron Hutchinson, Jonathan Pike, Jacob Parish, Samuel Flint, William Egerton, James Flint, Jonathan Carpenter, Christopher Huntington, Timothy Tracy and Daniel Martin.

Most of the above were settled as early and before 1788. The inhabitants soon wanted a log school-house, and as early as 1795, a frame one. The most of the settlers were Calvinistic, close communion Baptists, and a church was organized and meetings were held for some years quite regularly in the school-house, supplied a part of the time by elder Elijah Huntington, and when destitute of a preacher, the meeting was conducted by the brethren—with singing, prayer and exhortation: the singing, congregational, the chorister reading two lines, and the audience joining in after.

There was some opposition to the holding of services in the school-house, and about 1804, or '05, Z. Hebard, S. Flint and J. Parish erected a building for the purpose of worship, 30 by 40 feet, covered and glazed it well, putting in rough seats, and leaving the work-bench for the preacher.

This house was occupied for several years, but not constantly. Many of the church moved away, and some died, and others abjured the creed. It was the second frame-house for worship in town.

In 1818, '19, the house was furnished by pews and a desk, the desk being bought by those who purchased the pews, and the occupancy being determined at the annual meeting of the society, fixing the number of Sundays for the various sects. Service was very regularly held until a house was erected at the Centre, upon the same plan, when the owners sold out to Martin Flint. At the present time there are a few more families, and less pews.

There are none of the original settlers alive, and in the school district, only four of their children, and only eight in town.

Isaac S. Palmer was deacon of the Congregational church, and Samuel Flint of the Baptist. The latter has been extinct for many years—

This district was among the first in town for having good schools and teachers, and erected a large, new brick school-house twenty-five years ago, which was then the best in town.—Of the 20 families, not more than three but came from Connecticut. As the families grew up they seemed to seek new locations. There were many emigrated to western New York, to what was known as the Holland purchase—and elsewhere. As a specimen, take the family of Jacob Parish, who lived in Windham, Ct. His father, Zebulon Parish, with the younger members of the family, moved from there to the Susquehannah County, N. Y., where, in the war of the Revolution, he with two sons were made prisoners by the Indians. With his eldest son he was taken to Montreal, while the youngest, Jasper Parish, was carried off by the Six Nations to western New York, and remained with them several years—being adopted by a squaw who had a son killed. After leaving them he was appointed Indian Agent and interpretor for the Six Nations during John Adams' administration, and held the appointment until removed by Gen. Jackson. Jacob Parish with his family of four children came to Randolph in 1788—one son and three daughters.—Another son was born in town in 1793, and remains here still. Of the daughters, all of them removed to western New York, where, in 1815 the youngest died, leaving one son, now the Rev. D. P. Kidder, D. D., and Professor in the Gasset Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., near Chicago. He received his early education at the Orange County Grammar-School here, graduated at Middletown, Ct., and was early licensed by the Methodists to preach, and in 1837, with his young wife went to South America as a missionary, and there buried his wife, returning with two young children in 1840.—He became the conductor of the Methodist Sunday-school paper published in New York, and conducted it some dozen years before removing to Evanston. He has published a history of Brazil, a treatise on polemics, as well as some other books.

The other sisters with their families, except one son, all removed to Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, where their children and grandchildren still remain. The son, Daniel Parish, remained a resident of Randolph, and died while on a visit in Wisconsin, in 1852, aged 77.

Jacob Parish died in 1838, aged 86, his wife in 1832, aged 79. The original family are all dead except J. K. Parish, who was born in 1793, in Randolph, where he has always resided. He married in Pomfret, Ct., in 1818, and buried his wife in 1829: married again in 1830, to Mary Allen Converse. Of their children, twelve of whom are now living, and all of whom have been educated more or less at the Orange County Grammar School, in this town, but one still remains in Randolph. The others reside in Pennsylvania, Texas, California, Nevada, Wyoming Territory and Wisconsin; all of whom, but one, met their friends in Waupaca, Wis., on the first day of Oct., 1863, together with 7 sons-in-law and one daughter-in law, as well as all of the grand-children but three, making in the aggregate 40 souls; and after a very pleasant meeting for a few days, again separated for their several localities.

COL. ISRAEL CONVERSE

was among the early settlers of the town, and one of the most prominent men, both in civil and military affairs. He died in 1806, leaving a family of 8 sons and 5 daughters. Col Converse was buried with military honors, and was lamented by a wide circle of acquaintances.

His family, some eight of them, married and resided here. Two of his sons for many years were engaged in the mercantile business at what is now known as East Randolph, formerly as the *city*, which place was commanding much the largest share of business in town.

Three of the son's brothers married three sisters by the name of Smith, and all resided in town many years.

As late as 1820 the name of Converse was very numerous in town, but now not but one individual of the name, and only one married who bears the name.

In the year 1807 the town was quite excited upon the subject of the small pox and the antidote, the kine pox. It was finally settled by the authorities to licence a pest-house for the small pox, and the house of the late Col. Converse was so licensed, and one other in town.—Two of the resident doctors managed the small pox patients, while one other with a Dr. Fancher were engaged to vaccinate for the kine pox. The people and the press discussed the matter spiritedly, and after repeated trials the masses concluded the dreaded disease could be prevented by proper vaccination; and repeatedly since then, when there has been an alarm, the town authorities have employed the physicians to vaccinate for the kine pox.

WAR OF 1812.

In the war of 1812, and at the invasion of

Plattsburgh by the British, in Sept., 1814, notice reached Randolph on Friday, just at night that volunteers were wanted. Maj. Huckins Stoors, of this town, was at the Fort at Plattsburgh. A few citizens got together, and the subject was talked up by the late Gen. Joseph Edson and the late Judge Collamer. (The former was a major of militia, and the latter was aid to Gen. John French, commander of the brigade,) and it was determined to make a rally, and messengers were sent to the adjoining towns of Brookfield, Braintree and Bethel, and notice given to rally and go to Burlington as soon as possible. On Saturday morning the town was alive with men; and some on foot, some in wagons, and some on horseback: all were on the move. Upon arriving at Montpelier in the afternoon, an organization of the company from Randolph took place by appointing Lebbeus Egerton, captain; Martin Flint, lieutenant, and Isaac Tarbox, ensign. It was there found the government had arms stored at Montpelier, and it was settled to load several boxes of guns into the wagons, which was done, and carry them to Burlington, leaving the men to walk, and riding upon the boxes of guns. Waterbury was reached, and the company staid there over night; and there the non-commissioned officers were appointed.

Serjt. J. K. Parish, orderly.

Serjt. John Edson,	Corp. Alfred Amidon,
" Jona. Jones,	" Aug't. Blodgett,
" Elias Carpenter,	" Stephen Tucker.

The roll of the men was commenced at Waterbury; and early on Sunday morning the men were moving, and as the foremost were ascending the hill near Richmond, they were informed of the battle upon the Lake by the report of the guns. Upon arriving in Burlington, all was stir and bustle; but the roll was completed and rations drawn for the men, while the militia field officers, Col. Sprague, Arnold, Maj. Joseph Edson, Mr. Collamer, aid to Gen. French, with Capt. Egerton, were arranging for a passage across the lake, and getting guns for the men, who were cooking their rations as best they could. But after the guns were drawn to the number of 102, (several men from other towns having been enrolled,) and the company ready, it was found there was no craft in port to take the men across the Lake and they were compelled to wait.

No tidings of the result of the battle upon the Lake was received until late in the evening of Sunday, at which time there was a rally by the ringing of the college bell, assembling of the men who had taken lodging in the college, where the hand-bill announcing the result of the day's anxiety in the victory of Com. McDonough over Com. Downie, was received with enthusiastic cheers.

The next day an old sloop was filled with men, beside the Randolph Company, and started for Plattsburgh; and it was a perilous voyage: a leaky vessel, a sick crew, and pumps must be kept continually at work, with head winds and a foggy night, and finally a powerful rain, and the sloop grounded on the rocks near Juniper Island. The vessel had to be unloaded, and it was found there was only one man who understood how to scull a boat. He took the men ashore, some eight at a time. After leaving the vessel it floated off the rocks.—While the men were soaked by the rain, and huddling around some dry trees that had been set on fire, the light of which proved favorable to a small sail-boat, which came ashore, the material loading of which was rum and crackers, which was soon unloaded, and the men tapped the keg with a stone, breaking in the head. The after-piece was surely enjoyed with great hilarity and pleasure.

Daylight changed the scene to what was more serious: passing the flat and viewing the shattered vessels and the bloody decks, lying upon the still Lake. More of the men landed after arriving at Plattsburgh, to view the shattered buildings in the village and the regular soldiers, and to hear the account of the battles.

Upon returning to Burlington, the men were dismissed by Capt. Egerton to the charge of the orderly Serj't, who was directed to march the company to the arsenal and deliver the guns, which was done, and the 102 guns returned, and by vote of the company he sold the rations, and the men by messes received their pay, and were left to make their way home as best they could. The road was thronged with men and teams for for 25 to 30 miles from Burlington.

Of this company 85 were from Randolph and drew guns, besides 7 enrolled who did not draw guns. Of this company of 92, under Capt. Egerton, there are yet living in Randolph eleven: J. K. Parish, Jona. Jones, Elias Carpenter, Harvey Lamson, Enoch Hebard, Isaac Allen, Simeon Booth, Jamin Woodworth, Stillman Moulton, John H. Kimball and John Tiffany.

Some few removed from town, and some are yet living. Their names, not above cited, are as follows, viz.:

James Powers, Horace Wheeler, Daniel Parish, Asa Simons, Elkanah Danforth, Jr., Benj. Chadwick, Eli Blodgett, Michael Jackson, Edward Hall, John W. Darby, David Lander, Nathan Rindge, Samuel Flint, Jr., Diah Hebard, Marshall Carpenter, William Jones, Wm. H. Strong, James Pike, Benjamin Jones, Avery Barnes, Elisha Brown, Oliver Carpenter, Alexander English, Freeman Moulton, Leonard Woodworth, Nathaniel Barnard, Joseph Salisbury, Stephen Fish, Thomas English, Lewis Spencer, Joseph Morton, Theron Bronson, John Granger, Phineas Coburn, Seth Crocker, Ebenezer Colburn, Jr., Dimic Tracy, Silas Fish, Russel Morris, Samuel Hebard, Isaac Reed, Almon Tinkham, John C. Cobb, Shubal Wales, Joshua Palmer, Perez Tracy, Nathaniel Fish, Heman Blodgett, Joseph Blodgett, Josiah Edson, Jr., Dan Blodgett, Belcher Salisbury, Jesse Martin, Miller Huntington, Phineas Moulton, Jr., Adam Hobart, Frederick Blodgett, Eliphalet Bates, Josiah Washburn, Jr., Jonathan P. Miller, Edward Martin, Vine Martin, Winslow Fish, Thomas Lamson, Eleazer T. Raymond, Charles Carpenter, James Morris, Jr., Peter Bates, Asael Hendee and Phineas Smith.

RANDOLPH, FEB. 15, 1869.

The orderly serjeant procured land-warrants for 160 acres of Government land, under the Act of Congress, for more than one fourth of the widows of volunteers.

The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Christians and Universalists. The oldest order and church in this town being the Congregational.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY EDWARD CONANT, A. M.

The Congregational church in Randolph was "organized May 30, 1786, by the Rev. Lyman Potter, of Norwich, at the house of Lieut. Parker Smith, in said Randolph." Nine men and two women bringing letters from various churches, on that day united in a confession of faith and covenant, and were constituted a new church. Sept. 6th, of the same year, Elijah Brainard was ordained pastor. "August 1, 1787, at a church meeting, chose David Bates first deacon." "May 29, 1789, chose Asa Storey second deacon."

The records do not give the dates of the admission for the first years; but in the "list of members of the Congregational church in Randolph, December 2, 1797," are found the names of 92 persons. Of these, 45 were received by letters from other churches, leaving 47 to have been admitted by profession to the church, during the first 11 years of its existence. The records show that there have been in all, 660 admissions to the church from the time of its first institution.

The following shows what have been the periods of most numerous accessions to this church. In 1801, '02 and '03, 23 persons were admitted:

1811, 17; 1817, 24; 1822, 61; 1823, 11; 1832, 83; 1835, 31; 1842, 53; 1852, 20; 1853, 15.

The present number of members is 106.

A list of the pastors and of such stated supplies as have been some time with the church:

Elijah Brainard, ordained Sept. 6, 1786, dismissed Jan. 4, 1798; Tilton Eastman, ordained June 3, 1801, dismissed May 25, 1830; Moses Kimball, ordained Jan. 25, 1832, dismissed Nov. 26, 1833; Elderkin J. Boardman, installed 1834, dismissed Sept. 16, 1840; Nelson Clark, ordained July 16, 1844, dismissed April 7, 1846; George Butterfield, stated supply from Sept., 1846, to Jan., 1852; Samuel S. Sparhawk, stated supply from March, 1852, to Jan., 1855; Jacob C. Goss, stated supply from Feb., 1855, to Aug., 1859; Obed D. Allis, stated supply from Aug., 1859, to Jan., 1863; Royal Parkinson, stated supply from Jan., 1863, to Jan., 1865; Dana B. Bradford, installed Jan. 3, 1866, and present pastor.

From the membership of this church have come 20 ministers, 5 of whom became missionaries, viz.:

MISSIONARIES.

Alfred Finney and Cephas Washburn, to the Creek and Chickasaw Indians; Benj. Griswold, to West Africa; George B. Nutting and David H. Nutting, physicians to Turkey.

MINISTERS.

Aaron Palmer, Rufus Nutting, James Bates, Bezaleel Smith, Daniel Francis, John Adams, George B. Eastman, Azariah Hyde, Henry Belknap, Dan Blodgett, Heman M. Blodgett, Columbus Brainard, Constantine Blodgett, William Bissell, Calvin Granger, Andrew Laird, Earl Smith.

In 1831 the Congregational church of West Randolph was formed. It was a colony from the Randolph church. The new church has prospered, and now (1869,) numbers 157 members. Rev. S. W. Dike is pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, RANDOLPH, VT.

FROM THE PAPERS OF REV. P. H. WHITE.

Elijah Brainard. Born in Haddarn, Ct.—Graduated Dartmouth College, 1785. Died in 1828.

Tilton Eastman. Graduated Dartmouth College, 1796. Died July 8, 1842.

Moses Kimball. Graduated Dartmouth College, 1826, and studied at Andover Theological Seminary.

E. J. Boardman. Born in Bethel, Vt., June, 1791. Graduated Dartmouth College, 1815.

Nelson Clark. Born in Brookfield, Vt.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST RANDOLPH.

MINISTERS. John C. Wilder, from Feb. 22, 1837, to Nov. 27, 1838.

Samuel Sparhawk, stated supply from Feb., 1842, to Nov., 1845, and again from Dec., 1846, to July, 1851.

REV. AZARIAH HYDE

was born in Randolph, Vt., Dec. 19, 1813.—(His parents were William and Sarah Chadwick Hyde; his father's grandfather's great-grandfather being one of the original proprietors of Norwich, Ct., about 1636.)

He fitted for college at Randolph Academy, and after graduating at Middlebury College in 1838, returned and took charge of the same academy, as principal, for 3 years; then of Middlebury academy one year; studied theology, in the mean time, with private instruction, and was licensed to preach by the Royalton Association, Aug., 1842; continued to teach 2 years longer, taking the charge of Champlain Academy, N. Y., preaching occasionally, as desired, in various churches of the region. For a part of the following year he was agent of the Vt. Bible Society, and entered upon pastoral labor at Benson, July 1, 1845, and was ordained and installed pastor, Jan. 29, 1846.

Suffering in health from over-working in a long-continued revival, he resigned his pastoral charge, August, 1856, and became principal of Castleton seminary for 3 years, still preaching most of the time—regularly supplying the Congregational church in Hubbardton one half the time, the Presbyterian church, Whitehall, N. Y., the alternate Sabbaths for several months. The following winter he acted as agent for Middlebury college, in securing funds for a new college edifice, and then became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Pawlet, where he remained near 6 years, removing to Polo, Ogle Co., Ill., October, 1865. Was minister of the "Independent" Presbyterian church 3 years, and then became pastor of the Congregational church in Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., April, 1869, where he now resides.

He has been twice married: first to Miss Adeline Brewer Reed, of Randolph, Dec. 4, 1838; second to Miss Lucy Maria Everett, June 10, 1855. Of his 6 children, (all living,) the first three were sons of the first wife: one son and two daughters, the children of the present wife.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY JOHN WAITE.

The following are some of the facts connected with the rise and progress of the Christian church in West Randolph.

Elder Frederick Plummer was one of the first, if not the first, Christian preachers in this town.

The church was first organized Jan. 4, 1817, by Elder Benjamin Putnam. The first number of members was 12 or 15, viz.:

Joseph Salisbury, Thom. Samson, Joseph Morton, Jesse Martin, Erastus Martin, Winslow Fish, Sally Martin, Susanna Edson, Sabrina Lamson, Mary Mann, Catherine Brown and others: holding meetings in private houses and school-houses until 1827, when a substantial house of worship was built by a union of different denominations, each occupying the house according to their several interests in the same; and thus continuing to do up to about 1843, when the Congregational society built their house, after which the Christian society became the sole owners of their house.

March 16, 1850, the church was re-organized and called the "First Christian Church of West Randolph," numbering 48 members; and in 1864 the society was re-organized and formed, and adopted a new constitution and by-laws under the name of the First Christian Society of West Randolph, R. B. Eldridge, Jr., then being their pastor. The same year they re-built their house at an expense of about $6,000, having a brick basement, vestry, organ and bell. The number of members at this time was 87. The first Sabbath-school was organized about 1864. The number of scholars at the present time is 150, and the number of books in the S. S. library 700.

Among the prominent members of the church who have deceased are Samuel Mann,

Micah Mann, Erastus Martin, Joseph Morton, Thomas Lamson, Samuel Cobb and others.—Powerful revivals of religion have been experienced from time to time, with corresponding additions to the church.

A large number of preachers have, from time to time, ministered to this church, among which are the names of Frederick Plummer, Elisha Hathaway, C. W. Martin, Patten Davis, Edward B. Rollins, Ira Allen, Seth Allen, John Capron, Josiah Knight, Joseph Marsh, Jared S. Green, A. H. Martin, Leonard Wheeler, B. F. Summerbell, Bennett Palmer, S. D. Annes and Wellington Stearns, who is the present pastor.

GRACE CHURCH.

The following (slightly condensed) is copied from the Ministerial Records of Grace Church, at Randolph Centre, Vt., by Dr. J. S. SMITH.

In the year 1820, there were not more than three communicants belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church residing at Randolph Centre—the Hon. Dudley Chase and wife, and the wife of Dr. Smith. When Bishop Griswold visited the small Episcopal church in Bethel, he usually came and stopped with Judge Chase.—On one of those occasions it was Saturday. The Rev. Mr. Eastman, the Congregational minister, had been invited to tea with the Bishop. They seemed to enjoy each others society, and the Judge asked Mr. Eastman if it would not be agreeable to have the Bishop perform divine service, and preach in his church on the Sabbath. Mr. Eastman said the communion had been appointed the next day, but it could be postponed, and it was. The Bishop occupied the church, and the services were conducted according to the liturgy. When the people came out of the church, one of Mr. E's church-members asked him what he thought of the Bishop's sermon. He answered: "If all bishops preached like Bishop Griswold, he should not care how many occupied his pulpit." This was probably the first time liturgical services were ever publicly performed at Randolph Centre. In January, 1825, when Mrs. Smith, the wife of Dr. Smith, died, there was no Episcopal clergyman living near enough to come and perform the burial service. In November, 18—, the Rev. James Sabine became the rector of Christ Church, Bethel, and received a part of his salary from Judge Chase, and performed the marriage service at the Judge's house twice for members of his family—once was July 4, 1833, and again on June 15, 1834.

By a paper signed by 22 citizens of Randolph, dated Jan. 9, 1834, a proposition was made to form a "Religious Society, having in view a connection with the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States." And a preliminary meeting was held Feb. 28, 1834, and a committee appointed to draw up articles of association and constitutional rules. Another similar meeting was held April 28, 1834—and May 5, 1834, the committee made their report, which was accepted, viz.:

"Articles of Association, accepted by the standing committee on the 29th of July, 1834. We whose names are hereunto affixed, being friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church residing in Randolph, in Orange County and State of Vermont, and its vicinity, wishing to build a Church—to engage and settle a clergyman, and enjoy the benefit of religious instruction, in conformity with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, hereby associate ourselves together under the name of The Episcopal Society of Randolph—and we do hereby agree with each other to conform to such rules and regulations, in conformity with the canons of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, agreeable to the laws of this State, and not inconsistent with the objects of this association, as this society shall hereafter adopt for our prosperity as a Parish. This society shall not tax its members by a vote of this society; and all monies and funds for the furtherance of the objects of this association shall be raised by voluntary individual subscription. There shall be chosen annually a clerk of this society, whose duty it shall be to warn all future meetings, by giving fourteen days notice in writing, posted at the usual place of warning town meetings, until a church shall be provided, and after that at the church door. There shall be chosen annually two Wardens and four Vestrymen. A majority of votes shall govern in all meetings of this society. Any member of this society shall be at liberty to withdraw his social connection with this society, by leaving a written notice of his intention with the clerk, and paying all sums of money due this society, or which shall or may fall due during the current year of his withdrawal."

"The annual meeting of this society shall be held on Easter-Monday."

"Any person may become a member of this association by subscribing the articles of association."

This church received the name of Grace Church May 24, 1835. The subsequent meetings of the society were conducted agreeably to the articles of association, until the canons of the Diocese required the wardens and vestry to hold a meeting by themselves, after being elected.

The first wardens were Edmund Weston and Dr. J. S. Smith. And the first clerk elected was the Hon. Dudley Chase—all of whom were

reëlected from year to year until 1840—except in 1838, in consequence of his illness, the Hon. Mr. Chase declined serving as clerk. And in consequence of living nearer to the place of worship, Dr. Smith was elected to fill the offices of senior warden, secretary and treasurer, and acted as sexton. The Masonic Hall, which was not then in use by that fraternity, had been fitted up, and made a very comfortable place for a small congregation—and even for the administration of the Lord's Supper.

OF THE MINISTRY.

At the Easter Monday meeting, April 20, 1835, the wardens reported that they had employed a clergyman the past year, and that he the Rev. John T. Sabine, had, according to their contract with him, for $5 a Sabbath, preached to this society 38 Sabbaths. The society were then in debt $95,80. The Rev. J. T. Sabine was at first only in deacon's orders; but by exchanges with his father, Rev. James Sabine, the communion had been regularly administered. But having been advanced to priest's orders,

"It was voted to employ the Rev. John T. Sabine as Rector of this society and parish for the year ensuing—and that there be paid to him for his services five dollars a Sabbath, or two hundred and sixty dollars a year."

It was also voted, that the church organized in connection with the Episcopal society in Randolph should hereafter be called *Grace Church*.

At the Easter Monday meeting, 1836, it was found the church had, including the deficit of the past year, a debt of $88.97. During the remaining part of the year 1836, and the year 1837 until the 17th of December, the services of the church were kept up by the reading of the liturgy by one of the wardens—and a sermon selected and read by the Hon. Dudley Chase.

Dec. 17, 1837, the Rev. Dexter Potter commenced a year's service, one half of the time in this parish, and the other half in St. Paul's, Royalton, for $400; and by giving several Sabbaths gratuitously, continued to preach until Jan. 6, 1839.

The officers chosen in 1838 continued to perform their respective duties as far as it was possible, until Easter-Monday, 1848.

MEMORANDA. No regular Easter Monday meetings were held in this parish from the year 1842 until the year 1848, and no formal meeting was held by the vestry. Occasional services were held in the Congregational meeting-house, gratuitously, by the Rev. James Sabine, and the Rev. John T. Sabine, residing at Bethel, and others. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese visited the parish annually and preached in the Congregational meeting-house; and Jan. 11, 1842, confirmed 10 persons.

October 2, 1845, the Rev. James Sabine, rector of Christ church, Bethel, who had acted as pastor of this parish (when it had no other,) from its first formation, in 1834, expired at the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Smith. Feb. 24, 1846, the Hon. Dudley Chase expired; and March 22, 1846, Mrs. Olivia Chase, his wife.

For a long period, previous to 1820, Mr. and Mrs. Chase were the only Episcopalians in town. By their decease, and the removal of several other families, the hopes of the parish became exceedingly depressed, and the number of communicants considerably diminished. But early in the year 1847, the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, the chief judge of the supreme court of this State, removed his family into the parish, having purchased the dwelling, and a part of the other real estate of the late Hon. Mr. Chase. And it was found that there were about 35 communicants residing in the limits of the town. In the course of the summer following, Mr. William Nutting, Jr., offered a beautiful site and $100 towards the building of a church; and Judge Redfield $500 dollars and an organ.

A subscription paper was circulated for building a church, with the understanding that the amount subscribed should be allowed in payment for the purchase of pews. A sufficient amount was subscribed, to make it safe for a building committee who had been selected, to proceed in the work. The draught or plan for the building was furnished by the Bishop of the Diocese.

December 11, 1848, the building had been completed, and the pews were that day sold at auction for an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of erecting it. No pew sold for less than its appraisal, averaging from $30 to $75.

The consecration of the church was Dec. 14, 1848. There were present Bishop Hopkins, Rev. Dr. Clapp, Rev. Dr. Hicks, Rev. George B. Manser, Rev. Josiah Swett. Bishop Hopkins preached from Matthew, xxviii c. 19th and 20th va.: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy

Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

For an account of this consecration, see the "Churchman," and for an extract from that, the "Christian Witness," Jan. 5, 1849. There was an audience of 300, and an evening service by Rev. Mr. Swett. Rev. Mr. Remington was ordained deacon at the close of the consecration service.

Of the 17 Sabbaths succeeding, eleven were supplied by neighboring clergymen, gratuitously—the other six by lay-reading, viz.:

By Rev. George B. Manser, Rev. Josiah Swett, Rev. M. A. Herrick Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D., Rev. Joel Clapp, D. D., by Judge Redfield, Rev. Josiah Perry, by Dr. Smith, Rev. Josiah Swett, by Dr. Smith, Rev. M. A. Herrick, Rev. Josiah Obear, Rev. Josiah Obear, Rev. Josiah Obear, by Dr. Smith, Rev. Josiah Perry, by Dr Smith.

On Good Friday, 1849, Rev. Josiah Obear arrived with his family, from South Carolina, and became the rector, with a salary o. $400 *per annum.*

October 23, 1852, Rev. Mr. Obear asked for a dismission, which, however, the church holding him in too high esteem to be willing to grant, he continued his ministrations till August 3, 1853, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins being present, upon the occasion of his annual visitation to our church, immediately after the close of divine service, the vestry being met in the body of the church, all being present except Judge Weston, the senior warden presented again the request of the rector for release from the rectorship, in response to which at a meeting of the vestry, held Aug. 3, 1853, it was

"Resolved, unanimously, that it is with the deepest regret we learn that the health of our Rector, the Rev. J. Obear is such as to render it imperiously his duty to give up the charge of our Parish.

Resolved, that the Parish and Vestry have ever expressed and still feel the highest estimate of his services as a rector, his unvaried kindness and attention to the sick and afflicted, his gentlemanly deportment towards his parishoners, and his peaceful manner towards those without the pale of our communion, causing all men to acknowledge him to be a truly Christian gentleman.

Resolved, also, that the Vestry and Parish are fully sensible of the pecuniary sacrifice which our Rector has made by remaining with us four years and four months, upon a salary inadequate to the support of himself and family. And grateful for his past services, we shall ever feel a deep interest in his future prosperity, and happiness of himself and family.

Resolved, that the above resolutions be entered upon the Records of the Parish, and a copy, signed by the Secretary of the Vestry, be transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Obear.

At the same time and place it was also Resolved to accept the resignation of our Rector, the Rev. Josiah Obear. Voted to adjourn, *sine die.* Attest, J. S. Smith, Sec. Vestry."

Rev. Gemont Graves commenced serving Grace church as rector, Easter, 1854, and was promised a salary of $400 *per annum.* June 12, 1857, he tendered his resignation in consequence of ill health, and a desire to rest and travel for its restoration. The vestry passed resolutions of regret, and appreciations of his services highly complimentary.

"And further, Resolved, that we will cheerfully consent that our pastor in future may exercise his own discretion in relation to his ability to perform pastoral services, and perform such service only, as his health may permit. May take such time for rest, travel, or recreation, as he may deem necessary for his restoration to health: and pray for a speedy restoration to health and accustomed usefulness."

He continued to serve as rector until April 17, 1858, when he again tendered his resignation as rector, and made a full report of all the alms and oblations which had been collected and paid over for specific purposes, from Easter, 1854, to Easter, 1858; after which the vestry again passed resolutions of regret, &c., "that under the circumstances, we feel constrained by a sense of duty to accept the same, and we do accept the same, &c." And another resolution expressing their "confidence in him, as a devoted Christian and a faithful pastor," &c., &c., all expressive of the deepest love and affection. But at an adjourned meeting, on the first day of May following, it was "Voted to re-consider all votes relative to the resignation of our rector, passed at the last meeting." "Voted to adjourn, to meet the 11th day of May, at 4 o'clock, P. M."—But there is no record of any such meeting, nor any thing further in regard to the ministry of Rev. Mr. Graves.

Rev. Silas M. Rogers commenced serving Grace church as rector, and was promised a salary of $400, and to occupy the parsonage. He was only in deacon's orders when he came, and the communion was duly administered, from time to time, by exchanging with neigh-

boring clergymen. Mrs. Rogers was sick when she came to reside in the parish, with a fatal disease, and died June 25, 1859. His resignation was accepted by a vote of the vestry, Aug. 23, 1860, and he preached his last sermon Sept. 16, 1860.

From that time until the Rev. Frank Winkley became the minister of the parish, March 16, 1861, the church had not been opened for divine service.

During the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Winkley, about 20 persons came to confirmation, a number of whom were heads of families, who had previously been professing christians in other denominations, and added much to the strength of the parish.

Mr. Winkley's resignation took place, and he was succeeded by the Rev. E. H. Randall. He occupied the parsonage at the Centre Village, near the church, and preached a part of the time at the West Village, in the academy, where there was evidently an increasing appreciation of the liturgical form of worship, and the claims of the Protestant Episcopal church. By his affability he won the esteem of the citizens, generally, who regretted his resignation, which took place in ——. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Husband, in deacon's orders, as most of the others had been at the commencement of their ministrations, and resigned at the end of the year.

The Rev. H. C. Kinney was received as the rector of Grace Church parish, and the new parish at the West Village, since named St. John's church and parish, and entered upon his duties Feb. 14, 1869.

The number of baptisms in Grace church previous to the formation of the new parish and church at West Randolph, has been 180· confirmations, 140. The different individual communicants admitted to the alter and residents in the parish, 213. Marriages, 34.—Burials, 53.

There is a fund of $500, the annual interest of which is to go for the support of a minister.

REMINISCENCE OF REV. TILTON EASTMAN.

BY REV. C. BLODGETT.

Rev. Mr. Eastman was a man of very strong mental powers, and, although he possessed a vast fund of anecdote and social qualities, people generally supposed him a very grave man, unless their daily intercourse with him caused him to throw off a kind of reserve, which those more remote were apt to attribute to him. His most intimate friends enjoyed his pleasantry exceedingly.

It is a well-settled fact, that he never voted or took any direct part in any elections; but almost invariably he was in the habit of attending all town and freemens' meeetings, and took his stand very near the ballot box; and often as he saw any inclination to be quarrelsome on the part of any one, which sometimes happened near the place of depositing the votes, to quiet the storm, he would interpose an anecdote in his peculiar manner, which most certainly would have the effect to produce good nature, as it was intended by him. The writer has in mind many amusing methods by him adopted to render partisan politicians ashamed of their hot-brained and foolish insinuations and charges made against a political opponent, who happened to be a candidate for any important office. I will here relate but one, and that relates to the 1840 presidential campaign, which all who then and now live will remember was carried on in the most senseless manner, perhaps, known to electioneering and corrupting efforts.

All such will probably still remember with distinctness, that during that spring and summer it mattered little what the nature of any financial trouble, whether with some banking institutions, or other large corporations, or individuals, "all was caused by President Van Buren." To Van Buren was charged all the sins that the sons of Adam, our first parent, are heir to.

Well, in the spring of that year, I think about May 3d, the Probate court had business at the house of widow Benjamin Griswold, in the Centre Village of Randolph, and towards evening of that day, Parson Eastman, knowing we were there, called in as he was passing towards his own home; and after our official business seemed about closed, remarked, "that he had just come from Loren Griswold's, and as the day was rainy, several farmers gathered in, and among other matters talked about was the best time, all things considered, for planting potatoes: each having a theory of his own, and all argued his side with more or less zeal. Some contended that early planting insured the best crop, while others were sure they had been far more successful with late planting. Still others contended that potatoes should invariably be planted during the new of the moon, while the fourth class were confident that when planted in the first

half, or new of the moon, the potatoes were apt to be more in numbers, but smaller, and far more likely to be watery, than when planted in the latter part, or old of the moon. He said that during all this description, he sat and listened, until, by and by, they asked *his* opinion—when *he* considered the most favorable time: and I told them "I intended to plant *my* potatoes just when I got ready; and if I didn't have a good crop, I should lay it to 'Van Buren.'"

CATHOLICS OF RANDOLPH.

FROM REV. FATHERS CLAVIER AND DRUON.

The Rev. O'Callaghan visited the Catholics of Randolph in the year 1831. Mass was at the hotel at the Centre, and he was succeeded here by Father Daily. How long Father O'Callaghan officiated here, is not at this time known; and when Father Daily, after a while, ceased to come to Randolph, Father O'Callaghan again returned for a time. Next came Father Drollet, of Montpelier, and then Fathers Maloney and Coopman, from Burlington. Father Z. Druon visited the place and took charge of erecting a church building, 40 by 26, in 1863, when he went to Europe.—Father Danielou, now of St. Johnsbury, was next here.

Father Clavier, of Northfield, took charge of the congregation in 1865. He finished the chapel, since which time it has been regularly attended from Northfield, and mass here once a month.

"RANDOLPH. There are about 40 families which worship in the Catholic church edifice of this town. They have mass once each month—Sunday, and are attended by Rev. P. Clavier, of Northfield. The church building had been erected by The Very Rev. Z. Druon.

LOUIS, Bishop of Burlington.

PHYSICIANS OF RANDOLPH.

BY DR. J. S. SMITH.

The first information I can obtain of a resident physician in this town, after a long and diligent search of the records, is of one DR. PHILIP LYON. He bought his little farm, 28 acres and over, of Samuel Richardson, March 8, 1790, and built and lived in the small, low house now owned by Timothy Woods. The middle road through the town, at that time, passed by his house. He remained in town but a few years.

The second physician of whom the records make mention was DR. TIMOTHY BAYLIES, who purchased a lot of land about half a mile west of the Centre Village, Aug. 23, 1793.—But he had been married 4 or 5 years, and his oldest child was born in town, March 29, 1789. This makes it rather uncertain whether he or Dr Lyon came first; for many young physicians practice a few years before they have a family of their own. Dr. Baylies soon gave up the practice of his profession, and kept a tavern next door north of the Congregational meeting-house, in the Centre Village, where he resided as late as May, 1825, and perhaps some longer. The latter part of his life he spent with his youngest daughter, Harriet, who married a Mr. Wood and resided in Darien, in Western New York. He died about 1849, aged, I think, about 90 years.

DR. BENJAMIN TIFFANY purchased a fine lot of land in what is now the east part of West Randolph village. He died Oct. 28, 1825, aged 84 years.

His son, a healthy but aged man, Capt. John Tiffany, is now (1870,) residing in that village.

DR. ELIPHALET CAPP was for some years resident in the East Village, where he married a second wife. He came from New Jersey, where he separated from his first wife.—He denied the power of kine pox to protect from small pox, and induced as many as he could to be inoculated for the latter, while it was prevailing. How long he resided in town, I am unable to learn. He purchased some real estate March 22, 1808.

DR. ELISHA SPEAR purchased a few acres of land and built a small house, the first on this side of Mr. Ahira Griswold's, where he resided but a few years after his purchase, May 1, 1812.

DR. WARD BASSETT, who had been a surgeon in the army, in the war of 1812, came and resided in the Centre Village about 4 years. He was a man of infirm health, unmarried. In June, 1819, he sold his library, instruments and medicine to Dr. Smith, and removed to Salina, New York.

DR. JOHN EDSON, a native of Randolph, and a student of Dr. Bissell, was, I think, residing at West Randolph village previous to 1813, although at that time the place could hardly be called a village. He had a very good practice among the farmers and their families. He was in the practice of his profession there as late as 1842. He was a man of cheerful temper and social habits, with

whom I had frequent opportunities of meeting in consultation.

JOHN S. SMITH, M. D., came to Randolph July 28, 1818, and now in his 80th year, is, until the present time, (1870,) residing in the Centre Village. Judge Blodgett, from Randolph, of this city, (Burlington,) adds, Dr. Smith has all these long years been a successful practitioner, and regarded with favor by the old and young in Randolph; has been twice married: 1st, to Mary Brewer, by whom he had two children: Frank, who is now a successful surgeon dentist, practising in New York city. Mary, his daughter, married N. Pennock, but died many years since. His second wife was Miss Sabine, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sabine, of the Episcopal denomination.

DR. PERLEY D. BLODGETT was the son of Benjamin Blodgett, Esq., who lived very near Dr. Bissell; and with him he commenced and pursued the study of his profession. He first established himself at the East Village, in Randolph, where he married a Miss Arnold After several years practice at East R., he removed to Newmarket, N. H., and a few years after to — —.

At length he returned to his first place of business; but not needing or desiring to continue in professional business, came and purchased a part of his father's farm. In —— he represented the town in the Vt. legislature. He died in ——. His widow is still living, (1870,) in the family of their foster son, Col. John B. Mead, who served during the late war in the Union army.

DR. —— BURNHAM came to the Centre Village soon after the decease of Dr. Bissell, in 1824, and staid here about 2 years. He was a young, unmarried man, had just finished his medical education. From Randolph he removed to Massachusetts, where he was a successful practitioner for several years.

DR. CHARLES BACKUS succeeded Dr. Blodgett at the East Village, in Randolph, and removed to Brandon, where he still resides.

A DR. —— LEE, from western New York, who had been a regular practitioner, came and adopted the Thomsonian method of treatment, but was very unfortunate for himself, for sudden deaths occurred to patients, whom he encouraged to expect a cure, in a few days. In one respect it was beneficial to the community, for it made plain the contrast between allopathy and Thomsonianism, especially in typhoid fever. He left town in less than a year. It was in 1827 or '28.

DR. JACOB REED PEMBER was a native of Randolph. He commenced his medical studies with Dr. J. S. Smith, in 1825, and pursued them for a year and a half, and then finished their course at lectures and with Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H. He stopped at the Centre Village, just in time to reap the benefit of the anti-masonic excitement. He was a very successful practitioner until his decease, about 1865.

DR. AUSTIN BRADFORD, who was a student of Dr. Bissell, and married his daughter, was, for some time a resident in the West Village, in Randolph, but removed to Vergennes, where he died.

PHILANDER D. BRADFORD, M. D., who now resides in Northfield, Vt., was, for several years, in company with his father-in-law, Dr. Edson, in the West Village, in Randolph, where he was a popular physician.

WALTER CARPENTER, M. D., established himself in the East Village of Randolph, in 1829, and continued a very popular physician there as late as 1857, when he removed to Burlington, and continues to be the professor of theory and practice of medicine and materia medica, in the Vermont University there, and has an extensive and successful practice in Burlington and vicinity.

HART SMITH, M. D., brother of Dr. J. S. Smith, stopped in Randolph Centre village about a year—after obtaining his diploma, in 1834, and then removed to Montpelier, where he became highly respected, both on account of his Christian character, and for skill as a young physician: but he died Jan. 10, 1836.

A DR. STEVENS was located, for a time, in the East Village, in Randolph. He was there in the year 1831; but it does not appear that he ever became very popular.

DR. JEHIEL SMITH, a Thomsonian practitioner, established himself in the East Village, in Randolph, in 1838, where he had an Infirmary; but in a very few years removed to Montpelier. A gentleman walked from the extreme part of the village, and went into his Infirmary to take one of their sweats, and died in the operation. Several other patients died about that time, suddenly, under Thomsonian treatment, and its votaries here have laid it entirely aside.

DR. NORMAN CLEAVELAND, the man who

had been condemed to be hung, for murdering a young woman, whom he had seduced, and whose sentence had been changed to imprisonment for life, was pardoned out of the State prison. A *few* of his Masonic brethren believed him to be penitent, and a *few* Christians, also, who received and employed him in Randolph. He rewarded their clemency by seducing two of their young women: married one of them, and removed to Canada.

SAMUEL WHITE THAYER, A. M., M. D., professor of general and special anatomy, in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont, was, in the first years of his practice as a physician, resident at Randolph West Village—is now in successful, and has an extensive practice in Burlington and vicinity.

DR. JAMES M. Woodworth resided in West Randolph Village from 1845 to 1850, including both years.

F. B. SMITH, M. D., a son of Dr. J. S. Smith, commenced business as a physician and surgeon in the village at W. Randolph, in 1852, and continued to reside there during the following year. Having received the degree of M. D. from Washington College, in New York city, he learned the art of dentistry, and resides there in the practice of it, with as much success as any in that city.

ASAHEL KENDRIC came in 1853, and still resides in the West Village, in 1870.

D. D. DAVIS, a *botanic* physician, resided at the West Village, in Randolph, from 1856 to 1862.

C. L STEWART came in 1858, and continues to reside in the W. Village, in 1870.

DR. GEORGE SPARHAWK, a *homeopathic* physician, resided in the West Village, in Randolph, in 1858, and to 1860, and during both years.

DR. GEORGE P. COXE resided at the East Village, in Randolph, during 1858, and to '60.

E. F. UPHAM came in 1861, and continues in 1870.

DR. WILLIAM ROOT resided at the East Village, in Randolph, in 1863.

DR. GEORGE A. FISK resided in East Randolph Village in 1864, and to 1867, inclusive.

L. A. NOYES came July 31, 1866, and continues in 1870.

GEORGE DAVENPORT came in 1867, and continues in 1870.

GEORGE DUTTON came in 1867, and continues in 1870.

M. L. SCOTT came in 1870.

DR. E. BISSELL came from Connecticut. He purchased his home-farm Aug. 11, 1801, of Elias Bissell, and resided about three-fourths of a mile south of the Congregational meeting-house, in the Centre Village. He was the father of the present Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont. He was a very sensible, discerning man, and popular and successful physician. In order to prove, without the possibility of a doubt, the protecting power of vaccination, he persuaded the wife of Mr. Jude Moulton to allow her nursing infant to be vaccinated. And after the infant had passed completely through the kine pock, the mother was inoculated for the small pox.—The eruption was very copious. The infant was allowed to nurse its mother during both its own illness with the kine pock, and its mother's with the small pox, without any symptoms of the latter. Great numbers, it was said, not less than a hundred persons, witnessed the above facts.

The writer of this memoir was intimately acquainted with him during the last 6 years of his life, and highly appreciated his friendship. He continued in practice until the close of his life; when, on May 13, 1824, in his 60th year, his fine constitution having been broken down by the hardships of an extensive ride in this and the neighboring towns, he sank to rest, and was laid in his grave, with the usual and appropriate ceremonies, by his brother masons, a large number of whom attended his funeral.

The following are all the suicides that are known as committed in Randolph:

Wm. Orcutt cut his throat, but was saved from bleeding to death, and lived to marry. He was intemperate, and more than 20 years after, hung himself.

Howard Moulton was not destitute of property. Having sold his farm had few cares. In the absence of his wife, who called at a neighbors, he hung himself in his own house.

Adam Hobart had been prosperous in business, but became surety for others, who evaded their own responsibility, and left him to suffer the consequences. He became desponding and hung himself. His two brothers committed suicide: one in Northfield, and the other at the Insane Hospital in Brattleboro.

Joseph Paine, an aged man, who had long been subject to epilepsy and enfebled mind, cut his throat effectually.

Daniel Perrin was an upright man; had a good farm; was industrious; was married; had two youthful sons, and nothing more seemed necessary to make him contented with life. But he labored under a religious melancholly.

On the 7th day of March, 1855, standing upon the snow back of the house, he drew his razor five times across his throat, making four of the incisions from side to side, as deep as they could be and not sever the wind-pipe or large arteries. After he had been discovered and recovered from insensibility, he had just blood enough left to keep the heart from ceasing to beat, forever; but not strength enough to raise his hand to interfere while I dressed his wounds with stitches, &c.

The wounds healed kindly, but he would refuse food for many days at a time. He was carefully watched, and lived more than four months, and terminated his life by starvation.

Charles Washburn, the son of one of our most respectable families, and unmarried, had been gone out west, (as we are accustomed to say,) by excessive prudence had saved a good deal of money. But his memory had become impaired, and upon arriving here among his friends, he found he had lost considerable during his journey. Some time after his return, he was found in a barn, suspended by a rope, and dead.

A young unmarried man, named *Chamberlin*, who had been out in the Union Army, showed unequivocal signs of partial insanity. He laid himself down across the rail-road track, and was found crushed and dead.

Mr. Alex Tucker; his health had been poor, and, for some months, had very strange ideas of religion: thought that he was called upon to lay down his life for the sins of the Congregational church, and finally hung himself in the barn.

Mrs. Susan Edson was deserted by her husband, and left, with three children, dependant upon the bounty of his brother. She took a dose of laudanum, which put her into her last sleep.

THE GRISWOLD FAMILY.

BY MRS. SARAH H. ROWELL.

Joseph Griswold, the first man by the name that settled in Randolph, was born in 1728, in the southern part of England. He, with two brothers older than himself, emigrated to America about the year 1750. The 3 brothers being married, they settled in Connecticut. Some 2 years after their arrival, Joseph was swimming in the Connecticut River, and was seized with cramp—and a young man in company with him dragged him to the shore. All his efforts to restore him were fruitless, and he hastily covered him up with his clothes, and ran to the wigwam of an Indian medicine-man for aid. The Indian was not at home; but his daughter, Margery, went back with him, and after a long time succeeded in resucitating the drowned man. He was so helpless and weak, that it was many days before he was able to leave the wigwam. Margery had been his constant and attentive nurse and companion. Her father was skilled in all the lore of a learned Indian, and being the younger brother of a powerful sachem, was much respected, not only by his tribe, but had made many warm friends among the white settlers in that section of the country, and his medicinal skill was as frequently taxed by the whites as by the red men. Margery was his only child, and he instructed her in all the arts for which he was so celebrated.

After his recovery Joseph Griswold frequently visited the Indian girl—and at length, in opposition to his brothers' counsel, married her, unknown to her father, and moved to Chickopee, Mass., where they lived for many years.—Her father became reconciled to the union, and occasionally visited them: but Griswold was not very prosperous—children were born to him, and his wife practiced her father's profession, and rode far and near to attend the sick. But physicians came to settle near, and ridiculed the simple skill of the Indian doctress, and at length was cut off entirely the income derived from her attendance upon the sick. Disheartened by repeated misfortunes, they finally determined to start life anew, and with six children made a pitch in the northern part of Randolph.

Their eldest son, Joseph, preferred remaining in Chickopee; and as he was of age, and expected soon to be married, he took the homestead—paying his father £20 "of lawful money;" and, with their worldly goods all packed in a cart, with one yoke of cattle, an old white mare—a present to Margery from her father—and one cow, they started from Chickopee for their new home, Joseph, the eldest, remaining. The names of their other children were, Frederick, John, Benjamin, Sylvester, Eunice and Lois. They were all remarkably athletic and enterprising, and fortune smiled upon them: in

a few years they began to accumulate property. Mrs. Griswold's uncle, the Sachem, died, and her father succeeded him; but the name was only a sinecure—the glory of the once powerful tribe had departed, and the few feeble remnants were soon dispersed—but their chief, or Dogerill, as the English called him, clung to the home and graves of his forefathers. Once in two years he came to Vermont to visit his daughter and her family, for whom he always felt the warmest affection. He rejoiced in their prosperity. His last visit was made in the autumn of 1798, and it was a wearisome journey to him. Dispirited and sick, he reached their home; and when he left it the last time—one week later—he was carried in the dead of night, dressed in his chieftian's clothes, and laid in the field south of the house. His daughter's husband and herself hollowed the lonely bed, and, with the help of her two eldest sons, they laid that proud head down, with his gun and hatchet by his side, and his tomahawk in his hand. Two large stones were afterward raised to cover the grave, and mark his resting-place.

Joseph eventually came to Randolph, and with his family lived with his parents, his father giving him a deed of part of his farm—and the north part he deeded to his son Benjamin, with the use of half of the house. Benjamin and Sylvester were the favorite sons of their mother—perhaps because they more strikingly resembled herself—they certainly bore more decidedly the characteristics of the bow-and-arrow race. Benjamin married, in 1802, a Miss Solenda Howard, from Williamstown. She was a very smart business woman, and domineered over the gentle wife of Joseph to such a degree that finally her husband sold out his part of the farm to Benjamin, and moved back to Chickopee, where he spent the remainder of his life; and his descendents are to be found there to this day.

Frederick married a Miss Polly Walbridge, and bought a farm about a mile east from his father's, and lived there all his days. He had no children, but was one of the most respected men of the town; was called upon to fill offices of trust and honor during his life: was for many years judge of the probate court. John married, and bought the farm abjoining James Flint's, afterwards occupied by Martin Flint, and he became one of the wealthiest men in the town.

He had many children, several of whom died young. Sylvester settled in Brookfield, about 2 miles north of his father's, on the same road, and, although he never accumulated property as fast as his brothers, yet he was an honorable man, a good citizen, and for many years a deacon of the Congregational church in Brookfield. He left three daughters, one of them married and died young, the other two remained single. Lois married Capt. Barney Bigelow, of Brookfield, reared 3 children, and has reached a venerable age. Eunice married a Smith, and also lived in Brookfield. She had a large family of children that grew to manhood. Benjamin had five children: two died in infancy. The youngest son, his father's namesake, went as a missionary to Africa. On an exploring voyage up the Nile, he caught the jungle-fever, and died soon after his return to the mission station.—Laura, the daughter, married William Gellet, of Hartford, and died at the age of 33, leaving two little daughters. Howard, the eldest, had the homestead in later years—at his death left three children.

Mrs. Joseph Griswold was for many years in constant attendance upon the sick. Her white mare and herself were made welcome for miles around. She was certainly a blessing to the early settlers, and they appreciated her skill and kindness. In 1804, during a severe snow-storm, she was called upon to go to Mr. Kneffs. The messenger was very urgent for her to hasten. Her husband and son both protested against her going out in such a storm, but she decided to go, and bidding the messenger saddle her mare, she prepared her saddle bags and started. Before they had gone a mile and a half, the mare fell, exhausted, in the snow.—She deliberately ordered the man off his horse, and mounting in his place, rode on. But, after passing Mr. Flint's, the wind blew such a hurricane, and the roads were drifted so hard, that the horse refused to proceed. Finally, when about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Kneff's, she jumped from her horse and proceeded on foot, till she arrived there. She fulfilled her duties, but it was her last visit. The poor white mare, her faithful companion for long years, was found dead in the snow; and Dame Margery was carried home the next day and took her bed, and never rose again. She refused all medical aid. The night before her death, she made her son, Benjamin, take a solemn oath, that the grave of her father should always be kept sacred, and that the huge stones which protected it should never be removed.—And then she pronounced a fearful curse on her

posterity, if that oath should be broken: desolation, destruction and utter oblivion should be their portion. She died, gazing upon the sacred spot. Only a short time afterwards, in 1806, her husband followed her, having lived 78 years.

The characters of Mr. and Mrs. Griswold were such as cast a beneficial influence upon society; but as a natural consequence there were some traits which descended upon their posterity—a quick appreciation of kindness—a lasting recollection of injuries, and a determination for revenge for wrongs received, marked every one of her children, while many of the superstitious rites of the Sachems were imbibed from their mother. The good qualities, however, of both parents combined, rendered them all just and honorable men and women, good neighbors, and respected citizens.

But few of the once numerous family now remain in town. Alas! the tomb-stones of the Indian chief were converted into stone fence, and the plow of the stranger has obliterated the last vestige of the hallowed ground where slept the last Sachem of the Pequot tribe. His daughter and her well-beloved Joseph, lie side by side in the northern part of the burial-place at Randolph Centre. Their graves are marked by two good grave-stones; and close by sleep their two sons, Benjamin and John, and their wives and children.

In 1826 Benjamin buried his wife Selenda, and the following year married Mrs. Sarah Hill, daughter of Deac. Samuel Flint: two years afterward his eldest son, Howard, married Nancy McIntire, and rented the home farm. His father bought a small lot with a dwelling-house, of the Rev. Rufus Nutting, in the Centre village, for the purpose of educating his youngest son Benjamin, who fitted for college at the Orange County Grammar School.

The year previous to entering Dartmouth there was a revival of religion in the Academy and town, and Benjamin was one of the first subjects of conversion. He felt it to be his duty to become a minister of the gospel: when he communicated his views to his father, the old gentleman shook his head. "My son, I shall not oppose you, if you wish to spend your life and property in this manner; but I would far rather see you dressed in the blanket and wampum of your great-grandfather, and painted with the war-paint of the nation, than to have you choose the course you have taken." He never afterward referred to his objections, but furnished all necessary funds for the completion of both classical and theological courses; and when he went to New Haven to study medicine, his father briefly told him that $50 more would complete his portion, and he must look elsewhere for help.

Benjamin died Feb. 5, 1840. Sylvester buried his wife in 1829, and married the second time Mrs. Julia Tarbox, daughter of Mr. Converse, with whom he lived till his decease.—Perhaps no family ever lived in town who sustained a better character, or filled more stations of trust, than the posterity of Joseph and Margery Griswold.

SAMUEL FLINT.

BY MRS. SARAH H. ROWELL.

In the summer of 1784, Samuel Flint, an old man of 68 years of age, who had for many years resided in Windham, Ct., and whose children were all married and settled, and whose wife died the previous winter, feeling quite alone, and having only a small farm, thought he would explore the wilderness and see if there was not a better land. Accordingly he sold out his home, and distributed his furniture and effects among the families of his children, and started with his saddle-bags on his horse, and his axe and gun, and, after 4 weeks' travel, arrived in the township of Randolph, at that time almost an unbroken wilderness.

After a few days, spent in examining the country, he made choice of a farm in the centre of the town, and set himself to work to make a home. In 2 years he had a comfortable log-house and 15 acres of land, well cleared, a thriving nursery of apple-trees started, and a good well of water at his door—the first well dug in town, and the first apple-trees that were started.

In the autumn of 1786, he returned to Connecticut, and tried to induce all his children to move to Randolph: but on account of the tediousness of the journey, and the coldness of the weather, they all shrank from the undertaking but his eldest son, James, who, after speedy arrangements for departure, left his wife and little ones with his brother Samuel, and accompanied his father; but not liking the location which his father had chosen, went three miles farther north, and settled on a tract that formed a ridge, on each side of which was a stream of running water.

He made his home with his father through the winter, and after clearing a few acres of land, erected a comfortable cabin, and, in the summer returned for his family; but one of his

children being sick and unable to travel, he proposed that his brother Samuel should go with his family, and occupy his house till he could clear a home for himself. This arrangement was satisfactory, and in October, 1787, Samuel Flint, Jr., with his wife, 7 children, one yoke of oxen, two cows, a hog, and what furniture could be packed in an ox-cart, besides room for the family, all started for their new home. The milk of the cows, and corn-cakes, baked by the fire, and fried pork, were their living while on the road. The second day they joined the family of a Mr. Zebulon Hebard, and with his cattle and train, they made quite a caravan. They did not enter a dwelling-house from the time they left Connecticut till they arrived at Mr. Samuel Flint's, in the centre of Randolph. Here they remained several days, and while here, one of the little boys was taken sick and died.

Mrs. Flint was very feeble, the journey being too hard for her; and several of the other little ones were feverish, and when they carried their little Asa out, to lay him to rest in the apple-nursery, only three of the children, their father and grandfather, were able to stand by the side of the little grave where rested the pride of the family, the most promising one of the flock.—It was with a heavy heart, a few days after, that the old gentleman announced to them that he was, that day of the funeral, to have been married to his house-keeper; but that he deferred the wedding upon their account, and he thought best to delay it no longer, as his bride was expecting him. He therefore started on horseback, and taking his bride of twenty-four years of age upon the pillion behind him, trotted off to Royalton, to be united in the bonds of matrimony. When he returned the next day, his son and family had moved themselves into the house of James; and that winter they commenced clearing the farm directly north, and adjoining his. Having one son able to work, they progressed rapidly; but the winter was unusually severe, and the children were sick nearly all the time, and had it not been for the three eldest girls, who were resolute, intrepid characters, with strong constitutions, Mr. Flint must have given out; but, by the first of May, he had his log-house completed, and when James and his family arrived, they found their crop all planted, and every thing in readiness to receive them.

The coming fall, old Mr. Flint sold his farm to Mr. Ashbel Tucker, and moved, with his young wife, to the town of Braintree, so as to be near her relatives: for she had made the discovery that it was not very pleasing to his sons and their wives to call her mother; and she was a little fearful lest they might, by some means, manage to obtain some influence over her aged lord, that, in future time, might be prejudicial to herself and her interests. This year two other children of Mr. Flint's came up into the State. One Hitty, or Mehitabel, married to Mr. Jacob Parish, settled directly north of Samuel Flint's, Jr. The other married to Mr. Aaron Martin, and moved to Williamstown, to live, near his brothers and sisters, in the east part of that town. In the fall of that year, Mrs. Flint gave birth to a son, (the third male child born in town,) and he bore the name of his father, Samuel.

At this time Mr. James Flint's family consisted of his wife and 6 children. Samuel had 7 children and a young man by the name of Perez Tracy, who had a small farm west of theirs, near the road that led to Braintree, who, having no family, made it his home at Mr. Flint's, and worked for him a part of the time, to pay for his board.

This fall a small school-house was built, to accommodate the children for 3 miles around. It was located on a hill close by Mr. Kneff's, on the Braintree road. There were 8 families who sent their children to school, and all but Mr. Kneff were obliged to carry them upon ox-sleds, as the distance was too great for them to walk.

Mr. Tracy was the first teacher in the new school-house. He used, when the mornings were cold, to take pudding and milk for his breakfast, and start as soon as it was light, so as to make a fire, that the room might be comfortable when the children arrived. There was a huge fire-place on one side of the room, and it was rather a slow process to get the room warmed, (the wood being green,) unless the fire was started betimes.

One morning, just as the sun was shedding a yellow light from the east, Mr. Tracy neared his school-house. He noticed the door was ajar, but thought some of the boys were in advance of him, and pushing the door open, stood face to face with a huge bear, and two half-grown cubs. Here was a dilemma; but he sprang to the fire-place and caught a large shovel, which belonged to Mr. Flint, and commenced a regular fight. He found that he had nothing to fear from the cubs, as they only growled and showed their teeth. It was getting pretty warm work, when Diah Flint arrived, and, having a gun

with him, soon dispatched the old bear and cubs, and then went for help to dress them, and by nine o'clock they had them all skinned and dressed; and as each team arrived with its load of scholars, the two young men introduced the learned animals to their notice, and the whole district rejoiced in a fine feast of bear meat for their suppers.

The bears were very plenty that winter through the section. Both Mr. Flints killed several; and the children revelled in doughnuts, fried in bears-grease, while the beds were made more comfortable by bear-skin coverings. I ought not to forget that Mr. Tracy tanned the two cubs' skins, and made a fur cape for Olive Flint, the first garment of the kind ever worn in town; and it excited a good many suspicious remarks, which were all confirmed, the next spring, by her uniting herself to him in marriage: all the result (Polly Hebard said,) of that fur-cape. Mr. Perez Tracy and his wife, Olive, lived upon the farm they cleared, during their life, and both lived to a venerable old age; and their youngest daughter inherited the homestead, and lived there till her death. It has since passed out of the family.

In the summer of 1780 there was a severe earthquake felt in the town, and the shock was so violent that it threw down the pewter dishes from the shelves where they were ranged.—Water that was in the kettle on the kitchen crane was shaken so violently that half of it was upset; and a large opening, to the depth of 10 feet, and some 20 rods long, was made in the lot west of Mr. Flint's house—and in some places this chasm was 10 to 12 feet wide. The neighbors were very much frightened, and imagined the Day of Judgment was close at hand. They met in each other's houses and held prayer-meetings, and spoke often to each other of religious matters. About two months later a very brilliant display of the northern lights, or Aurora Borealis, occurred. It was in the dead of night, and Mrs. James Flint was watching with Mrs. Hebard, and saw the red glow, and looking out expecting to see some building on fire in the distance; but when she saw the whole horizon illuminated, or as it were, a sheet of flame, she was terrified, and called up Mr. Hebard, who was almost panic-stricken. He sprang upon his horse, and rode through the neighborhood, screaming—"The Day of Judgment has come! awake! awake!" The whole neighborhood was in fear and commotion. As the light faded away, and no other signs of the great day appeared, some advised that they should go to bed; but for the most part, they spent the night in watching and prayer. It was a time of fearful excitement. Mrs. James Flint gave birth, the next day, to an infant daughter, who died in a few hours. Mrs. Samuel Flint was deranged for some weeks, and did not recover entirely, till after the birth of her daughter, Lucy; and several other women were affected in a distressing manner. A great interest was felt upon the subject of religion, and a powerful revival of religion was the result.

The Congregational society were about completing a church, in the centre of the town, but the Flints and Hebards were close communion Baptists, and could not feel to worship at the large house; consequently, they exerted themselves to the utmost, and erected a Baptist meeting-house, close by James Flint's, as it was the most central part of the neighborhood: a road running directly north and south, through the town, being intersected at his house by one running east and west. Mr. James Flint gave the land to set it upon, and each man gave his share of timber and work. The business proceeded rapidly, and in 3 months it was a comfortable place in which to worship; but not clapboarded till the next year. Samuel Flint was appointed one of the deacons.

After the building was completed, and had been in use several years, it was suggested that it would be expedient to have it painted, and a lightning-rod put up, to ensure its safety. Dea. Flint said he was willing to have it painted, as he wished the Lord's house to look as respectable as his own, and he would assist in having it done; "but," said he, "I will never give a cent for a lightning rod; for, after we have built the Lord a house, if he chooses to set fire to it and burn it down, he can do it. I shall never object to his doing as he pleases with his own." This Baptist meeting-house was, in later years, converted into a hog-house, and still stands, used for that purpose, by Mr. Ketchum who owns the old James Flint homestead.

Both Deacon Flint and his brother had built themselves some good story-and-a-half framed-houses, and had good barns, and were in a thriving situation. They were both good farmers, and steady, upright men. Their sons and daughters were taught to labor diligently with their hands; and with frugal economy and industry, they were acquiring wealth.

In 2 years after Olive's marriage, Mercy was married to Mr. Moses Vilas, and in a few years

settled in the town of Sterling, where they will be remembered and respected for years to come. Rene, or Irene, married Diah Tilden, and moved to Williamstown—some 30 years afterward moved with all their children, to Illinois. Mary married a man by the name of Pike, and moved to Morristown, where she still resides.—At the age of 24 Diah, the oldest son, bought a farm in the east part of Williamstown, and lived there till his death. He raised a large family of children—many of them are still living, and scattered all through the State. Diah Flint first discovered the medical springs located in the gulf, now quite celebrated as a summer resort. Soon after the marriage of her eldest children, Mrs. S. Flint gave birth to an infant daughter whom she called Eunice. She only lived a year and a half; and, like the other little one they lost, she was a child of remarkable beauty and promise.

About this time, also, there was some trouble with regard to old Mr. Flint, who had moved to Braintree. James and Samuel went over to see him, and found him very poorly clad, and in feeble health, with five small children: his wife being away on a visit with the baby. His property was all gone, and his wife, neither tidy nor industrious, spent most of her time in visiting. They proposed to the old gentleman to go home with them, and he finally consented for a season, and became so helpless he never returned to Braintree, but at his death was at the Deacon's, and laid to rest in the burial-place, at the Centre.

James Flint's children settled in Tunbridge and Williamstown. His two eldest daughters married, one a Dr. Moxley, and the other a Blodgett, and spent their lives on the farms where they first settled. The rest married and settled in Williamstown, and finally James acceded to their entreaties, and sold his farm to his brother, and moved there to live with them. When Samuel's second son, Martin, married, he took possession of his uncle's farm, and passed the whole of his life there. He built a very nice house, hoping to leave his inheritance to his posterity; but after his decease it passed quickly into stranger hands.

Sarah, the fifth daughter, married the Rev. Ira Hill, and settled in the State of New York.

Lucy, the youngest daughter, married Hon. Joseph Waterman, and settled in Johnson.—She only lived 2 years after her marriage.

Samuel, the youngest son, had the homestead, and resided with his parents, who both lived to a good old age, and died, both beloved and respected by all. After a few years, Samuel sold a part of his farm, and built a smaller house, where he resided a few years, but at length emigrated west, and died, a few months since, in Missouri.

Of all the landed property held by the Flint family, there is none of it in the possession of any of the descendants, except the farm which the old gentleman first settled, near the Centre, which is now in the possession of his great-grandchildren; and the very fruit trees which he planted and set out, are still, some of them, alive and in bearing condition; and the place where he built his log-house is yet to be recognized.

The family were, taken together, an industrious, upright religious people, and possessed of sound judgment, good practical sense, and a thorough knowledge of business. Martin, the second son, bore his mother's maiden name, and was decidedly the most energetic of all the sons, and as he bore a striking and prominent part in the affairs of the town for many years, it may be advisable to give a more particular biographical sketch of his career, while, perhaps, no better man than any of his brothers, he was much more conspicuous.

DOCTOR EZEKIEL BISSELL.

BY HIS FAMILY.

Dr. Ezekial Bissell was remarkable among the early inhabitants of Randolph, as one who did quite as much as any other for the prosperity of the town and the welfare of its people. He was a man of great energy of character, and quite devoted to his profession. He made himself dear to his townsmen, not only by his efficient services as a physician, but by his kindliness of heart and pleasant manners. Forty years since, the town was full of anecdotes which preserved the memory of his generosity, and his playfulness and wit.

He was born in Windsor, Ct., April 22, 1764. His family had been long in the country: an ancestor of his, John Bissell, having been licensed as ferryman at Windsor, by the general court of Hartford Colony, in 1648.

Ezekiel was an unusually strong, bright child. He was unfortunate in his first teacher, a stern old man, who treated him with great severity, and took no pains to stimulate his better nature. As a natural consequence, his pupil gave himself wholly to do mischief. This incompetent man was, however, soon replaced by one who was a true school-master—

one who had a strong sympathy with children, and knew how to govern and guide them. The change was every thing for this boy—he changed, as he said, at once from being a "*rogue*," and became an industrious scholar. He was, from that time, through life, a lover of books and study. He acquired soon a good knowledge of English studies and the Latin language. He was very desirous to have had the advantage of a college course; but the state of the country, then in the struggle of the Revolution, made it impossible. After he was fourteen years old, his studies were carried on only in the intervals of farm work—on the hay-mow in summer, and by the great kitchen fire in winter.

When he was 17 years old he was very sick with fever, and, as he told his children afterwards, it was while suffering in this illness, and experiencing the relief which the remedies of his physician afforded, that he determined he would himself become a physician, and spend his life in relieving the distressed. His father was readily brought to agree to the plan, and he soon began his studies. His professional education was completed by practicing for some time with a Dr. Fitch, who gave him a certificate of his proficiency in medicine, which, in those days, before medical colleges, answered for a diploma.

When he was twenty-two he left his home, intending to settle at Ogdensburgh, N. Y.—His father had given him a fine horse, and 50 pounds with which to purchase medicines.—Thus he set forth on horseback, on his long journey through the wilderness. He took Randolph on his way to visit his sister, who was already settled in the town. The night after his arrival at his sister's house, his horse died, and his journey was stopped of necessity. The delay was prolonged, for there were few horses in the country, even if he had possessed the means to buy one.

While remaining at his sister's, he had some calls to visit the sick in the neighborhood; and he thus began what was to be his life-work, carrying his saddle-bags on his arm, and tracing the path through the woods by marked trees. He carried his gun often, and combined sport with work, bringing home partridges, with which the forest was then abundant. Before he was able to proceed on his journey, he had so won upon the hearts of the Randolph people, that he was earnestly urged to remain and settle with them, and at last he decided to do so.

Two years after, in 1788, his father removed his family to Randolph, and bought a farm about half a mile south of the Centre Village. Two older brothers of the Doctor, Capt. Daniel Bissell and Elias Bissell, settled near their father the same year. Doctor Bissell married in 1796, Elizabeth Washburn. He had bought twenty acres of land next south of his father's, and had built a house, to which he brought his bride on horseback, the lady "riding behind." In this place, which he greatly adorned with terraces and trees, and rare shrubs and flowers, making it a marvel of landscape gardening for those days, he and his wife made their home through life: here their children were born and reared; and here they, and their two older sons, also, lived.

For many years Doctor Bissell was the only physician in Randolph and the adjoining towns. His ride extended to Braintree, Kingston, (now Granville,) Brookfield, Williamstown, Tunbridge and Bethel. In the early portion of his practice the country was so new and the roads so bad, that he always rode on horseback in summer; and in winter the deep snows and drifted ways compelled him often to the same mode of travel. Many a cold ride he took at midnight over the snowy hills, miles away from his home, to find, perhaps, his patient in such poverty, that, if the Doctor had to remain long, his only couch was his overcoat or blanket, with his saddle-bags for a pillow. The poverty of the sick was, with him, never a reason for declining their calls. It was an additional claim for his compassion, and the best exercise of his skill. Many a poor man and woman felt that they had lost their best of earthly friends when he died. Even after the neighboring towns were supplied with physicians, yet Dr. Bissell was sent for in all difficult cases; and his practice to the last continued very extended.

About the year 1800, he became greatly interested in the new discovery of vaccination, as a preventive of the dangerous and disgusting small pox. He procured some vaccine matter from Dr. Morehouse, of Boston. With this he experimented on his family and such friends as he could persuade to submit to it. Most persons were afraid to trust it, and prejudice against it was strong. The feeling of the people was further aroused by interested efforts of those who made gain by going about

ine country inoculating all whom they could, and caring for them in what were called "pest-houses." Such an one was established in the house of Judge Storrs.

Dr. Bissell prepared a case to settle the controversy between him and his opponents. He vaccinated the babe of a woman who had been inoculated for small pox. In due time the infection showed itself in both cases. The babe with a promising pustule on its arm, but otherwise with its flesh "like the flesh of a little child," lay like a rose on the swollen, discolored bosom of its mother. Multitudes of Randolph people went to see that sight.—Near four hundred who had been vaccinated before, were inoculated with virus from the mother, not one of whom experienced any ill result. This settled that controversy for Randolph.

In 1813 Dr. Bissell lost his oldest son, a beautiful and promising youth of 17 years.—The father never recovered from the grief and disappointment of that loss. His health and energy failed from that time, though he kept up the exercise of his laborious profession for 10 years longer. He died May 13, 1824,—prematurely worn out by exposure and fatigue. His death left a great void in a multitude of hearts. He was followed by a large concourse of his fellow-citizens to his grave. His widow survived until 1835. Besides his eldest son, William F. R., he left four children, Sidney A. W., who died at Randolph, 1833; Elizabeth S. A., married to Eleazar Bancroft; Aurelia C. E., married first to Austin Bradford, M. D., second to Hon. Edmund Weston; Theresa M. E., married to Gilman Smith, died 1845; and William H. A. Bissell, the present Bishop of Vermont.

THE BLODGETTS OF RANDOLPH.

BY E. A. HUSE.*

The Blodgetts, four brothers, came to Woburn, Mass., from Lancastershire, England, in the 17th century. Joshua Blodgett, ancestor of most of that name who have lived in Randolph, was living in Monson, Mass., in the early part of the 18th century. It is likely that his father or grandfather came from England, as he started about the year 1735 for Lancaster, to see in regard to some property left there, and was never heard from after his departure.

Joshua had three daughters and two sons, the latter named James and Joshua, Jr.—Joshua, Jr., left Monson and settled in Stafford, Ct. James was born in Monson, Dec. 21, 1723, O. S. He married Theoda Walbridge. During the greater part of the Revolutionary war, he served in the American army, and was, during the last part of his service, a lieutenant. Three of his sons, James, Jr., Henry and Joshua, were also in the American army.

In 1780 James Blodgett, with his wife and 10 children, moved from Monson to Hanover, N. H. Soon afterwards, he and his son Henry, who was then 21 years of age, came to Randolph, and were among the first proprietors of the town. His son James, Jr., soon followed, and was also one of the proprietors. James and Henry had begun their settlement before the burning of Royalton, but had gone, the day before, to Hanover, where the family still remained. Theoda, the second daughter of James, Sen., had married Timothy Miles, who, at this time lived on the "West Branch." Mr. Miles was in the east part of the town on some business when the Indians returned from Royalton, and was taken prisoner by them. He escaped, after a year or more of imprisonment, and came back to Randolph. His wife and children, during his captivity, lived at her father's, in Hanover.

In 1781 or 1782 James, Sen., brought his family from Hanover to Randolph, and settled near where Col. John B. Mead now resides.—Henry Blodgett at the same time settled upon the "Eli Blodgett" farm, (now owned by Mr. Priest,) about a mile south of the "Centre."

Henry Blodgett and Abigail Parmley were married, thanksgiving evening, Dec. 2, 1784, by James Blodgett, who was the first justice of the peace in Randolph. The marriage had been postponed till a magistrate should be qualified to perform the ceremony, which the parties wished should be in Randolph. This was the first marriage in the town, and took place in a log-house built on the spot where the farm-house, long owned by James McIntyre and at present occupied by James Wright, now stands.

Abigail was the second child of Jehiel Parmly, one of the first settlers in town, who married Eunice Hendee, a sister of Capt. Joshua Hendee, and niece of President Eleazer Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College.

Randolph Parmly, youngest child of Jehiel and Eunice Parmly, was born Jan. 15, 1783.

* From information furnished by THEODA BLODGETT.

He was the first white child born in Randolph, and was named for the town. At least this is the "tradition of the fathers;" yet the disciples of De Costa's "New School of History," may "prove" that it is an error—and we have no Gov. Hall to deal out justice to them for their unbelief.

James Blodgett, Sen., represented Randolph in the General Assembly in 1785, succeeding Asa Edgerton, who was, in 1784, its first representative. He remained in Randolph till 1816, when he went to Canada to visit his son, James, Jr., who had moved there some time before. When he left Randolph, he was 93 years of age, yet refused assistance in mounting his horse, and rode on horseback as far as Barre, where one of his daughters resided, and where he stopped for a visit of a few weeks, before going to Canada. He died in Ascott, Canada East, at the age of 94 years, in 1817.

Esq. Blodgett, as the old gentleman was always called, had quite a faculty for off-hand rhyming, which was often a source of amusement to his friends and neighbors. In 1801 a newspaper was established in Randolph by Sereno Wright, afterwards printer to the State. Mr. Wright, meeting Esq. B. one day, asked him to name his paper. Thinking a moment, he said:—

"I, being old and full of days,
Mean not to lavish on you praise,
Lest my unlearn'd and vulgar lays
May haply you offend.

But I do wish, and wish *sincere*,
Your *weekly wanderer* may appear
Once every week, throughout the year,
The mind to inform and fancy cheer,
And far and wide extend."

Mr. Wright's paper, therefore, went forth a "Weekly Wanderer," and Esq. B. used, in its younger days, to be often pressed into service to fill the poet's corner. He wrote over the signatures of "Old Seventy-Seven," and "Old Seventy-Eight.

Some years after, when the old gentleman had long passed four-score, and when Federalists and Democrats were at tongues', and almost at swords' points, and during the war of 1812, he was talking with Mr. Washington Martin, an earnest Federalist, said he:

"The Tory Feds have got their heads
So filled up with vapors,
That unto them it seems a sin
To read the "Demo." papers:
But if they can get a Fed'ral scrip,
They 'll read, and laugh, and bray,
And so amused with Feddish news,
They 'll read all Sabbath-day."

The morning of the memorable "Cold Friday," old Esq. B walked about a quarter of a mile to see his daughter—Sally—Mrs. Miller. On the way he froze his ears. He was rather indignant at this rude treatment from the elements, and as he went into Mrs. M's, said to her:

"Full four score springs and falls I've seen,
And four score summers too;
And four score winters, sternly keen,
I've felt Old Boreas blow.

And now behold! he's come again
In all his youthful rage,
Still in full strength, although
Almost six thousand years of age.

Stern is his front, and bold his rear,
His columns round me close;
Nor does my silver locks revere,
But takes me by the nose.

Not only takes me by the nose,
And fills my eyes with tears,
But even sometimes seems disposed
To seize me by the ears.

Yet, though his sturdy strength surpass
The feeble race of man,
He must die as well as *I*,
But he'll ne'er rise again."

"*There*, Sally, I can boast over him now."

Late in life he often amused his grandchildren and others, by telling them the story of his going, while quite a youngster, and while he was residing in Monson, to Woburn, Ms., to ascertain what he could find there relating to his ancestors, and whether there still remained any of the name, as tradition said that was the place where the four brothers by the name of Blodgett, from whom all the others of that name descended, first landed from England. As at that early day there was no conveyance across the country, excepting either to ride on horseback or walk, he chose the latter. Therefore he prepared himself with a considerable package of poetry, printed on separate strips of paper, and, being something of a singer, he had got a tune ready to sing any of the songs that might be selected wherever he might drop in on the way, which greatly facilitated his sales. But he said he called in at one house on his way where there were some four girls or young ladies, and they at once selected quite an assortment of his songs, as they pleased them on hearing him sing them; but, as they were about paying over the money, an aged gentleman, apparently their grandfather, sitting in the corner, remarked, "Girls, won't you need

the tune with your songs?" They finally concluded the song would not be valuable to them after the tune was gone. So he lost the sale.

On reaching Woburn, he inquired of the landlord at the hotel where he stopped, if there were any persons in town by the name of Blodgett. He answered that he thought not, but a certain aged man across the way would be able to inform him. He stepped across and inquired. The old gentleman told him there were none. "Can you tell me whether there were *formerly* any of that name here?" He answered, "I think not." "Ah!" said he, after a moment's pause, "there were some Bloggits." The young man informed him that they were the people he was inquiring for, he had no doubt, as they formerly spelled the name in that manner.

"Well," said the young man, "what kind of people were they." The old gentleman answered, "they were pretty clever folks; but would rather sing than work." That pleased the young man exceedingly, as it described himself capitally.

All through life he possessed a great degree of pleasantry, with a great fund of anecdote; and late in life he seemed to enjoy, in a high degree, making all about him happy. He was often called upon to make, on the spur of the moment, a little fun, in the form of a rhyme. Among them the writer recollects one:

There resided a great number of years, in Randolph, a man by the name of Peter Edson, a very spicy, somewhat petulant individual—always served as tything man in Parson Eastman's meetings, and was a very successful farrier, and a regular colt-breaker, &c.—a very nervous, quick, passionate man. Every body, old and young, always called him "Uncle Peter." He was several years the junior of old Squire Blodgett, (as he had then long been called,) and as he then signed himself old "Seventy-Seven."

On a certain occasion, they met where several others were present. Said Uncle Peter, "Esq. Blodgett, make me a verse." "No," said he, "I dare not, as if I speak the truth, you will be offended." Uncle Peter promised to receive it kindly, to which the Old Squire said:

"Uncle Peter is not a bad creature,
Tho' sometimes a little dust cross:
Sometimes he's teasy, but perfectly easy
When he is tutoring a horse."

We subjoin one other specimen:

From the "Weekly Wanderer" of Jan. 31, 1801.

THE UTMOST STRETCH OF THE MORAL MUSE, WITH HER MISTAKE.

BY OLD SEVENTY-SEVEN.

Oh, whither will the muse thus rove,
Amongst imaginary things;
Not being confined to rural groves,
But mounting upward as she sings:

Nor clouds, nor fogs, impede her course,
Nor storms, nor magazines of hail;
Nor summer's drought, nor winter's frost,
But still on fancy's wings she sails.

Through stubborn darkness cuts her way,
Nor fears to tread the sullen gloom;
Impatient for the morning ray,
She scuds behind the silver moon.

There sits secure to take her breath,
And there to plume each fleeting wing;
Nor stays t' inquire the trackless path,
But mounts to Saturn's golden ring.

Thence with the comet takes her flight,
'Midst shining worlds, num'rous as sands;
Curious to view those fields of light,
'Till high on Nature's Alps she stands.

Then for a moment boasts her height,
Nor then attempts to higher get;
But soon discovers her mistake—
She's groveling on "his foot-stool" yet.

Ambitious, curious to know
And find the Eternal's blest abode;
But, oh! she tires and falls below,
Nor strange—she quite mistook the road.

'Tis the pious, not the curious road,
Where pilgrims prosper in their race.
'Tis humble love, not science proud,
That opes the pearly gates of bliss.

The children of James Blodgett and Theoda, his wife, were 11 in number:

1, Molly—married Phineas Moulton; 2, Theoda—married Timothy Miles; 3, Ruth—married Elijah Moulton; 4, James—married Mary Blodgett and went to Canada; 5, Henry—married Abigail Parmly, (first marriage in Randolph, Dec. 2, 1784;) 6, Joshua—went to Canada; 7, Salmon—went to Ascott, Canada; 8, Amba—married Nathan Carpenter, and went to Barre; 9, Oliver—married Polly Peckham, and removed to Barton; several times represented that town in the general assembly; 10, Sally—married Moses Miller; 11, Porter—died in childhood.

Henry Blodgett lived in Randolph more than 60 years, and died there, Dec. 6, 1843, aged 84 years. His wife, Abigail, survived him, and died in Randolph, Feb. 18, 1854.

Their children were 12 in number:

1, Alfred—married Lucretia Morgan—died 1855. 2, Wealthy—resides in N. Y. City.—

3, Calvin—died 1796. 4, Eunice—married Erastus Clark—died Oct., 1854. 5, Henry—married Mrs. Lyon—died in Ind., Jan. 2, 1855. 6, Calvin—married Luthera Bissell.—He held the office of judge of the probate court for the district of Randolph five years: 1832, '34, '35, '37 and '39: associate judge of the county court for 1836; represented the town of Randolph in the constitutional convention in 1836; represented the county of Orange in the senate of this State in 1841 and 42, associated with him were Royal Hatch, of Strafford, and Tappan Stevens, of Newbury; and removed from Randolph to Chelsea in 1839, and was clerk of the courts of Orange County 6 years, 1843 to 1849, inclusive. He removed to Waterbury in 1850, and represented that town in the general assembly in 1851 and '52. He now resides in Burlington. 7, Horace—married Phoebe Abbott—died in Canada, Jan., 1868. 8, Abigail—died 1807. 9, Theoda—resides in Randolph. 10, Charlotte—married Jas. McIntyre—died in July, 1854. 11, James—died 1809, in infancy. 12, Ann Theresa—married Benj. T. Blodgett—resides in Bradford.

Benjamin Blodgett, a son of Joshua Blodgett, Jr., of Stafford, Ct., married Mary Riddel, of Monson, Mass. He left his wife at home, came to Randolph, and, after working upon his land one season, moved hither with his family, a year or two after the burning of Royalton. He lived in Randolph for 60 years, and died Dec. 12, 1842, aged 83. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife died in 1823, aged 62.

The children of Benjamin Blodgett and his wife, Mary, were 13. Several of them received a liberal education, and devoted themselves to professional life. They were:

1, Luther—married Betsey Starkweather—died at the West. 2, Joseph—married Maria Allen—died in Hudson, Wis. 3, Benjamin—married, and died at the West. 4, Mary—married, 1st Mr. Jacob Foster, and 2d Mr. Humphrey. 5, Rev. Dan—married Pamela Child—died 1855. 6, Dr. Perley Davis—married Myra Arnold—died 1856. 7, Eli—married Irene Blodgett—resides in St. Johnsbury. 8, Rev. Heman—married ——— —resides in New Jersey. 9, Elijah—died 1813. 10, Rebecca—married Laban Blodgett—died 1862. 11, Hannah—married Mr. Humphrey—died in Wis. 12, Rev. Constantine—married Hannah Dana—resides in Pawtucket, R. I. 13, Caroline—married Mr. A. Mansfield—died in Massachusetts.

Sylvanus Blodgett came to Randolph at an early day. He was from Stafford, Ct., and a relative of Henry and Benjamin B. He married Lefe Edson, who died in 1823, aged 58. He survived her 10 years, and died at the age of 89. He represented Randolph about 1838 and '39 in the general assembly. Their children were: Orin, who died in 1793. Augustus, who died in 1815. Orinda—married Capt Elias Carpenter, and now resides in Randolph.

There came to R. with Sylvanus, his brother Seth, who died in 1825, and his sister Susannah, who died in 1866, aged 89 Hannah Blodgett, who married William Edgerton, was also a sister of Sylvanus.

John Blodgett, a cousin of Sylvanus, came to Randolph about the same time. He married Lois Dickinson Their children were:

Azubah—married Elezier Steele—died 1852. Orsamus—died about 1842. Rev. John—is still, we think, residing in the Mohawk valley, New York. Martha—married Mr. B. Gaylord. Irene—married Eli Blodgett—died 1863, aged 66. Lois—married Richard Anson Hayden—resides in Randolph. Harriet—died at the West.

Laban Blodgett, a nephew of John, came to Randolph from Claremont, N. H., and has resided here many years. He married Rebecca, daughter of Benj. Blodgett.

Isaac Blodgett came to Randolph about the year 1803. He was post master at the "Centre," from 1816 till the time of his death, in 1833. His son, Benjamin T. Blodgett, was for many years town clerk, and represented Randolph in the general assembly. Benj. T. died at Bradford, where he was cashier in the bank, in 1863. Before going to Bradford, he held the office of cashier in Orange County bank, in Chelsea: and while there he represented Chelsea in the general assembly. He also represented Bradford in the general assembly while he was holding the office of cashier of the bank there. He was cashier at the time of his death, and his son, Throop Blodgett, was assistant cashier, but died about 10 weeks after his father.

Jan. 22, 1870.

BENJAMIN BLODGETT.

BY HON. C. BLODGETT, OF BURLINGTON.

Benjamin Blodgett, the son of Joshua Blodgett, of Stafford, Conn., married Mary

Riddel, of Monson, Mass. Leaving his young wife at home, he went to Randolph, and, taking up a farm, spent the summer in clearing a patch of land, and making ready for removing his family the next Spring.

The Summer which he thus spent was the Summer in which the Indians burned Royalton, passing down the east branch of White River, and thus leaving the adventurous pioneers on Randolph Hill undisturbed.

The next Spring he took his wife and first-born son to Randolph, and in earnest commenced the life in the wilderness, which was terminated at the age of 84 years, in the midst of a numerous population, and all the marks of an old and settled township. Only those who have tried it can know how many difficulties must be overcome; how many privations endured; how much rigid economy practiced; how much hard work done, by both parents and their rapidly increasing family of children. By the time thirteen children were brought up to manhood and womanhood, and when the youngest son was in college, the wife and mother closed her life of heroic toil, self-denying benevolence and sincere piety, leaving 12 of her 13 children to be blessed by the memory of her example and instruction.—She was a woman whom all who knew her loved and respected. And when, years after her decease, her youngest son returned from a distant part of the country, and met an aged woman—who was many years a neighbor and friend of hers—she gazed on him with starting tears and exclaimed, "You look so good to me—from the great love which I bore your mother."

That son has heard her tell of the great joy she experienced in hearing a sermon from a preacher sent out by the Connecticut Missionary Society, whom she went five miles to hear, carrying a child in her arms. Mother of sweet and blessed memory! Her husband was a man of unfailing good sense, sound judgment, quick discernment of the fitness of things, and firm in his adherence to the convictions of duty and right. He was for many years a member of the Congregational church,—his Mary, the mother of his children a member of a Calvinistic Baptist Church. They were in this divided, and yet always liberal and tolerant in regard to each other's sincere and settled convictions—and they find but one communion now.

DEA. SAMUEL FLINT.

BY MRS. MARY A. FLINT EATON.

Deacon Flint was one of the early settlers of Randolph. He was born in Windham, (now Hampton,) Ct., Oct. 25, 1746, and died in Randolph, July 9, 1827. His ancestors were among the first inhabitants of Salem, Mass.,—Dea. Samuel Flint's grandfather being John Flint the 2d, grandson of the Old Patriarch, Thomas Flint, who emigrated from Wales, England, with his brother William, about the year 1640. According to the genealogy of the Flint family, there were four individuals who had emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts before 1650, viz. Thomas and William, of Salem, Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree, and Thomas, of Concord. Thomas and William, of Salem, were brothers, also the Rev. Henry and Thomas, of Concord, were brothers; but how near related the four were is now a mere matter of conjecture. From them, however, have descended a noble and worthy race, at present scattered through almost every State of the Union.

Hanson, in his History of Danvers, says: William Flint landed in this country about 1640, and there is some evidence to show that he had a mother living in this country about that time.

The first deed to him, on the Salem records, is dated July 23, 1652. He died Feb. 2, 1673, aged 70 years. His daughter Alice was arraigned, in 1652, before the Essex County Court, for wearing a *silk hood:* but proving she was worth £200 sterling, was discharged. Flint street, in Salem, is said to be over land he once owned, and near to where his dwelling-house stood. His brother Thomas selected a spot in the wilderness for his home, about 6 miles from the present court-house in Salem, on the Salem and North Reading road.

The first deed to him on record, was for 150 acres of meadow and pasture-land, in Salem, bought of John Pickering, Sept. 18, 1654. The next recorded, was 50 acres, purchased Jan. 1, 1662, of Robert Goodall, for which he paid £20 sterling. This deed was witnessed by Giles Corey, who, when 80 years of age, fell a victim to the witchcraft delusion of 1692, by suffering the cruel torture of being pressed to death,—the only instance of this barbarous punishment being inflicted in New England. Mr. Corey's house stood on land that, after his death, became a part of the

Flint homestead. This farm of the old emigrant ancestor has always remained in the possession of his descendants. It is now occupied by the heirs of Major Elijah Flint, and may truly be called the old homestead, having been in the family more than 200 years. His wife's name was Ann, and they had 6 children. Capt. Thomas Flint, his first son, was in King Philip's war, and in the expedition against the Narragansetts, in 1615, commanded by Col. Gardner. He was a large land-holder, owning more than 900 acres of land, in the counties of Essex and Middlesex. He also appears to have possessed considerable skill as a mechanic, having been selected by the inhabitants of Salem village, to build the first meeting-house in that place. Sergeant George Flint 2d, son of Thomas, settled in what is now called North Reading, and was the first one in Reading bearing the name of Flint. It is also said that he built the first framed-house in that town, (or precinct.)

Capt. Samuel Flint, great grandson of Thomas, the Old Patriarch, was in the battle of Lexington, and was killed at the head of his company, at the battle of Stillwater, Oct. 7, 1777, and was the only officer from Danvers slain, during the Revolution. Hanson, in his history, pays the following tribute to his memory: "An officer once asked him where he would be found, on a certain occasion; he replied, 'where the enemy is, there you will meet me.'"

The times in which these men lived, demanded men of military skill, as well as those of nerve and energy. While enduring the toils and privations incident to settling a new country, they were obliged to defend themselves, also, against the sudden and murderous attacks of the hostile Indians. They were often compelled to take their guns to their fields while at work, and to the meeting-house. They had only their hastily made log-huts to protect themselves from the cold and inhospitable winters. It is difficult for most, in this age of railroads, of ease and of plenty, to conceive of their sufferings. They had only a few of the comforts and conveniences of civilised life, being without roads or mills.

The descendants of Thomas and Ann Flint remained, mostly, in the vicinity of Reading and Salem, until about the year 1720, when some of his grandsons moved to Connecticut. Nathaniel, fourth son of Sergt. George Flint, settled in Tolland, Ct., where he built the first mill in that town.

According to a copy of the town records the town voted, "Nov. 6, 1724, to give Nathaniel Flint liberty to set up a corn-mill on the Scungamug River, on his own land, if within 2 years, it be fit to *goe*, or else to receive no benefit by this vote."

About this time, another grandson, John Flint, the 2d, settled in Windham, whose son Samuel, was the father of Dea. Samuel Flint the subject of this notice.

Thus, it is shown that he descended, in a regular line, from the old patriarch, Thomas of Wales, England. He married, Dec. 17 1767, Lucy, daughter of George and Sarah (Durkee) Martin, who was born May 6, 1748 and died March 3, 1827, they having lived together over 60 years, and had 11 children.

Dea. Samuel Flint, in the early part of his life, lived on a farm in the western part of Windham, Ct., consisting of 55 acres of land which he purchased of his father Sept. 3 1771, and was, originally, one half of his father's farm.

About the summer of 1781, Dea. Samuel Flint, his brother, James Flint, and Zebulon Hebard, with two or three others, went up to Randolph, Vt., on horseback, to explore the country, then a wilderness, and to seek for themselves new homes. Each of them bought a tract of land, built a shanty (or log cabin,) on Mr. James Flint's land, for a shelter, and to sleep in while there, and returned to Windham in the autumn.

The next August, Mr. James Flint and Mr. Zebulon Hebard moved to Randolph with their families. Mr. James Flint had 3 sons and 2 daughters: Mr. Hebard had 2 sons.—In the winter of 1784 Mr. James Flint went down to Windham to settle up some of his affairs, and to induce his brother Samuel to go up to Randolph and buy a farm adjoining his, north of Mr. Demary, consisting of 100 acres.

January 15, 1785, he sold his farm in Windham to his wife's brother, William Martin and started, Feb. 1, 1785, to go to Randolph (with 2 yoke of oxen,) on a sled, with a horse on forward of his brother's, Silas Flint. They packed the sled with provisions, furniture, clothing, beds and bedding. They also had 2 horses and a sleigh filled with Mrs. Silas Flint, a son, Silas, 10 years old, and Mrs. Sam'l Flint, with 7 children, the eldest, Olive

in her 17th year; Diah, in his 14th year; (Asa, born April 5, 1773, they buried in Windham—he would have been then, if living, about 12 years old.) Mary, in her 11th year; Mercy, in her 8th; Irena, in her 6th; Martin, in his 4th; Sarah, the baby, a year the following March.

The snow was deep, roads very bad, and much of the last part of the way, they traveled by marked trees. They reached Randolph the 17th day, about midnight, all safe and well. Mr. James Flint assisted in driving up the teams. They took up 2 cows, and the 2 elder boys, Silas and Diah, with their dog, assisted in getting them along. The elder girls walked much of the way during their long and tedious journey, in order to relieve the teams

Mary, (now Mrs. Pike,) says, that she walked the last 10 miles of the way, from a tavern in Bethel, where they staid over night. She ate her breakfast by candle-light, and started on through the snow. Stopped to get a drink of water at a house, where was a woman and child; also heard a man chopping in the woods. She stopped again for water at a Mr. Richardson's, where is now Randolph Centre. She then again traveled on, alone, being ambitious to reach her new home, when she recollected having been told a catamount had been seen awhile before in that region, she turned and walked back, to meet her brother and cousin, with the cows. When she reached her uncle James' house, the bottom of her clothes were heavy with snow.

Mr. Samuel Flint's family lived with his brother James till the first of June, when they moved on to the farm he had bought of a Mr. Shaw: (Mr. Shaw having purchased it of Mr. Demary.) He paid a yoke of oxen, and the tract of land he bought when he was up the first time to Randolph. Mr. Shaw was in want of the oxen. The farm joined his brother James on the north, and is now owned by Lucius Hebard and a Mr. Church, having passed out of the hands of the Flint family, a few years since.

Dea. Flint lived in the log-house that was on the farm when he bought it, a few years, and then built him a one-story framed-house, in which he lived until he died.

Dea. Flint was a man possessed of good natural abilities, had a good share of common sense and judgment, which, together with his even temperament and strong nerves, fitted him pretty well for a settler in a new country.

After these families were comfortably settled in their new homes, they began to feel the need of having a house for public worship. The Flints were close communion Baptists, and with the Hibbards, Parishes, and some others in that part of the town, soon erected a nice, convenient house of worship, near Mr. James Flint's house. They formed a church, (of which almost every member is now dead) and chose Mr. Samuel Flint their deacon. His house was a home for all ministers of that order that chanced to come that way, as long as he lived, and was open at all times for religious meetings. Prayer-meetings were held at each other's houses, throughout the neighborhood, and thus a pious and devotional interest was created and maintained.

Dea. Flint was a rigid, uncompromising parent, frank and honest in his conversation, very plain and unostentatious in his dress and manner of life, generally. He believed in a religion of the heart, that affects the life of an individual, making men better, and early taught his children the fear of the Lord, which he considered the beginning of wisdom. I well remember, when a child, he would often place his hand on my head, and give me his blessing. He and his wife were always much attached to each other during their long lives, and divided but a short time in their deaths.

The Rev. John Adams, once a member of the family, says he remembers him in his youth, as being a very pleasant, good old man. To illustrate his plainness of speech, I will relate a kind of anecdote:

While residing at Johnson, I went home to Randolph, on a visit, and on my way back, accidentally fell in company with my uncle, Joseph Waterman. After inquiring particularly about the welfare of my family, &c., he says, musingly, "was not your grandfather Flint a very plain, blunt man. I replied, 'yes, I think he was.' Says he, 'I shall never forget asking him for your Aunt Lucy.' 'Why,' said I. He then said that 'after her school closed in Johnson, I went to Randolph to visit her. In the morning, before leaving for home, I wished to get his consent to marry her. I was not much acquainted with him, and it being a delicate subject, I watched my opportunity to see him out of doors, and alone. He was in the

orchard, and so I went out to him and asked him if he was willing I should have his daughter Lucy. 'Oh! yes,' said he, 'you may have her, and welcome, if you want her; she is n't good for anything!' and he spoke so loud that they all heard every word he said."

Notwithstanding, he married her, the object of his choice: but she lived only a year or two; and we do not suppose that he ever had any cause to regret the step, through his long life, when we consider the precious boon she left him, in the person of his beloved and worthy daughter, Mrs. Flavilla Belding.

It appears that Dea. Flint departed a little, once, from his usual simplicity—that is, in painting his house; for he painted the window cornices and door-frames white, while the main part was red. His wife's sister Rebecca, (old grandma Pike, that used to wear the old Connecticut red broadcloth cloak,) being a pretty pert old lady of the times, said to him, while on a visit to his house, (knowing he did not believe in doing anything just for ornament's sake,) "brother Samuel, I see you hav'nt painted your house all red. Is'nt red paint just as cheap and durable as white?" 'Oh! yes,' says he, 'but that was Martin's notion.'"

Fishing and gunning have been a peculiarly marked trait of character among the ancestors of the Flint family, and Dea. Flint was a remarkable good marksman. It seemed rather necessary that he should indulge some, in the sport of hunting; for there were some bears in the vicinity, and some animals of the deer kind, with an occasional catamount.

Just before the Deacon moved up, a bear went to his brother's pig-pen and carried off his pig in his arms. He went away with it into a swamp, squealing. Mr. Flint followed after it with his little dog, but could not recover it.

After the Deacon moved into Randolph, Mr. Silas Flint and his son Asahel went out hunting in the western woods of Braintree, where they found a large bear. They shot at it a number of times, when it became very cross, and they concluded it was best to send for Uncle Sam—as they called the Deacon—who went over with his brother James, and very quickly dispatched the old bear.

I have very often heard him tell of going out on a moose-hunt with his brother James, Asahel Flint and Thomas Neff, one of his neighbors. They had several dogs with them, and soon started up a large moose, on the top of Braintree hills. The snow was about four feet deep, with a crust just sufficient to bear up the dogs, and the men on snow-shoes, but not the moose. They followed him down the hill and across the west branch on to the top of Kingston mountain, when the dogs stopped him. He tossed the dogs playfully about, on the top of his horns—first one, in one direction, and then another, when they tried to bite him, seeming quite amused.

Asahel Flint being much the youngest man of the four, started at the top of his speed, in order to get the first shot at the moose. He had a nice, double-barreled gun, and fired both barrels at him, but did not hit the moose;—and he hallooed, as loud as he could, for Uncle Sam to come up and shoot. The Deacon went quietly and killed him, at the first shot. This lord of the forest was 7 feet high by measure: 15 hands from the tip of his toes to the top of his withers, and as long as a large ox. He measured 7 feet between the tips of his horns. They skinned him, cut off about 400 pounds of flesh to carry home, and left the bones in the woods. Such luck in hunting was of incalculable value to those new settlers.

Dea. Flint's father, Samuel Flint, son of John Flint, had 3 wives and 11 children. After his third marriage, he moved from Windham, Ct., to Randolph, where he died with Dea. Flint in 1802, aged 90 years. He first married Mary Lamphere, by whom he had 2 children, Silas and Mary. His second wife was Mary Hall, who had 6 children, Samuel, Eunice, John, James, Mehitable and Hannah. His third wife was Sarah Blackman, of Andover, Ct., who had 3 children, Joseph, Benjamin and Sarah. She died with her daughter, Sarah, in Sheldon, Wyoming Co., N. Y. Nine of Dea. Flint's children lived to grow up and marry. Olive, the eldest, born Sept. 11, 1768, married Perez Tracy, of Windham, Ct. They had 8 children, Dimick, Martin—a babe—Selina, Semantha, Levi and Anson.

Mr. Tracy bought and cleared a farm, a mile or two west of Dea. Flint's, and the whole family have lived and died on the place, except one son, Levi Tracy, who now lives, with his family, at Grand Haven, Michigan.

A tribute of praise is here due to the mem-

ory of Miss Semantha Tracy, for her unwearied patience and labors in taking care of her parents, brothers and sisters, to the close of their lives. She died in 1866. Peace to her ashes.

Diah Flint, born March 26, 1771, married Mary Bigelow, of Brookfield, by whom he had 4 children. He lived in Randolph, west of his father's home, until he had 3 sons, Asa, Brainard and Porter, when he moved to Williamstown, where he died with his second daughter, Mrs. Philamela Flint. His second wife was Eleanor Stebbins, who had 3 children. Asa, second son of Dea. Flint, born in Windham, April 5, 1773, lived to be about 8 weeks old. Mary, second daughter, born Nov. 10, 1775, married Seth Pike. She is the only one now living of her father's family. She retains her faculties of mind and body to a wonderful degree. Her hearing is remarkably good, and she can see to read quite fine print, makes her own bed, sweeps her own room, sometimes another; knits and sews; walks very erect, and with a quick step; visits her neighbors, and occasionally rides out to Johnson, to stay awhile with her children. She resides with her son William, at Stowe: has had 11 children. She recollects well the dark day of May, 1780; also remembers the very heavy shock of an earthquake, soon after they moved up to Randolph: says the ground opened wide and deep enough to take in a common sized horse, in Brookfield, near where they lived. She says the first school she went to, in Randolph, was kept by Thede Orcutt, in the summer, in a framed-house near Mr. Joseph Griswold's, and the first winter school was taught by Dea. Palmer, in her uncle James Flint's house—a log-house, with 2 rooms in it. The next, by William Edgerton, in his own log-house, with 2 rooms in it. Mr. Nathan Clark, and a Mr. Preston also taught their school. She thinks the first minister settled in Randolph was Rev. Elijah Brainard, and the first child born in town was said to be Randolph Parmley, and named after the town.

Mr. Michael Jackson and Sarah Darby were said to be the first couple married in Randolph.

Mercy, third daughter of Dea. Flint, born March 25, 1777, married Moses Vilas. They had 11 children, Joseph, Lucy, William, Ransom, Caroline, Samuel, Permelia, an infant, Levi B., Freeman and Harrison. She died with her son Harrison, in Colchester.

Irena, fourth daughter of Dea. Flint, born June 30, 1779, married Diah Tilden. They had 7 children, Lory, Lucy, King, Cloe, Martin, Lydia and Turner. They died with their son, in Illinois.

Martin, third son of Dea. Flint, was born Jan. 12, 1782.

Sarah, fifth daughter of Dea. Flint, born March 27, 1784, married Ira Hill, by whom she had 2 children. She died with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah A. Rowel, at the late residence of Capt. Benjamin Griswold, her second husband, in Randolph. Her son, Ira M. Hill, lives in Memphis, Tenn.

Samuel, fourth son of Dea. Flint, born Aug. 24, 1787, married Lucinda Walker, of Williamstown, by whom he had 5 children, Mary, Lucy, Samuel, William and George. His second wife Relepha Howard, had 2 children, Sarah and Howard. He lived at the old home of his parents, with whom they died. After the death of his three eldest sons, he moved to Wisconsin, and from thence to Missouri, where he died, July 2, 1867, with his son Howard.

Lucy, the sixth daughter of Dea. Flint, born Aug. 20, 1789, married Joseph Waterman, of Johnson. She died soon after the birth of her first child.

A sad circumstance occurred as she was about to be married, that I will here mention: Mrs. Vilas, her sister, went to Randolph to attend the wedding, and carried her babe, a few months old, and the next morning found it dead in the bed beside her. So they were obliged to have a funeral, in connection with a wedding.

Eunice, the Deacon's eleventh and last child, was born Aug. 30, 1792, and died Oct 7, 1793. His last 3 children were born in Randolph.

Deacon Flint was a true patriot, and death to tories during the Revolutionary war. He was drafted, and furnished a substitute for a long time. He was also a firm supporter of the war of 1812. To show his peculiar tact and patriotism, I will relate an incident, as I have often heard it. Perhaps some would call it a ruse in military language:

Shortly after the United States had declared war against Great Britian, in 1812, President Madison issued a call for 50,000 militia,—

Randolph must, of course, furnish her share of men, which was about 20. The people of the town were about equally divided, as to the war, therefore it was not expected that the opponents would be very forward to volunteer their services. The friends of the war were very anxious that the number wanted from Randolph should volunteer, for, if the requisite number did not volunteer, the balance must be supplied by a draft. In order to obtain volunteers at that time, the militia of the State were kept organized and officered, and were called out twice a year for drill. There were four companies then in Randolph, viz., the old regular militia, a company of light infantry, one of artillery, and a company of cavalry. These were all duly warned to appear, on a certain day, and were arranged in a line. Then the music started from the right of the line and passed down in front of the column, around the left wing, and so back to the right again. On their first passing around, it had been arranged that all the companies should turn in after the music.—This, of course, appeared very patriotic. The 4 companies numbered about 300 men. Under this arrangement they had about 280 more men than were wanted, and then came the rub to know who, out of the 300 men, would actually go to serve their country, for 6 months. They accordingly arranged these lines over and over again, and went through the same performance, by having the music pass around again, playing Yankee Doodle; and after encircling the whole column 3 times, not one man had fallen in, after the music. The case now, of course, looked rather dubious, and the prospect fair that they would have to have recourse to a draft, after all the great bluster of patriotism. As the music returned the third time, to the head of the column, Dea. Flint and Mr. Tracy, his son-in-law, were standing near by, and, seeing no one had volunteered, the Deacon said, in a pretty loud tone of voice, "if the boys are all afraid to go, I will go," and followed on after the music. Mr. Tracy, seeing this, started, saying, "if you go, I will go, as your waiter," and they both followed on after the music.—This so excited the young men, that, before they had got back to the head of the line, more than enough had turned in to fill the quota. They then went into the tavern to take their names. The officer in command then asked the Old Deacon if he wanted to go. "O! no," says he, for he was too old and decrepit for a soldier, "but, if the boys don't want to go that have volunteered, *I will*." The Deacon and old Mr. Tracy were then discharged from further service.

From this time Dea. Flint remained quite retired at home, and in his own house with his wife. He was benevolent, and uncommonly good to the poor, not willing that any should suffer, endeavoring to live according to the prophet Micah, 6—8.

I used to spend much of my time, when a child, in my grandparents' room, attending to their wants, listening to their conversation, and reading to them out of their large family Bible: and I think the Deacon had a very plain, practical understanding of the scriptures. After his wife's death, he seemed very lonely, and in a little while, was suddenly seized with mortification in one foot, which slowly worked up his limbs until it reached his vitals, causing death. He was a great sufferer through his sickness, which he bore with great patience and resignation.

The wills of the old emigrant ancestor and his wife and sons, are a real literary curiosity, being written in the language and style of those ancient days They seemed to have a great sense of the presence of God, committing both soul and body unto Him, to the general resurrection, and dividing equally their worldly goods among their children, except giving to the unfortunate a double portion, as in the case of Mary, the daughter of Sergt. George Flint, who received a double portion, because she had a lame arm, caused by an accident, in play.

It is said that one Sabbath, while all the family were at meeting, her sister took a pistol, and, aiming it at her, said, "suppose you were an Indian, how easily I could shoot you." At that moment the pistol went off, lodging its contents in her shoulder, which made her a cripple for life. Her grandfather Putnam, also, willed her a double portion, on that account.

HON. DUDLEY CHASE.

The Hon. Dudley Chase was a native of Cornish, New Hampshire. His parents removed from Sutton, Mass., and settled down upon the meadows bordering upon the banks of the beautiful Connecticut river, where they raised up a numerous family.

They encountered all the privations and hardships of settling upon, and clearing up

ew lands; but eventually acquired a hand-ome property, and provided for the education f three sons at Dartmouth college. One of hem was the subject of this memoir. An-ther was the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Ohio, who obtained funds and ounded Kenyon college, and was afterwards ppointed Bishop of Illinois, and solicited nd obtained funds and founded Jubilee col-ege. And they were the uncles of the Hon. almon P. Chase, the present chief justice of he United States.

The Hon. Dudley Chase was born Dec. 30, 771, and married Miss Olivia Brown, when he was but 17 years old, which must have een in 1796, as she was born March 22, 1779, nd died, March 22, 1846—the day she had ompleted her 67th year.

Judge Chase was a portly, fine looking man, f commanding presence, and of very gentle-manly manners. During the last years of his ife he was subject to epilepsy, and had a fall n his room, which paralyzed his right leg, which finally swelled, became erysipilatous, nd terminated in mortification and his death, n the 23d of Feb., 1846, 27 days previous to he decease of Mrs. Chase. She had suffered reat mental anxiety on account of her hus-band's illness, and was quite feeble; but at-ended his funeral, which took place on a very old day. But a few days after, she was at-acked by pleurisy so severely she could not e restored.

They were both communicants of the Prot-estant Episcopal church; and such was their good example, that most of the members of heir family have ultimately followed in their teps. They had no children of their own, but of nephews and nieces, and of indentured boys, many of them, from early childhood. These were provided for in their family, and he educated not less than 12 or 15—one of his nephews at Yale College, and a nephew of hers at the Vermont University. The Hon. William Hebard, now of Chelsea, and former-ly one of our representatives to Congress, married one of her nieces, and Dr. Carpen-ter's (now professor at Burlington—U. V. M.) first and second wife were also Mrs. C's. nieces, and from childhood members of her family. His elegant mansion, situated at Randolph Centre, was purchased by the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, for many years the chief Justice of Vermont, and occupied by him about six years. It is now (Nov., 1869) the residence of Hon. J. K. Parish, formerly judge of probate for the district of Randolph.

Judge Chase was always earnest in advo-cating the support of district schools by a tax on the grand-list, in order to give poor child-ren an equal opportunity to obtain an educa-tion. At the commencement of the present century he was the most active and influen-tial person in obtaining the charter and build-ing the academy at Randolph Centre, which is now so successful as a normal school, with the patronage of the State. He also contrib-uted bountifully towards building of Christ Church, Bethel, and the support of their cler-gymen, as long as he lived; and, at the same time, when the parish of Grace Church was organized, at Randolph Centre, he was equal-ly liberal in subscriptions towards the salary of the clergymen.

The writer of this memoir married a rela-tive of Judge Chase, and, for 27 years, had been honored as their family physician, but never had lost a patient of the family, until the decease of the Judge and his lady. His success he attributes, in a great measure, to the kind care and nursing of the sick, in the family.

It is greatly to be regretted that a memoir of so distinguished a citizen as Judge Chase had not been written soon after his decease, while events were still fresh in the minds of many of his contemporaries, who were still liv-ing, one of whom was William Nutting, Esq., who, for several years, was associated with him in the practice of law. The accompany-ing letter from Hon. William Hebard, and an extract from one, from Jason Steele, Esq., are the best information that can be obtained, at the present day. Mr. Steele says the Judge graduated in 1791. That "he read law with Hon. Lot Hall, of Westminster, Vt., and soon after commenced practice in Randolph, where he became very eminent in his profes-sion," and, after enumerating the various offi-ces he had held, he adds, "in all of which offices he served with great distinction."

Upon this subject, I have received the fol-lowing letter from Judge Hebard, of Chelsea.

"Chelsea, Jan. 16, 1869.

My Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 13th inst. was duly received. In regard to the inform-ation that you desire, I can only give you such general information as I happen to have. The autobiography of Bishop Chase,

of which you speak, you probably could obtain of Mr. Denison, of Royalton; and that, probably, would give you much more information than I can. The family, I believe, consisted of Simeon Chase, Barron Chase, Salmon Chase, Corbet Chase, Heber Chase, Ithamer Chase, Dudley Chase and Philander Chase: these were the brothers.

The daughters of Deacon Chase were Mrs. Child, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Durkee, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Cotton and Mrs. Denison. Their Christian names I do not know.

Salmon P. Chase is the son of Ithamer Chase.

I do not know when Judge Chase came to Randolph, but it was between 1790 and 1800. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1790, and not long after that, he came to Randolph. He was State's attorney for this county as early as 1803. He represented Randolph in 1805, and for 7 succeeding years—during 5 of which he was speaker. He was Senator in Congress from 1813 to 1819, or would have been if he had not resigned in 1817, when being elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which last office he held till 1821. He again represented Randolph in the Legislature, in 1823 and 1824, and was Senator in Congress from 1825 to 1831 inclusive, having been elected in 1824. After that you know him as well as any one. Ithamer Chase died in Keene, N. H. Corbet Chase died in Demarara, South America. Heber died in Philadelphia. Salmon Chase died in Boston or Cambridge.—Simeon Chase was the oldest son, and Philander was the youngest; and Mrs. Childs, I believe, was the oldest daughter, and Mrs Denison the youngest.

They were married, that is, Judge Chase, when his wife was 17 years old, which would make it in 1796—in Bethel.

I believe I have answered, imperfectly, all the inquiries which you made. Judge Chase probably came to Randolph very soon after he graduated. I have known what year, but it is out of my mind now.

Mrs. Flint could probably tell you more about the names and ages of the family than any one now living in Vermont.

I am glad you have undertaken to give a reminiscence of his life, as I have thought for a long time that some one ought to do it; and I was talking with Mr. Denison but a short time ago, on the same subject, and had nearly made up my mind to attempt it, if no one else would.

With great regard,

Very truly yours,

WM. HEBARD."

" Dr. John S. Smith,
Randolph Centre, Vt."

THE BABBITT FAMILY.

BY JENNY E. BABBITT.

SIMEON BABBITT, an architect and builder, removed from Barnard, Windsor county, to Bethel, same county, in the year 1815, and superintended the building of several of the oldest, and still remaining, public buildings,—among them, the first hotel and the first meeting-house, a fine brick edifice, both built in 1816, and still in use. He was also employed in various parts of the State, in the erection of public buildings. He married Mary Barlow, of Barnard, whose family came from Connecticut, and who traced a near kinship to the poet Joel Barlow. He died in Bethel, Aug. 21, 1844. Of a family of five children, but one son remains, Simeon A. Babbitt, now living in West Randolph.

There are many sad and touching incidents, still preserved, concerning the early life of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Shutesbury, Mass., July 2, 1776. His father, a soldier of the Revolution, was taken prisoner by the English, and carried on board a prison-ship, where he died. The mother was left with a family of little children, and when Simeon was but 7 years old, she, also, died. The children were soon separated: some given to friends, and others apprenticed to trades. Simeon was placed with a farmer till he should attain the age of 14. He soon found himself placed in cruel servitude, to a capricious master. In the early winter mornings, he was sent out to milk the cows, and would drive one from her bed upon the frozen ground and crouch down on the warm spot while milking, his half-frozen, bare feet leaving tracks, dotted with blood as he passed on the snow-paths. He was often ordered to yoke the oxen and drive to the woods, load his sled, and return to the farm-yard, alone. He never received but "three months' schooling," but studied by himself, mornings and nights. With his first money he purchased a Walker's dictionary, and then, after a long while, a hatchet. At last the years of his sad bondage were

ended, and he entered upon another long term of service: was apprenticed to a house-joiner, with whom he lived till he was 21. On that eventful birth-day his master gave him the customary suit of clothes and a hammer, and told him he was "his own man." With a little pack upon his shoulder, containing his scanty wardrobe, his dictionary, and a few tools, and, in his pocket, 75 cents, he started for Barnard, Vt., in search of labor.

Upon his removal to Bethel, at the age of 39, he was soon appointed to public offices of much trust. His mildness of temper and unswerving honesty gained many friends. He occupied, at various periods of time, the offices of selectman, town clerk, and justice of the peace.

ROBERT A. BABBITT, M. D.

FROM THE MCKINSTRY GENEALOGY—EDITED BY THE HON. WM. WILLIS, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Surgeon Robert A. Babbitt was the eldest son of Simeon A. Babbitt, of West Randolph, Orange county, Vt., and Emily, daughter of Alvin McKinstry, of Bethel, Vt., the son of Paul, who was the youngest son of Rev. John, of Ellington, Ct. There was united in him, with the blood of the McKinstrys, that of the Rev. Thomas Smith, the first pastor of the first church in Portland, through his daughter Lucy, wife of Thomas Sanders, of Cape Ann.

He graduated at the medical college, at Albany, in 1860, at the early age of eighteen. In 1861 he joined the 8th Ct. Regiment of Volunteers, as a private, and was appointed Hospital Steward. In 1862 he was appointed superintendant of the Hammond General Hospital, at Beaufort, N. C. In 1863 he was promoted Surgeon of the 1st N. C. Union Volunteers, having its head-quarters at Washington, N. C. In 1864 he received the appointment of Post Surgeon, at Beaufort, where, in consequence of extensive and fatal disease, his labors were excessive, in which his health gave way, and he perished of yellow fever, Oct. 17, 1864, in the 23d year of his age.

The Vermont State Journal, in an appreciative notice of this excellent young man, says, "Though young in years, he proved himself eminently successful and efficient in his profession, and a faithful and devoted soldier to his country."

RANDOLPH CONTINUED.

BY PAPERS WRITTEN AND GATHERED BY RUFUS NUTTING, ESQUIRE.

[The history of Randolph as furnished by Rufus Nutting, will be seen to be a compilation from various sources, each paper being attributed particularly to its writer. We were referred to Mr. Nutting as the one best qualified, and most likely to be interested in such a work. Owing to poor health and business engagements, he was not able to devote the time necessary to write out himself, all these papers, which he was otherwise qualified to have so well done; but pressed by us, and anxious for an honorable historic representation of Randolph in this work, did, to us, what seems so much better in a field where there was so much to be done in a limited time: that is, engaged and enlisted in the work all these writers, whose direct personal acquaintance with the subject treated, best and well qualified them to the task, and thus, by this division of labor, secured so complete and full a history of this town; and the projector of this part of the history of Randolph has become so interested in the work, he has now the hope, at some future time, to complete such a record of Randolph as will be alike satisfactory to the people, true to the town, and honorable to its author: for which he has indeed accumulated, we are informed, quite a mass of historical matter, in too crude a form for present publication, but which we may either publish in our next volume, or Mr. Nutting may, perhaps, bring out himself, the whole in book form hereafter, and thus give in the end what he has so well begun here, a full and complete history of one of the best towns a kind Providence ever made.—*Ed.*]

RECORDS.

As appears from the following Covenant of the first proprietors, this township was first called Middlesex; but for what reason it was so called, or why Randolph was substituted therefor, does not appear from the records, or from the tradition of the few remaining early settlers,—but from and after the proprietors' meeting of Dec. 20, 1780, it was known as Randolph.

COVENANT.

"We, the Subscribers, hereby mutually agree to Purchase that part of Middlesex, in the State of Vermont, (so called,) which is not included in the Township of Bethel, viz., the northerly part of the Township formerly called Middlesex, adjoining to the northerly line of Said Bethel, and abutting to the Western End of Tunbridge, and to bear our Equal Proportion in the Cost and Expense of the Same. And we hereby Covenant to Acquiesce in, and abide by, the Votes and resolves of the Major part of us, or the future Proprietors, in the meeting or meetings of the Said

Proprietors, regularly warned and convened, from time to time, to Transact the affairs of Said Middlesex as we may hereafter agree.—Witness our hands at Dresden, this 19th day of May, 1778:

Joseph Marsh, David Woodward, John Ordway, Joel Marsh, John Sloan, John Payn, Joshua Hendee, Simeon Curtiss, John Payn, Jr., Abel Marsh, Zenas Coleman, Jehiel Woodward, Elijah Mason, Aaron Storrs, Joseph Marsh, Jr., Elisha Marsh, Comfort Sever, John House, John Slafter, Abel Curtiss.

The foregoing Covenant being signed, the following votes were then passed, viz.:

1. Appointed his Honr Govr Marsh, Moderator of this meeting.
2. Appointed Capn Aaron Storrs, Clerk.
3. Appointed Capn Abel Marsh Agent for the Said Propriety of Middlesex. Proposed to find out the Owners or Claimers of said Tract of Land, who may be in the State of New York, or Elsewhere, and to Purchase the Same for, and in behalf of said Proprietors, of those who are able to give indisputable Title thereto.
4. Appointed his Honor, Govr Marsh, agent for Said Propriety, to Preferr a Memorial to the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Vermont at their next Session, for the fee of such Lands, in said Township, proposed, as may be found to belong to the State—and for a Charter of incorporation of A Township by the name of Middlesex, as proposed.
5. Appointed Capn Aaron Storrs Treasurer for this Propriety.
6. Voted to raise a Tax of five dollars on Each Proprietor immediately, to Defray the Expense of Our Agent to the State of New York.
7. Voted, that this meeting be adjourned to the 30th Day of June next, one o'clock, P. M., to the House of Mr. John Payn, in Dresden."

"June 30th 1778. Mett by Adjournment, and adjourned to the 24 July next, to Mr. Payn's, in Dresden."

"At a meeting of the Proprietors of Middlesex, met by Adjournment, July 24th 1778.

Capn Marsh Reports that he Journeyed through the State of New York and in the Jerseys, but could find no owners to Said Township, &c.

1. Whereupon Voted to allow Capn Marsh Seventy-five dollars for his Time and Expense in his Journey, in the Service of this Propriety.
2. Adjourned this meeting to the Second Monday in September next, to the house of Mr. John Payn, in Dresden, at 2 o'clock P. M."

"September 14, 1778. The Proprietors of Middlesex met by Adjournment.

1. Appointed Abel Curtiss Clerk, in room of Capn Storrs, who resigned. Attest Aaron Storrs, Clerk.
2. Voted that the number of Proprietors of Middlesex Proposed shall not Exceed Twenty.
3. Appointed Colo Marsh, Decn Ordway, Dr Slafter, Capn House and Lieut Payn, a Surveyor, A Committee to Lay out A Division of Lots in Said Township.
4. Voted that the Intervale Land be Equally Divided among the Proprietors, and that it only be Laid out this fall.
5. Voted to Adjourn this Meeting to the 9th Novr Next, 4 O'clock P. M."

These records of the first four meetings of the first proprietors of Randolph, transcribed *verbatim et literatim* from their first and original book of records, sufficiently indicate the intelligence and business character of the men who first invested their money in Randolph soil.

At a meeting of the "original twenty" proprietors, held at Capt. John House's, in Middlesex, 2d Wed. Sept., 1779, it was "Voted, that the number of Proprietors consist of forty—each of the present proprietors to introduce one Proprietor." And a month later it was "Voted, that all the Proprietors to the number of *sixty*, shall have the privilege of Pitching two hundred acres of land Each, in sd Middlesex, in A regular, uniform manner." And previous to the granting of the charter in June, 1781, the number was increased to 71.

Some of the grants were first obtained from New Hampshire, and some from New York, while it is understood that the whole town was granted formally, to the several proprietors from Vermont, in Nov., 1780, although there is no record of such grant now to be found among the original files of the proprietors. There is some evidence that several documents of importance in regard to the history of the town, between 1779 and 1783, are irrecoverably lost, and among them the original grant of the town. There is no record of any action of the proprietors in regard to a town organization, nor in the town records any mention of its first organization as a town.

Of the "original twenty" proprietors, one fourth of them bore the name of Marsh, but previous to the charter they had all disposed of their interest in the town, on account of the war, or other reasons. Joseph Marsh was the first Lieut. Gov. of Vermont., holding the office several years.

On account of the unsettled and disturbed state of the country, in consequence of the war with Great Britian, the quarrel with New York, and claims of New Hampshire, there

was a manifest reluctance on the part of the proprietors, to settling upon their lands, so that, in order to induce settlers to locate upon, and cultivate the soil, it was found necessary to offer premiums or bounties, the first of which was proposed at a meeting holden May 13, 1779, as follows:

"Voted, that for the encouragement of a speedy settlement of said Township, those Proprietors who shall first enter upon and cultivate and continue to cultivate the lands in the Town, shall have the privilege of pitching forty acres of intervale in Sd Town, and also two hundred acres of upland, laying out the same in a regular form, and in such manner as not to make waste of land: reserving the privilege of Mills and Highways in the Town."

At the same meeting and for the same object, this action was taken:

"Voted, that for the encouragement of building a Grist Mill and a Saw Mill in said Township,—that Capn Aaron Storrs have the privilege of pitching the Mill Spot and one hundred acres of land, to include the Mill Spot, which is to be the first pitch, and to be purchased and *Made Sure* to him by the Proprietors—also one hundred acres more, to be pitched by said Storrs in any other part of the Township, not infringing on any other pitch previously made by any other Proprietor, and to be purchased and made sure to him by the Proprietors, as aforesaid; said Saw Mill to be completed by the first day of April next, and the Grist Mill to be completed by the first day of April after,—Provided nothing interferes to obstruct the settlement of the Town."

Very soon after, the following votes were passed, at different meetings:

"That any Person who will introduce two settlers on a right shall have the privilege of pitching a third hundred acres of upland in the Township, after the first two hundred acres are pitched."

"Voted to give the first woman that settles in Middlesex with a family, one hundred acres of Land."

To show another reason for the hesitation in settling the town, the following record of the action of the Governor and Council is presented:

"On Representation of Mr. John Payne, Comee for the Proprietors of Bethel and Middlesex, that said Proprietors are desirous to make settlement in said Town, and are about to make roads to the same, and that said Proprietors are apprehensive that certain persons disaffected to this State will endeavor to make settlement on said lands, to the annoyance of said Proprietors, praying the advice of the Council how to proceed with said disaffected Persons, in case they should attempt to make such settlement, and having laid the matter before Council, they have given it as their advice, that said Proprietors may safely go on to improve said lands, and if they shall be molested by any person or persons who shall endeavor to make any settlement on the premises, the Proprietors may warn said persons to *depart*, and that their refusal must be at their own risk. By order of Governor and Council.

Jonas Fay, Secy.—P. T.
In Council June 4th 1779."

The same jealousy which called for this advice from the Governor and Council, and made the proprietors reluctant to settle on their lands, led them to be very cautious in regard to selling rights. At a meeting, Nov. 2, 1779, three applicants were voted to be admitted at the next meeting, if, in the mean time,

"They should give reasonable satisfaction that they are not in Opposition to this Propriety, nor any way connected with those that have Petitioned for Middlesex, in Opposition to this Propriety, they paying an equal proportion of the Proprietors costs, from the first beginning of this Proprietyship."

As the name of only one of these three men is afterwards placed on the list of proprietors, it is presumed that the other two failed to give the "reasonable satisfaction" required.

Although there were many and great obstacles to a very rapid settlement of the town, the "good lay" of the land, the superior character of the soil, as indicated by the variety and "bigness" of the trees, and the apparent healthiness of the climate, more than counterbalanced them, so that, with the premiums and bounties offered, settlers located more rapidly than might have been expected.

At just what time they were sufficiently numerous to form a regular town organization is not known, or at what time the organization was effected cannot be determined with certainty, on account of the loss of the records concerning it; but it seems probable that it was previous to March 31, 1783, as the records of that date show the organization to be in regular running order, with no allusion to a recent organization.

Previous to August, 1783, the proprietors had holden 29 meetings, 22 of which had been in Dresden, N. H. A meeting was adjourned, to be held at Middlesex, Nov. 1, 1780, but was holden at Dresden, "it being inconvenient to meet in Middlesex, the Enemy having drove off the inhabitants in those parts." Some of their meetings had been held in Norwich and Lyme, as well as Dresden; but after Aug. 5, 1783, they were all holden at the houses of proprietors living in Ran-

dolph. They usually held several meetings each year; but, for some cause not named, there was no meeting from Dec., 1781, to Feb., 1783.

As an indication of some of the difficulties the early proprietors had to encounter, the following extracts from their records are made:

"Voted, that Moses Belknap be admitted to act in Proprietors' meetings in the room of his brother Simeon Belknap, who is in captivity."

"Admitted Mr. Elijah Pember a Proprietor in room of his son, Thomas Pember, who was killed by the Enemy at the Destruction of Royalton."

One or more proprietors' meetings were holden annually, from 1783 until March, 1792, when their meeting was adjourned, to meet at the meeting-house (for the first time) the second Tuesday in June following; but there is no record of the meeting having been holden. The next meeting was by special warning, Feb'y, 1794, after which time meetings were held each year till Oct., 1799. From that time for nearly 10 years, until Aug. 29, 1809, it appears that there was no meeting of the proprietors. From the last date to September, 1811, there were 8 meetings holden, all for the accomplishment of a particular object, after which there was probably no occasion for proprietors' meetings; the organization and settlement of the town, and change of ownership of the lands having superceded their necessity.

As appears from the town records, and also those of the proprietors, there was frequent collision of interests between the citizens and proprietors for several years subsequent to 1783, and committees from both parties were several times chosen to adjust the differences; but, as the inhabitants increased and the original proprietors decreased constantly, by the former buying the interests of the latter, these collisions became less and less frequent, until, finally, the first owners had either sold out or become inhabitants, and the proprietor having become citizen, their interests were identical, and the difficulties ceased.

The early settlers were mostly from Connecticut and Massachusetts—men of superior talents and hardihood, energy and virtue—men who understood something of the inalienable rights of all men, and the divine principles on which they are founded—who comprehended the advantages of education, and saw the dangers of ignorance. Some of their first acts, after being organized as a town, were to provide themselves with proper means for instruction, both religious and secular.

The first action on record to this end occurred at a proprietors' meeting holden Dec. 31, 1781, as follows:

"Voted, that the Proprietors will support the Gospel in the town of Randolph for the space of two years from the time of its beginning to settle again, and to direct the Comte of Prudentials to procure a minister to preach on probation as soon as the town settles again."

The next action was at the next meeting, which was not till Feb. 20, 1783:

"Voted, to raise two Spanish Milled Dollars and a half on each right, to support the Preaching of the Gospel in Randolph the coming year, to be paid the first day of next August."

It appears that this was the last action of the proprietors in the matter, as the town, having been organized, considered it a part of its business, and at its meeting, of March 16, 1784,

"Voted, to choose a committee to provide preaching in this town the present year. Re-chose the same committee which stands chosen by the proprietors of this town for the same purpose."

March 15, 1785, a committee was chosen "to provide preaching the present year," and June following, the committee were instructed to "employ a candidate to preach on probation as soon as may be."

December 15, 1785, it was voted in town-meeting, "to hire Rev. Mr. Brainard two or three sabbaths more, to preach on probation," and the meeting was adjourned two weeks, expressly for that purpose.

"December 26th 1785. According to adjournment the Inhabitants of the Town of Randolph met, and voted firstly, to give the Revd Elijah Brainard a Call to settle with us in the Gospel Ministry.

2. Voted to adjourn this meeting for half an hour. The meeting called again according to adjournment and voted,

3. That we will give (a proffer) to the Revd Mr. Brainard for his salary for the first year, forty five pounds paid in produce, stating wheat at five shillings pr. bushel, rye at four, and Indian corn at three shillings; and that the said salary shall rise annually with the Town List until it shall amount to eighty pounds, paid according to the aforesaid stating of grain.

4. Voted to give Mr. Brainard for his settlement, the building of a house about 36 feet by 18 feet on the ground, one story high, with

two small additions or rooms on the back side, and to finish the same.

5. Voted to build the said house within six months after Mr. Brainard shall settle with us in town.

6. Voted to choose Dr. Benjamin Tucker, Lieut. John Bacon and Capt. Joshua Hendee a committee to wait on Mr. Brainard and inform him of the doings of the Town, and give him a call to settle in the Gospel Ministry here.

7. Voted to allow Capt. Joshua Hendee for keeping Mr. Brainard's horse, nine shillings.

8. Voted, Col. David Woodward's account for boarding Mr. Brainard sixteen shillings.

Attest, Barnabas Haskell,
Town Clerk."

At a subsequent meeting it was

"Voted to give Mr. Brainard one hundred pounds, in Liew of the Town building his house, for his building his own house."

Which he did: and the house is now standing, with additions, on the farm now owned and occupied by Daniel Dodge and S. C. Vorce. In 1788 it was voted by the town, "To raise sixty pounds on the list for the present year, for to pay the Revd E. Brainard's salary." And 1794, it was "Voted, to raise eighty pounds," for the same purpose.

In October, 1796, Mr. Brainard being in too feeble health to preach regularly, the question was raised whether his salary should be continued. But the town voted to continue it, and also appointed a committee to hire preaching.

At a meeting, Jan. 19, 1797, it was voted that the committee for hiring preaching be instructed to treat with the Revd Mr. Brainard (who continued in feeble health,) in respect to a suitable person to supply the pulpit in his place, and,

"What he has offered in respect to relinquishing a part of his salary; and that such a person be hired on as easy terms as may be for the people."

In September following, it was voted to pay Mr. Brainard his salary to that time, and also all that he had expended in supplying the pulpit during his sickness, on "condition that he take a dismission from the Town of Randolph." In November £100 was voted him: £50 in cash, and £50 in neat stock or grain, provided he would relinquish his salary from the first of the year, and take a dismission: and the next month it was voted not to give him more than £100, and that the

"Selectmen and town treasurer be a committee in behalf of the Town, to join with the committee from the church in choosing the council for Mr. Brainard's dismission."

Just at what time the council met is not apparent from the town records, but probably about the last of December, 1797, when Mr. Brainard was dismissed, after having been the settled "minister" for the town about 11 years. It will be noticed that the call, settlement, support and dismissal of this, the first minister or religious teacher in Randolph, were no more or less than civil acts, performed by the ordinary civil officers of the town, for its present and prospective welfare. In all the transactions in regard to the matter, for more than 11 years, there was but the one allusion to the existence of any church in regard to choosing the council, so far as the records show.

The town, as such, in its civil capacity, encouraged and supported religion and religious teachers as a secular benefit; good in both its present and prospective influence, and worthy of a large share of all the taxes levied. In regard to the first meeting-house, in which the town-meeting was held Oct. 11, 1786, the records are silent.

The second meeting-house was located Sept. 25, 1778, and built of logs on the hill "near where Mr. Wood was buried." The land now owned by Orin Gambell, near the southern boundary, about where the level piece of road is running west towards the buildings of G. F. Nutting.

October 12, 1791, it was "Voted, that we will build a meeting-house, 64 feet in length, 47 in breadth, and 26 feet posts." The finishing, pews, windows, belfry, steeple, sounding-board, "coloring," and all, were to be completed "every way as well as Somers new meeting-house, in Connecticut," the whole to be done within 3 years from the time of receiving the first payment. Capt. Timothy Edson took the contract at $1,000, and built the house according thereto, except the steeple, which was not completed for several years.

At a town-meeting Nov. 16, 1807, a committee of four was chosen "to circulate subscription papers to raise money for a Bell and Town Clock for the meeting-house." And the first bell was got, but the clock not until 1869.

For aught that appears to the contrary, this was the last action of the town in regard to furnishing a house suitable for religious instruction and divine worship, or any of the

appurtenances thereto, to this day,— the last evidence of any direct connection between church and state.

The early proprietors and inhabitants of the town being nearly all of one religious persuasion and belief, there was no practical objection of the town's making provision for religious instruction, as well as secular, and did so in accordance with an Act passed by the legislature, in session at Westminster, in October, 1783. This Act was based upon the following preamble:

"Whereas, it is of the greatest importance to the community at large, as well as to individuals, that the precepts of christianity and rules of morality be publicly and statedly inculcated on the minds of the inhabitants:"

"Therefore, Be it enacted, &c."

The Act provided, that whenever any town or parish think themselves able to build a meeting-house and settle a minister, at any meeting legally called for the purpose, they may appoint a place for the worship of God; build a meeting-house; hire a minister, and raise the necessary funds therefor on the polls and rateable property of the inhabitants.

That there might be no cause of dissatisfaction with this Act, provision was so made that any person who was a member of any other religious denomination than the one supported by the town, and contributed for its support, might be excused from paying for the support of the town preaching, by presenting a certificate to that effect from the minister or church officer of the church with which he was connected.

Many availed themselves of the privileges of this Act, as appears from the recorded certificates, a sample of which is here presented:

"I do not agree, in religious opinion, with a majority of the Inhabitants of this town.
John Rice.
Town Clerk's Office,
Randolph, May 20, 1805.
Rec^{d} and recorded.
Sereno Wright, Town Clerk."

"This is to certify, to whom it may concern, that the bearer hereof, Jacob Heath, is a lawful member, and has contributed to the necessity of the Methodist E. Church, in Poland, State of Massachusetts.
Octr 19th 1796. Jesse Stoneman, Elder.
Randolph, 22^{d} June, 1799. Rec^{d} and Recorded.
Attest, Elias Bissell, Town Clerk"

"This may certify that William Sprague, of Randolph, Vt., hath joined and accordingly belongs unto the Episcopal church, in the Town of Claremont, N. H.
Attest, Benj^{a} Tyler, Timo^{y} Grannis, } Church Wardens.
Claremont, Augt 30, 1793."

SCHOOLS.

The advantages of religious instruction were had by the inhabitants about the first of 1782, but there is no record of any provision for schools until March, 1787, when it was "Voted to divide the Town into Districts, for Schools," and a committee chosen for that purpose. It is presumed that said committee properly attended to their duties, though there is no report of their doings on the town records.

The first mention of public school money in the records of the meeting of Dec. 17, 178[illegible]

"Voted, to divide the interest of the school lands, in the several districts, as the law directs."

The first described in the records of the town was called the "Centre District," in the report of the committee, Jan. 13, 1794.

The first recorded returns in the town records of the number of scholars in each school district is dated 1802, and is as follows:

"No. 1	District,	J. Kibbe	Clerk,
" 2	"	A. Story	"
South	"	D. Carpenter	"
North-west	"	D. Parish	"
No. 5	"	S. Day,	"
" 3	"	W. Hyde	"
Union	"	J. Woodward	"
No. 11	"	A. Weston	"
A. Storrs	"	A. Woodward	"
North-east	"	E. Davis	"
No. 4	"	E. Ainsworth	"
" 11	"	M. Bragg	"
Centre	"	J. Smith	"

The first census of the town, reported [illegible] 1791, states the population at 892: 10 years later it had increased to 1856, at which time it appears by the records there were 276 voters, and two and a half scholars to each voter. Now, (1868) with an estimated population of about 3,000, and about twice the number of school districts, the number of scholars returned is but 621. On the present check-list (1868) there are the names of over 740 voters or one and a quarter voters to each scholar. Then, there were about 7 voters to one inhabitant; now, there are but about 4 voters, one of the population.

The districts are now all designated by numbers, and some of those originally num-

bered have had the numbers changed—e. g. the original No. 2, is now No. 5; and the "Centre," is No. 2, &c.

The history of District No. 1, prepared by a resident of it, is here given, as, perhaps, a fair example of all, in regard to the buildings occupied by the schools,—the teachers employed and their compensation,—the management of school-meetings, &c., &c.

During the last 10 years the schools have improved, although the number of scholars in most of the school districts has decreased.—Better houses are provided, and superior teachers secured: large maps, globes, dictionaries, and other apparatus for illustration are generally provided.

"The first school district in Randolph was organized in 1794. The first legally warned meeting was over the signature of the selectmen, March 31, 1794. The articles in the warning are three in number: 1st and 2d relate to choosing a district officer; the 3d to see if the district will build a school-house, &c.

The following officers were chosen by the district: Joshua Blodgett, moderator; Nathan Davis, clerk; Samuel Benedict, Walcott Allyn and Edward Evans prudential committee; John Evans, collector. It was voted to have a committee of three men to stick a stake in a place to build a school-house. The following persons, non-residents of the district, were chosen, viz., Jonathan Peckham, David Carpenter, Col. Edson, said committee.

It was then voted to build a school-house, 21 by 16 feet, and to be lighted by three windows. Joshua Blodgett was then appointed vendue-master, and the building of the school-house was struck off to Nathan Daves, the lowest bidder, for £29, 10 s.: wheat at 4 s. per bushel: said wheat to be "raised on the polls and ratable estate," to be paid into the treasury.

At an adjourned meeting it was voted to release Nathan Davis from building the school-house, whereupon the building of the house was struck off to Walcott Allyn on the same terms as above.

The next meeting on record was on June 22, 1795. In the mean time Allyn had built the house, but it appears that the district were not satisfied with the work, for they voted to accept the house provided Allyn would pay back 15 s. to the district. This vote was subsequently re-considered.

The seats in this house, in which the children of 1795 were educated, were made of slabs with legs, as you would make a milking-stool, and without backs. The writing-desks run around the walls of the house, and the scholars sat with their backs to them while studying, and when they wanted to write would reverse their position, by throwing their lower extremities over the other side.

At the last mentioned school-meeting it was voted to receive Simeon Belknap into the district, "if he see fit to come and join us."—The district at this time was bounded on the south by Bethel line, and comprised all that part of Randolph that now belongs to East Bethel district, and extended north to the Turner place. The limits of the district have been contracted. The school was very large at this time, often reaching as high as 85 scholars.

In the early days of the district there used to be great contention as to the way of raising money. It was the customary way to raise it on the polls and ratable estate of the district; but sometimes the motion to raise money in this way was defeated, and they would either have no school at all, or they would vote to raise money by subscription, which meant that each scholar must pay his share, or not have the benefit of the school. The school-meetings were well attended, and each party came well organized, and were pretty evenly balanced. It would seem to us, in these days, that it was a small matter—the raising of $12 to $18 in a rich farming district like this, to fight about; but it must be remembered that, in our grandfathers' days, money was money, and it was not to be got hold of as easily as now. This opposition to raising money to defray the expenses of the district by the grand list gradually died away, as the people became liberal in their educational views; and more than a generation has passed away since any attempt has been made to defray the expense of a school by subscription.

In looking over the old district records, it will be seen that they were in the habit of meeting agreeable to warning, at the school-house, and, after organizing, would adjourn to the house of Samuel Benedict for the space of 5 or 10 minutes. In 1803 Mr. Benedict had sold out to Samuel Paine, and they kept up the habit of adjourning to the house of Samuel Paine. The explanation of this is, that the district were in the habit of taking a drink of flip, or some similar beverage, "for

the stomach's sake," after which they would re-organize in the bar-room for business. We find the familiar name of Solomon Burnham, in the district records in 1808; that of Runny Greene, first appears in 1812; that of Jonathan Peck, in 1802, and Samuel Paine in 1803. I mention these because they remained in the district through a long series of years.

It seems that the first school-house soon needed repairs, for, in only 2 years after it was built, it was voted to repair it: and they began to agitate the subject of building a new one in 1809, but the district voted down all motions looking that way. In 1811 a vote was passed to build a new house, and afterwards re-considered.

In 1813 the district voted to repair the old house, and chose Israel Kebbee, Solomon Burnham and Samuel Paine to examine the school-house and report, at some future meeting, what repairs were necessary.

November, 1813, the district voted to raise a committee to measure the district and find the centre of the same, and report of the most elegible spot where to build a school-house. The district chose Capt. Shubel Converse, William Goodrich and Capt. Timothy Edson said committee.

"Voted, that Simeon Belknap be requested to notify the committee to measure the district, and also provide some refreshment for them."

At an adjourned meeting this committee made report that they had agreed on a spot to locate the school-house, viz.:

"On the west side of the road, near where the acqueduct to Aaron Pressey's house crosses the road, (about where C. S. Paine's house now stands.)"

It was then voted to move the old school-house on the spot where the committee stuck the stake and repair the same; but alas for these plans: during the following winter the school-house was burned to the ground.

In March, 1815, the district voted to build where the committee stuck the stake, and chose Simeon Belknap, Solomon Burnham and Samuel Paine a committee to agree on dimensions of school-house. The committee made report:

"That, in their opinion, a house 24 feet long and 18 feet wide would be large enough to *contain* all the scholars in the district."

At this time there were over 80 scholars.

In our days, this would be called a pretty large school for so small a house; but our fathers had not the high, roomy notions that some of their successors are possessed of; and in these days, it would be considered an outrage on humanity to shut up almost a hundred children in so small a house.

Ebenezer Fizzle and Simeon Belknap were appointed to make a draft of a plan for a school-house, and report at a future meeting. The following is their report:

"The school-house shall be 24 feet by 18; to be studed, and to be 8 feet between joints. To be done with good timber, and the frame to be a good frame, with a porch over the door of 7 feet square: the door to be in the centre of the house. To be a square roof: to be boarded, and shingled with spruce shingles. The body to be boarded and clap-boarded, and clap-boards to be spruce or bass. There is to be seven windows of 20 lights, each of 6 by 8 glass. The sash made of pine and primed, and the glass puttied on the outside. Doors to be made of pine, and hung with suitable hangings for such a house. There is to be a jet of 8 inches on the door side of the house. To be lathed and plastered on the walls and overhead, and the seats to be raised by the wall about one foot, and writing desks before them, and alleys made between, suitable for 2 scholars to sit in a desk, with seats to be made in front for small children. The floor to be made of spruce, and the rest of the inside to be made of spruce or bass. There is to be a small window in the porch, of four lights; said porch to be lathed and plastered, and a strip of board put up suitable for nails to hang hats and clothes on. In fine, the house is to be finished in a workman-like manner.

N. B. The window-frames to be made of pine. There is to be a mop-board all around the walls, &c.

Simeon Belknap,
Ebenezer Frizzle, } Committee."

It was voted to adopt this report, with the exception of having the seats contain only two scholars. What would our fathers think of single seats and desks, as our present house contains! Samuel Paine, Ebenezer Frizzle and Simeon Belknap were chosen a committee to superintend the building of the house.

It was a custom at the annual school-meeting, to vote a tax of ½ of a cord of wood to each scholar, or its equivalent in cash, at rate of $2.00 per cord. This wood was yearly brought to the school-house in a green state, and it was not uncommon to be out of wood in mid-winter, on account of the delinquency of some parent to furnish his quota. The wood-shed fared hard on such occasions, being often partially stripped of its boards to make fire-wood. About the year 1838, this manner of getting wood was done away with, and the wood has since been got on the grand-list.

Boarding around had always been the custom, from the first organization of the district down to a recent date. The board was apportioned to each scholar, and some poor families with a large number of scholars suffered great inconvenience. However, the "school-master," in many instances, passed by such families, and those more able bore the burden. Some wealthy men in the district were so strict in the matter of board, that, when the teacher's time was up, they were not backward to tell them of it. It is told of one parent, that, on a certain occasion, when the "school-master's" time was just out as they were eating a meal, the man told the master he was entitled to about half a meal, but he was not disposed to be mean about it, and he might finish it up if he pleased.

Old fashioned fire-places were used in the school-houses up to the building of the second one. The district then had a sheet-iron stove made expressly for the purpose, which was open in front, or with a large sheet-iron shutter before it. The stove-pipe was of an oval shape, about 18 or 20 inches wide, and about 8 inches thick, and run straight up into the chimney. The scholars used often to shove it up into the chimney and fill it full of wood on cold days, when the teacher would allow of it; and, on one occasion, some of the scholars climbed upon the house and filled the chimney with wood, which raised quite a breeze in school. They never tried the experiment again.

Some of the scholars were much inclined to be superstitious, and in the course of one summer's term, imagined the house was haunted. They thought they heard unearthly sounds under the floor or overhead. At length this idea got so instilled into their heads, that one day while school was keeping, they were seized with a sudden panic, and rushed out of the school-house, and it was with much difficulty that they were induced to come back into it again. One of the boys saw an animal under the house, that, were it in Barnum's museum, would cause an immense attraction. These superstitious notions, however, soon died away.

Israel Kebbee was chosen clerk in 1796, and held the office till 1833. He was a ready penman. Mr. Kebbee was succeeded by Perley Belknap, son of Simeon Belknap, one of the early settlers. Mr. Belknap was succeeded by Solomon Burnham, Jr., in 1841; he, by Charles S. Paine, in 1843; he, by Francis B. Paine, in 1853, who was succeeded by C. S. Paine, who was appointed by the selectmen in 1865, and who continues in that capacity to the present time.

March 10, 1835, the district voted to build a new school-house. The old one had hardly been fit for the purpose for many years.—There was no opposition to the project. A model was adopted without much consideration presented by a committee raised for that purpose, viz., Solomon Burnham, Wm. Runney and Josiah H. Greene.

The seats and desks were set upon an inclined plane, with desks and seats for 2 scholars each, 25 in all, and were graded, and they were found to be very awkward and uncomfortable, and in the course of a few years underwent a great many modifications, without much improvement. The house was 24 feet square, and built of brick. Samuel Paine Ranney Greene and Perley Belknap were chosen to superintend the building of the house, and Josiah H. Greene took the contract for building.

The house was located in a very bad spot, being set close to the road, with a swamp immediately in its rear, abounding in frogs and slime. It was also wet on all sides in certain seasons of the year. The land cost the district nothing, which was one inducement to locate it there, probably; but the building cracked open from top to bottom in a few years in several places, and, though frequently repaired, was always a cold house.

In the winter of 1866, '67, the district took measures to build a new house, and, after a long series of adjourned meetings, agreed upon a model, and chose John Hawks, Ammi Burnham and Charles S. Paine building committee. They went on and built the house, and had it completed by about the first of September.

A great deal might be written about trouble and disputes, growing out of the building of this house. Suffice it to say, it cost a good deal more than a portion of the district had expected, and they refused to recognize it as belonging to the district, and the prudential committee refused to put a school into the house, being sustained by a portion of the district; not by a majority, however. This caused a good deal of commotion, which resulted in the removal of the committee by the selectmen; whereupon they went forward and

acted as committee for the remainder of the school year, furnishing the district with a fall and winter term of school.

The walls of this house are 40 by 30 feet; the school-room about 30 by 32 feet, and 12 feet high; two entrance rooms at the right and left front corners, and a wood-room in the centre of the front. There are 42 chairs and desks, each for one scholar. The desks are cast-iron trimmings, hard-wood tops. On the back side of the school-room is a raised platform, with a black-board extending across the end of the room and along the sides to the first window. On the platform are seats with reversible backs. There are also black-boards extending across the lower end of the room. There are also other recitation seats, and a desk for the teacher. The whole house is finished off in the nicest manner. The building has a belfry and a canopy in front, and the outside is painted white. The house is an ornament to the district, and one that will have a refining influence on the minds of the scholars. C. P.

As Randolph was rapidly increasing in population and influence, had much the largest number of inhabitants of any town in the county, and some of the most influential residents of this section of the State, and its soil, climate and location were such as would be likely to secure a large population, some better facilities than the district schools afforded, for securing instruction, were early thought of.

In October, 1792, it was voted to "Petition the General Assembly for liberty to set up an Academy in this place;" but for some reason not apparent from the records, there was no further action by the town in regard to the matter until June, 1802, when it was voted to build a "County Grammar-School House where the State Committee shall set the stake," if in Randolph,—and chose Hon. Dudley Chase and others a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose.

The State Committee did set the "stake" in Randolph, about in the center of a piece of land, deeded by Joseph Edson to Dudley Chase and nineteen others, in 1804, and on which the academy building was then being erected, and which occupied the same site that the State Normal School building now stands upon, and there being no subsequent mention of the matter in the town records, it is probable that private enterprise carried it forward.

From its first settlement to the present time, Randolph has been eminently an agricultural town. Although the soil is quite varied, being light and sandy at the west, heavier and cloggy at the east, and dark and loamy at the central part of the town, a large proportion of the whole is good tillage land, and adapted to the raising of all the cereals and other crops desired for family use, or the food of farm stock, except perhaps that on the flats, near the streams, wheat does not do as well as on the higher lands.

Although the central part of the town is quite elevated, there is very little of the land too uneven to admit of tillage, and those portions that are so, generally have a strong soil, that affords good pasturage.

The second branch of White river, running through the east part, and the third branch running through the west part of the town, with their tributaries, afford good and sufficient water-power for the manufacturing and mechanical interests of the town.

The third grist-mill was on the Wolcott Allen farm, not far from where Albert Paine now lives, on the brook that empties into the second branch near East Bethel. There was also near to it a clover and flax-mill, also a small store, on the road leading from there to near where George Crocker now lives, which was discontinued many years ago.

The second grist-mill was built on the small brook near to the original Aaron Storrs' dwelling-house. There was also a saw-mill a few rods farther up the same brook, and still another about 80 rods farther. In 1829, Capt. Charles Brackett built a grist-mill near the latter saw-mill, but there not being water sufficient at all seasons of the year, after a few years it was discontinued. A few years previous to the building of this mill, the same gentlemen had caused to be built a wind-power grist-mill, near the center of the town, east of the meeting-house, but it did not prove of great practical utility.

About 1810, Dan Parker built a forge for making bar-iron at West Randolph, and operated it with about 10 men, among whom were Amasa Allen, and Thomas Wood. The ore was obtained on the farm now occupied by D. Herrick, but the iron made from it proving to be defective in tenacity or toughness, ore was drawn from Haverhill, N. H. The establishment proving unprofitable, was closed after a few years.

There have been at various times, carding and woolen cloth factories in town, the largest of which was built and owned by Messrs. Ford, at West Randolph, and totally destroyed by the flood of 1830, and was not rebuilt. About that time Messrs. Hobarts and Washburn were carrying on a woolen factory, located on a brook about midway between Randolph and West Randolph, but it was discontinued soon after, and converted into a carriage and sleigh factory.

At one time between 1830 and 1840, there were 5 sleigh factories at the Center village carried on by Partridge and Henry, I. Reed, E. Nye & Co., G. Maxham, and T. Wilbur; and within ½ mile were 4 others of the same kind. But as sleighing don't last the year round, any more certainly than maple-sugar making, most of them suspended after a few years.

One of the early cabinet-makers was Mr. Isaac Reed, who came from Boston, Ms., having learned his trade there, and commenced business in the old store building, previously occupied by Gen. French, and recently torn down to make place for a new dwelling, by Mr. Atwood. After occupying the north part of this building a short time, and getting a pretty good run of business, he married Mary Blanchard, of Massachusetts, sister of the noted Thomas Blanchard, the inventor of the first machine for making tacks, the lathe for turning shoe-lasts, &c., &c., and bought the house and lot now owned and occupied by Justin Adams, and the shop recently torn down. There he carried on quite a cabinet and carriage business for many years, to the great convenience of not only Randolph, but the towns adjoining.

Mr. Reed was a very facetious man, good at cracking jokes, but especially successful in making such apparent mistakes in talking as would convulse the hearers with laughter. In giving orders to his workmen, he habitually prefixed the order with "Now, in the fussth pla-is." (By the way, he lisped badly) —e. g. "Now, in the fussth pla-is Henry, I wanth you to-er make me a three-foot pole, just thix-foot long—but in the fussth plac-is, you may hew off that plangth," &c.

His shop once took fire, and he was questioned as to the origin of the fire, when he replied that he "had thome warped boards that he wanted to sthraiten, and so just before he went into breakfast, he set the sthove up around the boards, and he sthposed that was it."

He, with several neighbors, were having a chit-chat around the stove in the store one evening, when one of them asked him how it was that he almost always got the "cart before the horse," when he undertook to say any thing? when he replied,—"Well! Jo. Storrs, I know I do thometimes get the hosth afore the cart, but ith very theldom."

But notwithstanding his peculiarities, Mr. Reed was an obliging and kind neighbor, a faithful friend, an honest and quiet citizen. He had three children—Adaline, who married Rev. A. Hyde; Mary Jane, who died single, some 12 years ago, and Joseph Tenney, who is now an artist in New York city. Mr. Reed's second wife, an excellent woman, whose name was Miriam Edson, died recently aged 89 years.

ORAMEL PARTRIDGE

served an apprenticeship with Mr. Reed. He married Lucy Capron, of Williamstown, in July, 1822, and opened a cabinet-shop in Randolph about that time, at the same place which he continued to occupy, till his decease. The building he began in was but one story high, and had been used for a store by Mr. Tarbox. A part of it was used for shop purposes, and the rest for a dwelling-house till 1828, when he built and moved into the large brick house, now standing, and soon after enlarged his shop to its present dimensions. For several years he carried on quite a large cabinet, carriage and sleigh business, having customers for his work from all the towns around, and especially for his sleighs, many of which were sent to, and sold in Boston. For propelling his machinery he used a 20 foot tread-wheel horse-power, using one or two horses thereon according to circumstances.

Being a superior mechanic, with good business faculties, his business increased and prospered until the Vermont Central railroad was put in operation through the west part of the town, after which his business rapidly decreased, so that he thought best to purchase more land and turn his attention more to farming. The same talents and faculties which made him successful as a mechanic, with some experience, made of him a successful farmer.

He had a quiet and retiring disposition, inclining him to spend most of his time on

his own premises, peaceably attending to his own business, and allowing all his neighbors to do the same.

He had no taste for political strifes or civil offices, yet always attended town meetings and faithfully discharged the duties of a freeman.

There was but about a month's difference between his own and his wife's ages, and they both died about the same time. Mrs. P. died Sept. 22d, and he died Oct. 11, 1868, aged 69 years.

Their children were, Carlos Reuben, born Mar. 24, 1823, died 1854; Henry Ashley, born Nov. 27, 1827, now lives in Minnesota, a lawyer; George, born Aug. 22, 1829, now lives in St. Louis, Mo., a lawyer; Ellen Sarah, born June 22, 1831, now lives in Abington, Mass., wife of a Mr. Faunce; Jane Lavira, born June 4, 1836, died Dec. 24, 1854. Besides these, they had 4 or 5 children, who died in childhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were for many years members of the First Congregational church, and died trusting in Jesus.

Dea. Thomas Wilbur, by trade a carpenter, joiner, painter, cabinet-maker and mason, was born in Barnard, Jan. 30, 1788, and came to Randolph in 1810. After working at his trade about one year, he married Nancy Cox, of Barnard, and commenced housekeeping, where he lived the remainder of his days, and died Mar. 30, 1866. His first wife died Dec. 18, 1844. About 2 years after, he married Miss Rebecca Nichols, daughter of Capt. Isaac Nichols, of Braintree.

Dea. Wilbur was a good mechanic, and always being reasonable in his charges, had what work he wanted to do. For several years of the earlier part of his business life, he usually had two or three hands in his employ, but latterly only one, and often only a boy.

He was for many years one of the deacons of the first Congregational church, an apparently earnest and devoted Christian, always anxious for the greatest good of the church and community, and each individual member of either, and ready to do what seemed to him to be right at all hazards. He never accumulated a large property; always seemed to feel that he was only a steward; freely contributed for the support of the Gospel at home and abroad, and gave, according as God had prospered him, to the needy everywhere, and died full of faith, joy and love, leaving no posterity.

RUFAS ADAMS,

son of Thomas Adams, was born in Hampton, Ct., Feb. 17, 1788. March 27, 1815, he married Nancy Morgan, who died May 1, 1839. Nov. 17, 1840, he was again married to Lydia Bigelow, daughter of David Bigelow, now living in Brookfield, Vt.

Mr. Adams served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, with a Mr. Hatch, and commenced carrying on the business for himself on the place now occupied by E. Darling, where he had two shops burned. He afterwards moved to the place known as the "Edgerton place," and set up a shop near to the present residence of L. Ketchum, where he carried on his business several years. Besides the ordinary custom business, he devoted considerable time to making the so-called "Adams Plow," which was the most popular "sward" plow in the whole region for many years.

In 1836, he moved to Brookfield, his health having become too feeble for him to do ordinary blacksmithing, and after fitting up a factory with suitable machinery and fixtures, he commenced manufacturing, on a larger scale, the spring-steel hay and manure-forks which he had previously invented, and which have since become so popular. As they were so much lighter and every way superior to those made elsewhere, he found ready sale for all he could get out, his sons Ezra and Justin being also engaged with him in the business.

He continued to work so far as his health would permit, until his last sickness. He died June 24, 1859.

He early united with the Congregational church here, and with his wife, also a member of the same church, lived an exemplary and consistent religious life ever afterwards.

Their children were Ezra Edgerton, born Jan. 13, 1816, who married Cornelia E. Bigelow, Jan. 25, 1844, and now lives in St. Johnsbury, having had 7 children and buried 4; Anna Edgerton, born Aug. 13, 1817, married Wm. L. Alvord, May 1, 1849, and is now living in Brookfield, having 4 children; Martha Maria, born July 14, 1819, died May 1, 1840, at Brookfield; Justin Morgan, born July 21, 1823, married Laura A. Lyman, Dec. 8, 1853, and is now living in Randolph;

Emily, who was born March 10, 1825, died April 29, 1826.

TIMOTHY MILES

lived on the farm now occupied by Ira Lamson, in a log-house with no chimney. His wife's name was Theoda, a daughter of Esquire Blodgett, then living in Hanover, N. H. At the time the Indians burned Royalton, her husband being gone to the east part of the town, and not returning as early as she expected, and fearing the Indians would come up the branch and take her prisoner, she took her two daughters with some blankets and went out under the bank near where Ira Lamson's house now stands, and having got them to sleep, she returned back towards the house. Seeing a light within, but hearing no noise, she very cautiously crept up, and looking through the cracks between the logs in the back of the house, she saw a dark man whom she supposed to be an Indian quietly awaiting the return of the family. She then went carefully back and staid with her children till morning, though she was unable to sleep. As soon as day began to break, before her children awoke, she again ventured towards the house, and very unexpectedly saw her husband in the door-way, whom she had taken for an Indian in her excitement the night previous.

That day he again went to the east part of the town, and not returning at night, she concluded he had been taken by the Indians as proved to be the case. The next morning although in a critical state of health, she took her daughters and started on foot for her father's, in Hanover. Passing the fort in Bethel and arriving at the junction of the east branch with White river, near what is now known as Foxville, she was perplexed for some means for crossing the stream, which was deep—but on casting about she saw a horse feeding near by. With true Yankee ingenuity, she immediately made a bridle of her garters, caught the horse, adjusted her bridle upon him, and with her children with her on his back, he faithfully carried them across. Traveling on, she got somewhat below "Sharon meeting-house," when in consequence of exposure, or over exertion, she was taken too ill to proceed further. Fortunately finding an opportunity to send word to her father, she did so, and he immediately came after her with two horses, saddles and pillions and took her and her children home with him to his house. Soon after arriving there she had a son born, who was named Timothy who died at 17 years of age, having always manifested singularities, and scarcely ordinary intelligence.

Mrs. Miles remained in her father's family in a low and desponding state of mind in consequence of her husband's captivity, and in poor health, until his return, about 2 years after, when she was so feeble that it was not thought prudent to let her know of it abruptly; but afterwards she recovered, and with her husband and children returned to their farm in Randolph, where they lived many years, raised several children, and died.

The "Burning of Royalton," states that the Indians carried 26 prisoners to Canada, but gives the names of only 22 of them, among which the name of Timothy Miles is not found, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Mr. Miles was one of the four whose names were not given.

The above facts were derived from Captain John Tiffany, who came into Randolph in July, 1796, being 10 years old, and has lived from that time to the present within a short distance of the farm on which Mr. Miles lived, and was acquainted with the family. He is the son of Dr. Benjamin Tiffany, who with his family moved from Hanover, N. H., in 1796, and settled on the farm now owned by Perkins Flint and John Rowell, Esqs. He had four children living—Nancy, Betsey, John and Ebenezer.

Capt. John Tiffany, has for several years lived near the railroad depot, at West Randolph,—is now 72 years old—in the full possession of his mental faculties—and has furnished many facts in regard to the early history of the town. He bought a farm of Capt. A. Storrs, before he was able to pay for it entirely; but Mr. Storrs told him—"Just as long as I see you *try* to pay me, I wont hurt ye; but just as quick as I see you don't *try*, I'll sue ye."

One of the first framed and clap-boarded houses in town was built for Capt. Aaron Storrs, by Seth Chase, for the mill-privilege at West Randolph, and is now standing in a pretty good state of preservation, and occupied, on the farm now owned by Geo. Tilson. Although it is about 30 by 40 feet on the ground and 2 stories high, it is said that all the shingles and clapboards used in covering it, were made from a single pine tree that

grew in Hanover, N. H. and that four such trees, being about 200 feet high, when properly felled, would inclose an acre of land. Mr. Chase being a blacksmith, made every nail used in or about the house, as well as cranes, hooks, hinges, &c. The chimney, which was originally stone its whole height, some 40 feet, is now brick at the top.

Mr. Chase built the first saw and grist-mills in town, nearly on the same site now occupied by mills at West Randolph. They were both considered very imperfect, even at that day. The mill-stones being far from true, wabbled badly, so that much grain would pass through unground. The bolt being coarse and also imperfect, the flour made was undoubtedly somewhat inferior to the "three X superfine" of to day.

Mr. Chase's shop was a hole dug in the bank, just about where the old hay-scales were, north of the bridge—had a kind of half-roof, but no windows, the light coming in at the door. Although he was respected as an honest, smart and kind man, he was not considered a first rate mechanic, yet altogether better than none. He was neighborly, enterprising and persevering.

Although there has always been, from the early settlement of the town, sufficient workmen in iron, wood, leather, tin, cloth, wool, &c., and traders, for the necessities of this and the adjoining towns, agriculture, including horticulture, stock-raising, &c., has been the chief interest and occupation of the people, and in that they have almost invariably been successful. There are very few, if any towns in the State or whole country, that in climate, soil, water-power, building materials, minerals, medicinal springs, curative plants, &c., are so well adapted to supplying all the wants of man and beast as Randolph.

Science has been applied to farming to good advantage, and agricultural books and periodicals have ever been cherished.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

were very early formed, and one of the first "Fairs," for the exhibition of farm products, if not the very first ever held in the United States, was held here, in the Fall of 1817.

A letter received from R. Y. Bliss, Esq., Sugar Grove, Ill., who then resided with Israel Kebbe, Esq., in this town, contains an interesting description of the Fair in which "all the well-to-do farmers in town appeared to take an interest."

After alluding to the since noted "Justin Morgan horse,"—"beautiful red oxen"—and other stock, and saying that the numerous improved and patent agricultural implements of this day were then unknown, he says, "There were no patent knitting and sewing-machines exhibited there, but there were many knitting and sewing-machines on Exhibition." "They were 'Combined Machines,' —knitting, sewing, baking, brewing, yes, and singing too; all, or most of them nicely done up in home-spun—the Patentee, the Almighty." * * * "There was a good display of female handiwork, not "crotchet-work—tuck and frill." Not a bit of it. It was good, sensible, home made full-cloth—carded by hand, spun by hand and wove by hand—or rather by the Combined Machines."

THE RANDOLPH FARMER'S CLUB

was organized Feb. 10, 1862, with 13 members, to wit:—J. C. Fargo, O. Gambell, C. Rowell, M. Woodbury, E. W. Granger, G. F. Nutting, G. Tarbell, S. Dimmick, McI. Eddy, Geo. Carpenter, G. W. Dillingham, L. Washburn, and Rufus Nutting, the last named person having the undisputed honor of originating it after several months' hard effort.

Its object was not exclusively agricultural, as may be seen from the 2nd article of its Constitution as follows:

"Its objects shall be, 1*st*, The acquisition and dissemination of agricultural knowledge; 2*nd*, the promotion of acquaintance and friendship among neighbors; 3*rd*, The improvement of its members in conversation, composition and public reading and speaking; 4*th*, The improvement of farms, farm implements, stock, buildings and every department of agriculture."

The 11*th* article confines the discussions, &c., to these objects, as follows:

"No subject foreign to the objects of the Club shall be introduced to, or be allowed to occupy the time of the meetings of the Club."

The institution has been prosperous from the first to the present time, its eighth year, now numbering about 100 members, with an average attendance of about one-half that number at its meetings held every Monday evening, from November to April, most of the members living from a half mile to 3 miles, and some 8 miles distant from the center school-house, where the meetings are held.

It has proved very useful, and the original design has been being accomplished continually.

A pretty full record of the doings of each meeting is kept by the secretary. There are at such meetings an essay, oration, extempore speech, and discussion. The essay and oration are limited to 15 minutes each, the speech to 5 minutes and is truly *extempore*—the speaker not knowing one moment in advance that he is to be called out, nor upon what subject he is to speak, until he has taken the stand, when his subject is assigned by the chairman.

The club is in regular correspondence with the Committee of Agriculture, at Washington from whence monthly and annual reports are regularly received, besides large quantities of garden seeds, seed grain, &c., for experimenting, from many of which choice varieties have been obtained, adapted to this region.

One of the important effects has been to foster a spirit of investigation, leading to the study of agricultural works, and trial of experiments more than formerly. The old prejudice against "Book farming," has ceased to show itself, and agricultural publications are looked upon more as containing the every day experience of common farmers, than as being a reservoir of the scientific theories of "College learned" lazy-heads!

As a specimen of the subjects considered by this club, see U. S. Agricultural Report of 1867 pp. 237, 247.

OTHER BUSINESS, VILLAGE AND TOWN STATISTICS, &c.

At West Randolph there are 2 hotels, 4 meeting-houses, (one each for the Congregational, Episcopal, Christian, and Catholic societies) while the Methodists, (preparing to build) at present occupy the academy building, for religious worship:—a R. R. station where the railroad business of not only Randolph, but several adjoining towns is done; a post-office, express-office, stage-office, and telegraph-office, 3 lawyers' offices, 4 physicians 3 clergymen, 2 school-teachers, one drawing, and 2 music teachers, 2 photographic artists, two dentists, one claim insurance office, 2 milliners and dress-makers; 3 tailoresses: 1 jewelers' shop, 1 book-store, 1 printing-office, 5 merchants, 4 provision stores, 1 gentleman's clothing store, 1 Iron and hardware store, 1 tin-shop, 1 iron foundry, 2 saw-mills, 1 grist-mill, 1 sash, door and blind factory (25 hands), 1 cabinet and coffin-factory, (50 hands), 1 furniture and coffin-store, 1 carriage-shop, 8 house painters and glaziers, 2 shoe-shops, 1 shoe-factory, 1 shoe and boot store, 1 ladies' furnishing store, 2 harness-shops, 1 exchange broker, 1 apothecary and drug-store, 2 marble-shops, 2 livery-stables, 1 merchant-tailor's and clothing-store, 1 nursery establishment, 1 agricultural implement store, 1 meat market, 5 stock and produce-dealers, 1 refreshment saloon, 1 bowling alley, and numerous builders, stone masons, &c &c.

In the central part of the town are 2 clergymen, 2 lawyers, 2 physicians, 2 inventors, 3 meeting-houses, (one each for Congregational, Methodist and Episcopal societies), 1 State Normal school, 3 school teachers, 1 teacher of drawing and painting, 2 music-teachers, 2 hotels, 2 merchants, 1 ladies' furnishing-store, post-office, Insurance office, town clerk's office, treasurer's office, 3 dressmakers, 3 tailoresses, 4 painters, 2 agricultural implement factories, 1 iron foundry, 1 grist-mill, 3 saw-mills, 2 harness-shops, 1 plumber, 1 pump-factory, 1 nursery-man, 1 cooper's-shop, 4 shoe-shops, 5 blacksmith-shops, 4 carriage-shops, 4 butchers, 1 essence factory, 1 basket-factory, 1 building-mover, 2 carpenters.

At East Randolph are 2 meeting-houses, 1 clergyman, 2 school teachers, 1 music teacher, 2 physicians, 1 hotel, 1 drover, 1 butcher, 1 cooper, 1 photographic artist, 1 taxidermist, 1 seamstress, 2 carpenters and joiners, 2 harness-shops, 2 blacksmith-shops, 1 peddler, 2 shoe-shops, 1 grist-mill, 3 stores.

At North Randolph are 2 stores, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 candle-shop, 1 blacksmith's-shop, 2 carriage-shops, 1 shoe-shop, 1 tannery, 2 paint-shops, 1 carpenter-shop, 1 jeweler's-shop, 1 tailoress, 2 physicians, and post-office.

At West Randolph, there are 63 different periodicals and 451 copies taken; most are wecklies; some semi-weeklies, and some dailies, and a small number semi-monthlies, monthlies, and quarterlies, so that the whole would probably average as often as weekly, making 451 periodicals delivered every week.

At Randolph there are 62 periodicals, 337 copies taken every week.

At North Randolph, there are 83 copies of 28 different periodicals taken; and at East Randolph 148 copies of 41 different periodicals. Population by last census 2,502* and 1016 periodicals circulated every week.

*Present population supposed to be about 3300—the last check-list showing over 750 voters.

FIRST-BORN.

[We give in parenthesis the summary of the last two MSS. pages. An argument that Randolph Parmalee was not the first son born in Randolph, viz. "His father appears to have lived both in Braintree and Randolph." "Neither the records of Braintree nor Randolph show that his son was born in either town." "Family records show he was born somewhere Jan. 15, 1783." "There is nothing to show his birth was not in Randolph." "Jane Eddy, daughter of a certain widow Eddy who moved into town a short time before the proprietors "Voted to give the first woman that settled in Middlesex, one hundred acres of land." "The records show Mrs. Eddy had one child previously, and one after, born elsewhere." "It does not appear she received the 100 acres." "It is probable the proprietors did not regard her a *bona fide* settler." In all which it does not appear to us that the writer sufficiently regards that it was the custom of the early settlers to name the first child born in the town after the town—and no other child—sometimes, indeed, the first child was not named after the town—but we have never known any but the first child named after the town—and the parents intended to claim the appropriation, it was very customary to name the child thus. The simple fact of his name *Randolph* Parmalee in accordance with the custom of the times, and his family claiming the 200 acres, is more conclusive evidence to us of Randolph Parmalee being the first born than any thing furnished against, and none of which is conclusive.—*Ed.*]

The town records also show that Thomas Neff (a shoemaker then living about where Dea. Soloman Smith now lives with his son Warren Smith), had several children whose names are all recorded on the town book and about midway of the number it is recorded the above children were born in Windham, Ct., from which it is reasonably inferred that those below were born in this town; and if so "Amos Neff, born July 17, 1781," was the first son born in Randolph.

The agents of Mr. Parmalee have repeatedly made efforts to obtain the 100 acres" for him even as recently as within the last 25 years; but for lack of evidence that he was the first child born in town, or other reason, the efforts have proved unsuccessful.

The first freemen's meeting that I have found on record for choice of State officers, was holden Sept. 2, 1794.—Book I, page 47.

Voted for governor, &c. Total, 81 votes. F. M. Du. 30. For Rep. to Congress, 66 votes.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Asa Edgerton, 1784, '87, '88; James Blodgett, 1785; James Steele, 1786; Israel Converse, 1789, '90, 91; Josiah Edson, 1792, '93, '94, '96; Abner Weston, 1795, 1802, '21;—James Tarbox, 1797, 1800, '01, '03, '04; Aaron Storrs, 1798, '99; Dudley Chase, 1805—'12; James Tarbox, 1813; Ezekiel Story, 1814, '15; William Nutting, 1816—'18; Timothy Bailies, 1819, '20; Shubael Converse, 1822; Dudley Chase, 1823, '24; Lebbeus Edgerton, 1825, '26; J. K. Parish, 1827, '28;—Belcher Salisbury, 1829, '30; Martin Flint, 1831—'34; William Hebard, 1835; Sylvanus Blodgett, 1836, '37; Seth Washburn, 1838;—Loren Griswold, 1839; William Hebard, 1840—'42; no choice 1843—'48, '52; Benj. F. Blodgett, 1849; Ammi Burnham, 1850, '51; P. D. Bradford, 1853, '54; P. D. Blodgett, 1855; J. B. Hutchinson, 1856; Erastus Hebard, 1857, '58; Ziba Sprague, 1859, '60; John Rowell, 1861, '62: Louis Lyman Wheeler, 1863, '64; J. B. Carpenter, 1865, '66; John B. Mead, 1867, '68; N. S. Clark, 1869.

William Nutting was town clerk 19 years: justice 23 years. Dudley Chase was judge of the supreme court 4 times.

The gore between Bethel and Randolph, about ½ mile wide and 6 miles long, was granted Jan. 27, 1781,—p. 462, vol. i, Assembly Journal.

SKETCHES.

EXPERIENCE DAVIS. [See preceding account in Early Indian History.] Mr. Nutting has the following additional information:

"The St. Regis Indians then living in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., were about Dartmouth College on account of a certain fund which was appropriated for the education of Indians at that college, and some of that tribe were being educated there at that time." Mr. Davis when he accompanied the Indians to take a look at the land upon which he afterward settled, "did so, marking a line of trees as he went, to enable him to return alone." The location of the tract fenced by Mr. Davis was "not far from what was afterwards the S. E. corner of Randolph, about ½ mile east of the Branch, running northerly, inclining a little towards the Branch on the uplands," 2 miles or more, "near" the present "west line of Tunbridge," thence westerly, crossing the Branch on the farm of T. S. Hanks, thence westerly, a mile or more west of the Branch, thence southerly to present north line of Bethel, thence east to his first starting point.

"A little south of the centre of his lot, on the meadow, on the farm now owned and occupied by Ammi Burnham, he made a small beginning to clear land." "The next year he came on and built a hut and begun to clear land—his nearest neighbor living in Sharon, about 15 miles distant—and returned in the fall to Hanover to spend the winter. He practiced working on his land, wintering in Hanover some years." In this paper Mr. Davis is stated to have found his mare in the tavern-shed upon his return. He married Hannah, daughter of James Emmenson.

About 1800, or a few years before, Mr. Davis received a shock of palsy.

[We do not find in this paper, signed by Ammi Burnham, and furnished by Mr. Nutting, any thing adding to or differing in fact from the account already given.—*Ed.*]

SOLOMON BURNHAM.

BY AMMI BURNHAM.

Solomon Burnham was born in the parish of Chebacco, in the town of Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., Oct. 10, 1770. He moved to Randolph January 31, 1805, on to the farm then known as the Experience Davis farm. He was a prudent, economical, hard-laboring, practical farmer—liberal in the support of religious and other benevolent institutions.

His parents were poor, and he began the world with bare hands, but accumulated a property which, at his death, inventoried at $12,000. What of property he possessed he had gained by his own labor, and never undertook any kind of speculation or traffic.—Before his death he brought his farm under such a state of cultivation, that it produced more than five-fold what it did when he moved on to it.

He was religiously inclined, and a member of the Congregational church in R., in good fellowship more than 30 years before his death. His townsmen and neighbors confided to him many positions of honor and trust.

He died March 27, 1850, aged 79 years, 6 months, and was buried in East Bethel burying-ground.

LEONARD FARWELL

was born in Tyngsboro', Mass. When about 14 years old he came to Windsor, Vt., to learn the black-smith's trade of his uncle Cummings. Soon after completing his trade, when about 21 years old, he came to Randolph and commenced mercantile business with James Tarbox, who was also his uncle, at the Four Corners, and in the same building many years afterward used for a shop and grist-mill by a Mr. Hyde, where Mr. Preston now lives, on the road (which has been closed for 20 years or more) leading from David Howe's to Brookfield. After doing a successful business here a few years, he went to East Randolph and opened a store in a small building afterwards used as a hatter's shop, and now occupied for a dwelling by Mr. Webster. Being prosperous in business, he soon built a large store on the west side of the road, near the bridge, and enlarged his business. In the course of a few years he erected several more buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, which constitute to this day a large proportion of the village. January 4, 1807, he married Fanny York, by whom he had a daughter, Fanny, born Nov. 20, 1807, and a son, George, born Feb. 1, 1809.

In 1811 he sold out his business, and moved about 2 miles further north, to that part of the town which, for many years afterwards, was known as "Farwell's Village," and now known as North Randolph, and bought the "John Tyler farm," consisting of 400 acres of land. Here he built a saw and grist-mill, also a large distillery, and many other buildings: also had three more children born to him; Elsa, June 7, 1811, who married Alpheus Carley, Jan., 1831, and died March 25, 1833; Harriet, born Aug. 30, 1814, married David Hersh, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, about 1840; Charlotte, born Oct. 18, 1818, died in Cleveland, O., in 1839. About 1808 he built the turnpike from Randolph to Royalton. In 1816 he built another large store, and commenced trading in 1817, doing a very extensive business, taking in large quantities of farm produce, which he sent to the markets of Boston, Montreal, &c., sometimes sending out 20 loaded teams for the markets in a single day. He also bought large droves of cattle for the Brighton or Boston market, and for several years slaughtered annually thousands of sheep: one year over 6,000.

Although he was generally successful in his business operations, he saw so far the reverse, as to be obliged to twice make an assignment of his effects, to quiet his creditors; and, although shrewd in financial transactions, was considered honest and fair.

On one occasion, when returning from Boston on horseback, he put his saddle-bags into

the store-closet at the tavern where he stopped for the night. In the morning, when his horse was brought to the door ready to go on his journey, he hastily stepped to the closet and took, as he thought, his saddle-bags, and flinging them astride the saddle, mounted, and rode off. After riding a half-hour or so, a constable overtook him, and, seizing his horse by the bridle, he told him that he must go back to the tavern with him. Mr. Farwell, much surprised, asked the officer what was to be the "consideration," as, if that was enough to make it any object, as he was always ready for a good trade, he would not hesitate to return. In reply, he was told that the "consideration" was about $1,000 and costs, as the saddle-bags he had stolen contained that amount. On examining the bags under him, Mr. Farwell saw they were not his, and observed that he guessed he had made a slight mistake. On arriving at the tavern, around which there was a crowd ready to see the thief, Mr. F. was allowed to go in and select his own bags from the closet, and, to stay further proceedings and please the crowd, as well as to have a joke, he quietly opened them and took out a roll of bills to the value of over $2,000, which was considered sufficient proof of his innocence, and he resumed his journey, with a good cheer from the crowd.

At another time, when in a hotel at Montpelier, a stranger came hastening up to him, and, holding out a roll of bills, told him "here is a hundred dollars, and I will make out the rest in a few days"—mistaking Esq. Farwell for a Mr. Brooks, whom he much resembled. His first wife died Nov. 5, 1821. He subsequently married again; but had no children by his second marriage. He died in 1845.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE

moved from Malden, Mass., about 1780, to Cardigan, now called Dorchester, N. H., and soon after to Hanover. Having sold his property in Malden for $3,000, in continental money, (then good, but soon after about worthless,) he arrived at Hanover a poor man, dependent upon his daily labor for subsistance. Being a good mechanic, he was soon applied to to build the college-building, then to be erected. He was among the first who used the "square rule" in framing buildings, and proposed to put up that large frame in that way; but he was almost sneered at for such a suggestion, and told that it was impossible. But, he did do it by the "*square rule*," instead of the old "scribe rule," and, in the whole building there was nothing wrong but one mortice.

This wonderful success in so great an undertaking made him very popular, and secured for him the title of captain, so that he was ever after called "Captain Sprague."

Some of the tools he then used have been collected and placed in the antiquarian rooms of the college. One of the augurs is now in the possession of his grand-son, Leonard Sprague, and is a queer tool, having "lips instead of a worm," and could not be used without first cutting a notch in the timber with a gouge.

Mr. Sprague was moving from Malden to Cardigan when the "dark day" occurred; and it was so dark that they could'nt see to travel, and had to "put up" at four o'clock. By his first wife he had one child, named Jonathan, who became a "sea captain, and never came to Randolph." By his second wife, whose name was Tabitha Burditt, he had 8 children: William, John, Edward, Darius, Lucy, Dolly, Dorcas and Lydia.

While living in Hanover (then called Dresden,) his son John, some 13 years old, did chores for his board at the president's, and attended school. On one composition day he chose to "speak" his production, so, tying a handkerchief over his face, he rushed upon the floor and recited:

"Here comes honest John
With his handkerchief on,
Instead of a hat:
There's some in school
That call him a fool,
But he's far enough from that."

About 1787, Mr. Sprague having heard very flattering accounts of Vermont, moved to Randolph and settled in the east part of the town. Soon after, provisions being very scarce, and the family being in almost a starving condition, John Sprague, then 14 years old, was sent on horseback to Governor Chittenden's, in Williston, to buy grain, as that was the nearest point where it could be had. A neighbor by the name of Hyde went with him, and they took an old cow with one horn broke off, to buy the grain with. John took for expense-money about two ounces of indigo and a pewter inkstand. Most of the way they went by marked trees; and where there was a road it was rough, and but little worked.

At Montpelier there were then but two or three dwelling-houses, and a grist-mill, where they stopped over night. The next day they reached the Governor's, near night. He rather hesitated about buying the cow, she appeared so old, by the wrinkles on her horn; but John, in full earnest for the trade, says, "why, she aint so old as you think; cos she had three wrinkles when she was born."—That so amused the Governor, laughing heartily, he said, "turn her into the yard my boy, and go in and get some supper." The next day they traveled with their grain to Montpelier, got it ground, "begrudged the miller every spoonful he took for toll," and the day after arrived at home. The family ate the flour, then sifted over the bran and ate the finest of it, and then, rather than starve, ate the hulls.

In 1797 John married Sally, daughter of Dea. Asa Story, and settled on land previously bought, on Randolph East Hill. When he moved into his house, himself, his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Kibbee, with all their housekeeping articles, rode in a sleigh together, and still left room enough in it, "to dance an eight hand reel." After living in the log-house a few years, they built a frame-house, in which they lived to a good old age, and died, "honored and respected by all who knew them." They brought up a large family, four of whom are still living in Randolph, and one of them, Leonard, on the old homestead.—John Sprague died in 1849.

JOHN WESTON

was born in Middleborough, Mass., Oct. 19, 1767: his wife, Dolly Sprague, in Malden, Mass., Feb. 12, 1769. They were married Dec. 1, 1791, in Randolph, and soon after moved to Waitsfield, where their first son, John, was born, March 21, 1794, and died March 27, 1797, soon after which they returned to Randolph. Their second child, Lucy, was born July 4, 1796: the third, Betsey, was born July 14, 1798; Dolly and John—twins—were born March 22, 1801; Abijah Osgood, Feb. 13, 1804; Daniel, May 13, 1807; Jehiel Woodward, June 2, 1809.

Lucy married Joseph Bacon; had several children; died Aug. 10, 1858. Betsey married Joseph Paine; had 7 children; died Dec. 27, 1868. Dolly married John Waldo; lives in Wisconsin. Abijah Osgood died in Randolph, Sept. 20, 1853. Daniel married Betsey Edson, and now lives at Rock Falls, Wis., —a merchant. Jehiel W. now lives in Randolph—a farmer: married Harriet Amelia Walbridge. John married Miriam, daughter of Simeon Belknap, March 13, 1828. They have one daughter, the wife of M. A. Tewksbury, Esq., now living at West Randolph.

HENRY ARNOLD

came from Hardwick, Mass., in 1790: built himself a log house on the farm now occupied by Mr. Walcott. Said house had neither doors nor windows the first winter. The following spring Mr. Arnold dug out sap-troughs, and made 27 lbs of sugar, which, in those days, was a pretty liberal allowance for a family, and which was all that was used in his family that year.

The following spring, his father, Gamaliel Arnold and 6 brothers came from Hardwick and settled in Randolph. He lived in his log-house 10 years, then moved to the East Branch and bought the grist-mill of Captain Tim Edson, and afterwards the saw-mill and carding-machine. Here he carried on a successful business for many years; raised up a large family, and amassed a comfortable little property. His son Gardner Arnold carried the first mail that was ever brought into town, on horseback, at 13 years of age, from the East Village to the Centre, Sereno Wright being the first post master in town.

Mrs. Dr. Blodgett is the only surviving member of the large family of Arnolds now living in town.

Mr. Harry Arnold married Miss Sylvia Cobb, of Middlebury, Mass., in October, 1791, by whom he had 9 daughters and 2 sons, 3 only of whom are now living, to wit: Mrs. Myra A. Blodgett, wife of the late Dr. Perley D. Blodgett, of Randolph; Melissa—wife of Hon. Julius Converse, of Woodstock;—Adeline—widow of the late Royal Edson—now living with her sister, in Woodstock.

THE FIRST SETTLERS ON EAST HILL

were three brothers from Connecticut, Josiah, James and Ambrose Kibbee, and their mother. They all went on to the farm still known as the "Kibbee farm," where Ambrose continued to live, and died, the other brothers buying farms adjoining.

JOHN GOSS, or "Lieutenant Goss," moved from Claremont, N. H., among the early settlers; settled on the East Branch, and raised 9 boys and 3 girls, all of whom have died.

Mrs. Goss once rode from her house in Randolph, on horseback, and carrying a child in

her arms, to Claremont, N. H., (about 55 miles) in one day.

Bliss Corliss came from Somers, Ct., about 1784, and lived at East Randolph.

Thomas Pickens moved into Randolph about 1785, from Claremont, N. H., and settled on a farm about a mile south of the present East Village. A few years after himself and wife made a Christmas visit to their friends in New Hampshire, going the whole distance with oxen and a wood-sled. He used to get his fire-wood from a steep hill back of his house, letting one log at a time slide down through the snow. One day a large log not following the track, struck the house and went crashing through, under the oven, into the kitchen, where his wife was busily engaged with her spinning-wheel; and, although she was a very small woman, and some startled, she neither had fits, nor cried over it.

CHAUNCY HAYDEN

was born in Windsor, Ct., Oct. 18, 1772. In 1791 he came to Randolph and worked as carpenter and joiner, boarding with the father of Dr. Bissell, then living on the farm recently sold by J. McIntyre to James Wight. The next season he married Anna Dibble, of Torringford, Ct., Feb. 28, 1795, and moved into the house now occupied by Calvin Bliss, before it was fully completed—he having put up the frame and partially enclosed it the season previous. The season he commenced house-keeping was one of great scarcity, and he and his wife had little to eat except the milk from his cow, until crops began to be harvested. He worked at cabinet-making a part of his time, and much of the furniture of the early settlers was made by him; and, as he was a faithful workman, much of it is now good, and in daily use. His wife died in 1822, aged 52 years. He died in 1853, aged 86 years, and left but one child.

RICHARD ANSON HAYDEN

was born March 13, 1778. Aug. 19, 1821, he was married to Louis Blodgett, by whom he had three children: Chauncy Highland, born June 13, 1823, pursued his preparatory course at Randolph Academy; graduated at the Vt. University; was some years editor of the Rutland Herald; died July 13, 1856. Ann Louisa, born Oct. 24, 1824; died Sept. 25, 1850, and Handel Mozart, born Oct. 18, 1827—and now lives on the homestead.

SAMUEL PEMBER

was born in Stafford, Ct., Jan. 4, 1750. In 1777 he was married to Esther Read, of Ellington, Ct., born Jan. 17, 1758. In 1780 he left his wife and one daughter at her father's and came to a Mr. Haven's, in Royalton, and engaged Sabbath-day board for the season.—Monday he came to Randolph and worked through the week clearing his land, returning Saturday night to Mr. Haven's, in order to attend meeting on the Sabbath. He had been thus doing through the season, when, on Monday morning, October 16th, when about starting for his work in Randolph, he was taken prisoner by the Indians, who the same morning killed his younger brother, Thomas, while attempting to escape.

Having finished their depredations they started towards Canada, and encamped on one of the tracts of land then owned by Mr. Pember, (afterwards by Moses Belknap,) recently known as the Dea. Ziba Sprague farm. Here, being in fear lest an armed company of the enraged neighboring settlers should attack them, they firmly bound Mr. Pember to a tree, as they also did several others, and, stationing a huge Indian with a raised tomahawk as sentinel over him, informed them all that if they were attacked by their friends, every prisoner should be instantly killed.

The next day the Indian who took Mr. Pember gave him in charge of another Indian, who was to be responsible for his safe keeping, with the earnest injunction that he must "keep him *well*, and keep him *close*; kor him got *round*, *straight* leg, stiff whisker, and squaw at home"—evidently meaning that, as Mr. Pember had a strong constitution, was a fast runner, and had a strong inducement to get away and return to his family, they must keep him extra well, or he would be discontented, and they should lose him.

Mr. Pember related, after his return, that there was another prisoner, whom they used to send off away from the camp after water, milk, &c., and gave him many chances to escape; but he always returned, and generally came to camp whistling or singing, when the Indians would laugh among themselves, and, tapping their foreheads, would say, "him some fool in here"—"him one fool," &c.

The Indians had intended to make their attack on Sunday, having been informed that all the people in the whole region would be

assembled together at meeting in Royalton; but learning, Sunday morning, that, on account of the sickness of the minister, or other cause, there would be no meeting, and their plans being thus frustrated, they spent the day in deciding what course it was best to pursue. During the day Mrs. Hutchinson went to the woods near the house, to get some hemlock boughs with which to make a broom, (such as were generally used at that time,) and passed so near to some of the Indians, who were concealed in the underbrush, that they could have taken hold of her dress, without discovering them, as they told her husband after taking him prisoner the next day.

ISRAEL KIBBEE

was born in Somers, Ct., Dec. 28, 1759. When about 22 years old, he was married to Ruth Wood. In 1777 he came to Randolph and bought land; cut and cleared a small piece, and put up a log-house, boarding at Mr. Belknap's, whose land lay west of his. The next spring he moved his wife and three children and household articles, on an ox-sled to Randolph, arriving at Mr. Belknap's March 4th, and within a few days commenced housekeeping in his own house.

He continued to live on the same farm until his death, March 28, 1836. His children were: Ruth, born April 9, 1782; married to Rufus Morgan; died Oct. 8, 1827. Israel, born March 4, 1784; lived some years in China, N. Y.; died in Fairwater, Wis., Nov. 3, 1868. Eunice, born Aug. 3, 1786; married to Abraham Smith; died in China, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1861. Ira, born Jan. 6, 1792; died in China, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1866. Sylva, born March 8, 1794; married, Oct. 10, 1817, to Elijah Pember, with whom she now lives.—Harvey Chapin, Harry Clinton, twins—born Dec. 31, 1798: Harvey died at his father's, Sept. 15, 1817. Harry is still living on the farm adjoining the original homestead.

Mr. Israel Kibbee was always an influential man among his townsmen, a very ready and fluent public speaker, always prompt and punctual to engagements—accurate and precise in business transactions—having a clear mind and good judgment.

In his early years he taught both day and singing-schools—teaching with interest and singing with spirit. He had a remarkable memory: was selectman, also grand juryman many years.

The first season Mr. Kibbee was in town, when returning from his lot with his axe to Mr. Belknap's one night after dark, as he went down a bank, and was about jumping across a brook, he saw a bear and two cubs just opposite to him, all ready for a hug. Not being quite ready himself, he remonstrated by lustily hallooing for help, and striking the head of his axe rapidly on a big flint rock at his feet, which scintillating entertainment so amused his antagonist, as to afford time for Mr. Belknap to come with his gun, and empty its contents into Mrs. Bruin's heart-case.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1780

threw down the stone oven of Mrs. Isaac Newton, a neighbor of Moses Belknap, Kibbee and Pember, upon which she had a lot of pumpkin-pies; opened the large spring from which the Centre Village is now mostly supplied with water; also a large spring on the farm now owned by Isaac Granger, and several others, from none of which was there ever any water run before. It also opened a cleft, or crack, of several rods in length and several feet in width, on the west part of the farm now owned by Mr. Church. Also another opening was made in the earth some 2 or 3 miles north-westerly from that place, where it opened directly under the centre of a very large spruce tree, splitting it from the bottom to the top, separating the roots for a distance of 2 rods. A spring on one side of a hill was closed, and directly opposite, on the other side, a new spring was opened, and has continued running ever since, furnishing ample water for house and barn purposes, on the farm now owned by Mr. Howe.

Pewter plates and dishes were jarred from the pantry shelves, and water was slopped out of kettles hanging over the fire. Great trepidation and fear seized many of the people, and they, falling upon their knees, cried for mercy, believing that the great day of the Lord had surely come.

SAMUEL PAINE

was born in Sutton, Mass., Feb. 21, 1778, and was married to Parmela Chase, Nov. 12, 1802, a daughter of Gen. Jonathan Chase, of Cornish, N. H. Mr. Paine bought the place owned by Samuel Benedict—300 acres, for $3,000, and settled in Randolph in 1803.

Mr. Benedict had kept a tavern some 15 or 20 years previous, and had built a large house for that purpose, which is still standing, and now occupied by Mr. H. M. Smith.

When Mr. Paine came to make his first payment, he brought £50 of specie with him on horseback from Cornish. Being obliged to buy his entire outfit for opening a tavern, and farming, he noted down some of the prices he paid for articles, among which may be found 12 tons of hay for $30; corn at 50 cents per bushel; a prime yoke of oxen at $50, &c.

In 1804 he set out an orchard of about 150 trees, which, in 1810, bore a good crop of apples, some trees yielding 3 or 4 bushels each. In 1820 he had nearly 1000 bushels of apples from it, most of which was made into cider brandy. In 1818 he built a cider mill and distillery, and run it in company with Joseph Bacon a few years, but soon became disgusted with the business, and sold out the distillery to his partner. From 800 to 1000 barrels of cider were annually made at his cider-mill for many years, more than one half of which was usually converted into brandy.

He had a large business as tavern-keeper, "40 or 50 teams sometimes putting up with him in one night." Often several teamsters would have to camp down on the bar-room floor, for want of better sleeping accommodations. This tavern was the "stage house" for several years subsequent to 1804, being situated on a main route from Boston to Canada.

In 1818 Mr. Paine bought out one fourth of the turnpike, and the toll-gate was kept at his house. In 1833 the turnpike was "thrown up," the owners receiving a small compensation therefor. Mr. Paine's father,

CAPT. SAMUEL PAINE,

a native of Pomfret, Ct., was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars; helped at the taking of Burgoyne; went as a scout through the wilderness to the north of Vermont, alone in the winter, and returned in safety, after enduring much suffering, and came to live with his son in 1819, where he died in 1834, aged 90 years. He was one of the original proprietors of the town, then called Middlesex, and owned land which he sold to Samuel Pember. The proprietors' meetings were sometimes held at his house in Lyme, N. H.

Samuel Paine's old homestead has for many years been occupied as 5 distinct farms. At one time five of his sons were settled around him. Only two remain at this time in the neighborhood, which is now known as Painesville. Mr. Paine was a benevolent man, ready and willing to help the poor and unfortunate in time of need.

DAVID GREENE

was one of the earliest settlers, locating on and clearing up the farm now owned by A. B. Paine, where he raised a large family.—From some peculiarity, or other cause, he was often called Pether Greene—was a hard working man and good neighbor, and died in 1815, aged 60 years.

WILLIAM EVANS,

the second man who came into town to live, located where J. H. Greene now lives, and was living there in 1780, when Royalton was burned. The Indians were first discovered, coming down the hill east of his log-house, by Mr. Evans, who immediately fled to the hill west of his house, and with a Mr. Eddy, hid among the ledges, without being discovered by them.

[We omit a dozen lines here, giving an account of the washing of Mrs. Evans by the Indians, already given in papers by D. P. Thompson.—*Ed.*]

Among the Indians were a number of tories, one of whom was recognized by Mrs. Evans as a person who put up with her over night, some weeks before, and she upbraided him for his ingratitude, and asked him if that was the return he made to her for her hospitality.

About 60 years after Mr. Evans's house was burned, J. H. Greene was digging a cellar on the same site, and found several ears of corn that were charred by the burning of the house, and falling down and being covered by the debris, remained in perfect shape until exhumed. Something like a peck of this has been distributed for the gratification of the curious, in very small parcels, the writer having been able to get but six kernels and a piece of cob, three fourths of an inch long.

William Evans and his brother were great hunters and trappers: used to go out to set their traps by a line of marked trees, and be gone several days. On one occasion their camp was beset by a pack of wolves, which they finally dispersed by chasing them with fire-brands. They once killed a moose on Ayre's brook, in Braintree, so large that when rolled on his back, his feet stuck up so high a man could scarcely reach up to his dew-claws.

Edward Evans had taken his grist on his back and gone to what was called "Pierce's Mill," in Tunbridge, Monday forenoon, before the news of the Indian raid had reached Randolph; but hearing of it at Tunbridge, he

left his grist unground and hastened home, nearly 10 miles, as fast as his legs would carry him. He got home just in season to see the last logs of his burning house fall down, and to find that he was one hour too late to be taken prisoner by the Indians. Before dark he discovered the hiding-place of his wife and children, who had fled to the woods for security.

JOEL EDDY

was born in Woodstock, Ct., in 1778. In 1795 he moved to Bethel, Vt., and in 1822, to Randolph, where he now lives, at the advanced age of 90 years, in the family of his youngest son. He married Sarah McKinstry, by whom he had 9 children:

Hiram, born 1806, now living at Rixford Flatts, N. Y.; William and Abigail, twins—born 1808: Abigail died in 1837; Philander, born 1810; Harry, born 1812, died 1841; Harriet, born 1812, died 1813; Charles, born 1815; Makinster, born 1821; Martin S., born 1826. Wm., Chas. and Martin are iron founders in Troy, N. Y. Philander is a farmer in Fremont, Ill. Makinster, with whom his father lives, is a farmer at Randolph.

ZEBULON HEBARD AND JAMES FLINT,

with their families, moved into Randolph from Haddam, Ct., in August, 1784—Mr. Hebard having been a proprietor previously, and one to whom the charter was granted.—He had two children at that time, Samuel and Dyer: afterwards, Mary, Asa and Enoch.—Asa died at about 2 years old. Samuel settled in the north-west part of the town, where he lived till 1816, when he moved to Bethel, and from thence, in 1854, to Illinois, where he died in 1862. Dyer settled in Brookfield, on the farm south of the Priest Lyman farm, where he died in 1831. Mary married Peletiah Rogers, and lived on the farm now occupied by Walter Rogers, and died in 1821.

When Zebulon Hebard moved into town, there was no clearing on the farm, (the same now occupied by his son Enoch,) and no house of any kind. He first put up a hut of poles and boughs, in which they lived 6 weeks, during which time a log-house was erected, which the family lived in about 7 years. It was built on the east side of the hill, so as to be in sight of the road and a neighbor, whose name was Samuel Richardson, living on the farm now occupied by D. Howe, and another neighbor, living on the farm now occupied by A. Griswold, by the name of Sprout, who once cut his shoe, but not his foot, while chopping, and said he was very sorry he cut his shoe instead of his foot, as a cut in his foot would grow up, but a cut in his shoe would not.

In 1791 Mr. Hebard built a plank-house, on the west side of the hill, having two rooms and a buttery, not lathed or plastered within, but clapboarded on the outside. He previously built a framed hard-wood barn, 30 by 51 feet, which is still standing, and used, being made of very large and heavy timber, and much more of it than is now put into such barns. All the men in the region were required at the raising, on which occasion, it is said, 100 lbs. of maple sugar and 10 gallons of N. E. rum were required to help "boost," and "he —— o."

After the raising, according to the usual custom of those days, a ring was formed and a good time had in "rasslin," every man being obliged to bring in his man as soon as thrown himself. This barn, like all other buildings of those days, was framed by the *scribe rule*, and every joint was put together and tried, before the raising.

Not far from where Samuel Hebard settled, there lived a man by the name of Thomas Kinney—a butcher—and a very large and powerful man. He used to take 2 bushels of wheat on his shoulders, and carry it to West Bethel to mill, fully 10 miles, without once putting it down till he got there.

There was not then any road for carriages, and those having a horse would put about 5 bushels on his back, and, driving the horse before them in the path, would go to the same mill.

ENOCH HEBARD,

fifth child of Zebulon Hebard, was born in Randolph, Oct. 12, 1792. He had the usual advantages of those times for common school education, and four terms' tuition at Orange County Grammar School, then under the charge of William Nutting. He was brought up a farmer. In September, 1814, he went to Plattsburgh, as a volunteer soldier. Jan. 7, 1819, was married to Lavina, daughter of Elisha Lillie, by whom he had two children, Asa and Lavinia. Asa, born Dec. 3, 1819, married Sarah J. Putnam in 1846, and died Oct. 16, 1853, leaving three children, William, Lavinia Maria, and Olivia Putnam, all now living with their mother and grandfather.

Lavinia (Lillie) Hebard, born Oct. 27, 1821, was married, in March, 1845, to J. Morse

Flint, then living on the so called James Flint farm, now occupied by L. Ketchum, from whence they removed in 1855, and now live in Bristol, Wis.

* Mr. Hebard was brought up with habits of industry, morality and religion; was a good scholar and diligent reader, and to the present day enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. From 1816 to quite recently, on account of age, he has satisfactorily exercised, and often filled various town offices, as lister, juror, selectman, &c. He has furnished many facts in regard to the history of the town.

JONATHAN CARPENTER,

born in Rehoboth, Mass., while in the service of his country, during the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the enemy and confined on board a prison-ship for several months, and afterwards taken to England, where he remained 2 years in confinement before he was exchanged and returned home.

In 1782 he was married to Olive Sessions, of Pomfret, Ct., and the next year (in the fall of 1783) came to Randolph, and devoted the fall and winter to preparing a home for his family. Having erected a cabin and got things looking somewhat homelike, in March 4 he went for his family. In returning, he was able to obtain conveyance only as far as the house of Esquire Blodgett, from which place there was no road. So getting the assistance of a son of Esquire Blodgett's, he drew his wife and child on a hand-sled across the fields, over the snow, a distance of nearly two miles, to the house he had previously prepared, and on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Harry Thomas. He afterwards moved to the farm about 2 miles north of the centre of the town, now occupied by B. F. Adams, Esq., where he kept a tavern (as it was then called) for many years, and where he died at the age of 80 years.

His oldest daughter married Sereno Wright, the proprietor and publisher of the first newspaper printed in Randolph, called the "Weekly Wanderer," and who was afterwards (in 1810,) engaged in the publication of the "Freeman's Press," at Montpelier, and subsequently moved to Ohio, where Mrs. Wright died, and where her descendants still live.

Of Jonathan Carpenter's children, seven in number, four are still living, (Dec., 1868)—Chester, at Derby, Vt.; Elias, at Randolph; Danford, in Michigan, and Orinda, in Illinois.

* In 1825 Mr. Hebard made 330 barrels of cider, most of which was converted into cider brandy, in S. Mann's distillery.

THE WASHBURN FAMILY.

JONAH WASHBURN,

son of James and Elizabeth, was born in Middleborough, Plymouth County, Mass., Feb. 16, (O. S.) 1733. He married Huldah, daughter of David and Phebe Sears, born Aug 10, (O. S.) 1737. Their children were born in Middleborough, viz.:

Abner, Oct. 12, 1757; Jonah, Jan. 3, 1760; Josiah, Jan. 23, 1762; Azel, April 26, 1764; Huldah, June 27, 1766; Lucy, March 16, 1769; Elizabeth, May 3, 1772; Daniel, March 27, 1776.

The elder sons served more or less in the war of the Revolution, in Rhode Island, about Boston, and on the Hudson River.

In 1785, Mr. Washburn came to Randolph with his two eldest sons, and purchased 400 acres of land, and commenced clearing and erecting a log-house. Leaving his two sons, he returned to Middleborough for the rest of his family. In the summer of 1786 he set out with his family (his son Azel being at that time in Dartmouth College,) and furniture, with ox-teams and saddle-horses, for a new home in the wilderness. Previous to their departure the eldest daughter, Huldah, was married to Abner Weston, of Middleborough, who came with them to Randolph, making it their wedding tour—the said Jonah having secured a lot of land for him in 1785, adjoining his own purchase. They came by the way of Keene, N. H., Windsor and Woodstock, where they found some relatives formerly of Middleborough. They arrived at Randolph after a journey of 3 weeks, where they took possession of the tract he had purchased, and which was known as Washburn hill, lying about a mile and a half S. W. of Randolph Centre. They resided there with their children and grand-children about them until Mr. W. died, March 12, 1810, and Mrs. W. March 22, 1816.

Of their sons, Abner married Olive Standish, in Middleborough, Mass., a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. They had 9 children, one of whom, Olive, married Zenas Wood, of Montpelier, and Abner studied medicine and took the degree of M. D. at Burlington College, and went South.

Jonah married Sally Eddy, in Middlebor-

ough. They had 6 children, one of whom, Minerva, married Rev. Mr. Orr, and was a missionary to the Indians in Arkansas.

Josiah married Phebe Cushman, in Old Middleborough. They had 10 children, of whom Susannah married Rev. Mr. Finney, and became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas. Cephas graduated at Burlington College, was ordained, and became a missionary in Arkansas. He died at Little Rock, in March, 1860.

Azel was a minister, and married Sally Skinner, and settled in Royalton. He had 8 children, of whom Royal, the eldest son, graduated in Burlington, and was tutor there in 1820. He was afterwards ordained a minister, and settled in Massachusetts. Eleanor married Rev. E. C. Tracy, who settled at Post Mills, and was afterwards editor of the Vt. Chronicle and the Boston Recorder. Huldah married the Rev. Daniel Wild, who was for many years Congregational minister at Brookfield Vt. Lucia married the Rev. Austin Hazen, who was settled in Burlington, Vt.—Laura married the Hon. Horace Maynard, now of Tennessee.

Daniel, the youngest child, studied medicine of Dr. Bissell, of Randolph, took the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth, and practiced in Brookfield for many years. He died in Stowe.

The daughters all married and lived in Randolph, whose families are mentioned in another place. Lucy married Asahel Woodward. They had four children, of whom Abigail married Cephas Washburn and became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians.

HON. JAMES TARBOX.

BY HON. CALVIN SLODGETT, OF BURLINGTON.

Hon. James Tarbox, a prominent and influential citizen for many years, in Randolph, was born in Merrimac, N. H., in 1759. He married Betsy Lund, and removed to Windsor, Vt., and commenced a mercantile business, but was unsuccessful in his business.

In 1798 he removed to Randolph and purchased the farm situated about a mile north of the Centre Village, on which he always resided, of Dan Parker, for which he paid 1600 Spanish milled dollars. He soon commenced mercantile business at his house, in which he was quite successful—gave credit, and received in payment large quantities of grain, and continued to receive grain for several years, to so great an extent that he was obliged to build a large additional storehouse, until, eventually, his capital was so much absorbed in grain, that he deemed it prudent to close his mercantile operations; but still year after year, he received grain on all debts due him.

Many of his personal friends, among whom was Hon. Dudley Chase, fearing it would eventually prove a permanent loss to him, urged him to desist from receiving grain; but, although he appreciated their friendly motives, he still continued to accept of grain in payment for any monies due him, believing and so expressing himself, that, before many years a scarcity would come. His neighbors, Zebulon Hebard, Isaac Brainard and others had followed his example, and hoarded heavy stocks of grain; but long before a scarcity came became doubtful, and so expressed their fears to Judge Tarbox, who assured them that when the day should arrive that there were any calls, he would not sell one bushel until he had sent customers for all theirs, which agreement he lived up to literally. The writer is unable to say definitely, when the scarcity came, but thinks it was about 1810.

In the spring of that year, he took his horse and journeyed to the north-westerly part of the State, and across to the north-easterly portion, and from there homeward, all the way making very definite inquiries as to the supplies of grain in store, keeping a careful diary of each individual's replies to him, and noted carefully any apparent surplus in any locality; but in all the journey he found but one individual who expressed the opinion that there would prove any scarcity in grain that season.

On his return home, he called on his friend Judge Chase and exhibited his diary that he might see for himself what information he, Judge Tarbox, had obtained, and from it would see that all, save one individual, had expressed the opinion that there would be no scarcity in provisions during the coming summer.

"Still," said he to his friend, "Judge Chase, I want to say to you, this very information has convinced me that I shall have calls for all my surplus stores of grain before the next harvest, and I wish to have you for my witness that I have acted in all this time with the full conviction that the time for sale must eventually come, and from that conviction have acted from the beginning."

Soon after this he advertised all through the northerly portions of this State that he had

grain for all who needed, or should need, and that in case any who needed were unable to pay money on delivery of the grain, to bring a letter from the individual who represented his town in the general assembly the preceding fall, stating that he was an honest man, and that he had no doubt would endeavor to pay for any grain he should purchase, and any man bringing such recommendations should not be sent away empty. (Judge Tarbox had himself represented Randolph in the preceding session, and was consequently personally acquainted with all the members.) He established and advertised his prices, viz., for wheat, $2.50; for corn and rye, each $2.00; and further, that each one must take a certain proportion of wheat and rye with the corn—as the supposition was, that in time of scarcity, all would want corn, only. I think about one third part must be wheat or rye.

Their sales of grain commenced late in June, and his son, Col. Isaac Tarbox, informed the writer, while a clerk subsequently in the Colonel's store, that in about one month's time from the first sale, the last bushel was delivered, with no change of prices or other terms, adopted in the beginning. He also informed me that, taking a geographical line from Randolph westerly to Lake Champlain, and easterly to the Connecticut River, every inhabited town northerly of Randolph had more or less of that grain.

This accumulation of grain in so large a body, not only materially increased the wealth of Judge Tarbox, but proved a great blessing to the people, and prevented very much suffering in the more northerly and newly settled townships.

Judge Tarbox's wife died July 7, 1836, aged 78 years. They had 8 children, all of whom died of consumption, prior to his decease.—Their names and ages at decease were as follows:

James, Jr., married Julia Converse, and died Nov. 14, 1815, aged 31 years; Isaac, married Lucy Woodard, and died Dec. 19, 1818, aged 33 years; Thomas, died Aug. 23, 1809, aged 21 years; William, died Jan. 3, 1817, aged 26 years; Betsey, died July 9, 1810, aged 17 years; Hannah, died Feb. 23, 1813, aged 19 years; Elhanan Winchester, died Dec. 4, 1819, aged 21 years; Lund, married Susan Edson, and died Aug. 23, 1841, aged 42 years.

In 1815 James, Jr., Isaac and William, were each in the mercantile business, in Randolph Centre Village, each having a store by himself, and each continued the business until his death.

Judge Tarbox was always held in very high esteem for his peculiarly sound judgment and sterling integrity. He held many responsible town offices for many years. He was also many times elected to represent his town in the legislature, and was a member of the legislative council, under the old constitution of this State; was a judge of the Orange County Court; was a director in the Woodstock branch of the Vermont State Bank, and an elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

He died at the advanced age of 82 years, after a protracted sickness of typhoid fever, Aug. 25, 1841, having previously buried his wife and all his children. The only remaining one of his posterity is Betsey, daughter of Lund Tarbox, the wife of Charles Dewey, Esq, of Montpelier.

WESTON FAMILY.

ABNER WESTON was born in Middleborough, Mass., March 28, 1760. He was a lineal descendant of Edmund Weston, who, with his brother John emigrated from England in 1644.

John settled at Salem and Edmund near Middleborough, where he and his descendants continued to reside. Edmund, the grandfather of Abner, married a lineal descendant of John Howland, who arrived in the May Flower, in 1620.

Abner married Huldah Washburn, in Middleborough, Aug. 7, 1786, and came with Jonah Washburn, his wife's father, to Randolph the same year, and took possession of a lot of land contracted for him by the said Jonah the previous year, where he resided until 1803, when he moved onto a farm which he purchased in West Randolph, where he died in 1830. He was a magistrate for about 30 years, represented the town in the State legislature several times, viz., 1795, 1802, 1821. He had a few elementary law-books, which he read understandingly, and was much engaged in collecting demands and in the management of suits before magistrates, and was always treated with consideration and respect by the lawyers in the vicinity, to whom he was frequently opposed in the trial of cases. He filled various town offices, and was engaged in public affairs until a few years previous to his death.

Abner and Huldah Weston had 8 children, one of whom, Edmund, resides in Randolph; the others having married and moved away, except two who died in 1813. The HON. EDMUND WESTON graduated at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1821; studied law with Hon. Dudley Chase and William Nutting, Esq.; was admitted to the bar as practicing at

torney at the December term of Orange county court, in 1824, and has continued to practice as Att'y, counsellor and solicitor in Randolph ever since. He was appointed States attorney for Orange Co. for the three years, commencing 1835, 1837 and '42, and judge of probate for the district of Randolph for 1845 and '46. He married Sarah, daughter of Gen. Joseph Edson, in January, 1829, for a long time sheriff of Orange Co., and U. S. Marshall under President Adams. The said Sarah died in 1851, and in 1852 he married her cousin Sarah Troop, who died in 1854, and in 1859 he married Aurelia, the widow of the late Dr. Austin Bradford, of Vergennes, and daughter of the late Dr. Ezekiel Bissell, of Randolph, who, for a long time, was the physician in this town and vicinity, and father of Wm. H. A. Bissell, D. D., now Bishop of Vermont.

The said Edmund had three children by his first wife, the eldest of whom, Edmund, Jr., attended medical lectures, and received the degree of M. D., at Burlington, and is a parcticing dentist in West Randolph. In the late war of the rebellion he was by the Governor appointed and commissioned a captain, and raised the first company of U. S. Sharpshooters, and was with his company in all the battles of the peninsula in 1862.

ELIPHALET BATES.

BY ELIAS BATES, OF HARTLAND.

Eliphalet Bates was born in Middleborough, Mass., January, 1770. I have no record of the time, but think he emigrated to Randolph in 1790. He bought a piece of wild land on the Fish hill, about one mile east of the West Branch; commenced clearing his land, and built a log-cabin. In the mean time he became acquainted with Mary Story, one of the daughters of Dea. Story, one of the first settlers, and an eminent citizen. My father married Mary Story in 1790, or '91, I have no record. Their first child was born April 6, 1792, and died 7 days after. Your correspondent now writing, Elias Bates, was born April 14, 1793. Shortly after, my father sold his farm to a Mr. Daniel Eaton, one of the prominent citizens, who had emigrated from Middleborough, and made another purchase of wild land in the neighborhood of the late Esquire Washburn. Here he cleared a patch of ground and built a log-cabin, and had another son, Jacob, born Jan. 11, 1795; also Asa, born April 12, 1797. About this time my father swapped farms with Mr. Parker, who lived on the West Branch, below my uncle Joseph Bates—his farm lying on both sides of the Branch. Here my brother James was born, Jan. 17, 1799, and George, 1st Jan. 17, 1801. He met with a shocking accident, by falling in a kettle of boiling water, being so badly scalded that he lived only about a week, and died Feb. 6, 1804, aged 3 years 19 days.—Benjamin was born March 25, 1803, and, being the seventh son, was called the doctor. About this time my father exchanged farms again with a Mr. Roswell Lee, of Waitsfield, and moved in the midst of the winter of 1804 and '03—a very cold time. The family suffered very much with the cold. George, 2d, who is now living in Randolph, was born Aug. 18, 1805.

In 1806, the dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent in Waitsfield. Five of our family were prostrated with the disease, and Benjamin died, Aug. 28, 1806, aged three years and five months. Thomas was born Dec. 30, 1807; Benjamin, 2d, March 30, 1809; Ezekiel, June 1, 1810, and died Feb. 5, 1811. My father swapped farms again with a Mr. John English, who lived about half a mile south of the West Branch Village. Here my brother Ezekiel, 2d, was born, Oct 18, 1811, and died Jan. 19, 1812. This was the last death among the children in this family up to the death of James, Dec. 9, 1865—53 years. Sylvanus was born Jan. 19, 1813.

In 1812, the war broke out between Great Britain and America. Jonathan Campbell being drafted, hired my father to take his place for 6 months. He went into service and encamped in Swanton, a frontier town. He served his time out, and was discharged with honor. The next year he enlisted under Capt. Aikens, and was encamped through the summer and fall at Burlington. In the latter part of the summer it was very sickly—the fever had broke out, and father was selected for a nurse to take care of the sick. In the mean time he was taken down with the fever, and not able after to perform service, and about the time of the close of his engagement, he was discharged, and never again enjoyed good health.

June 21, 1816, that memorable cold summer, Mary Abiah Bates was born; and June 10, 1821, Eliphalet S., making 14 sons and one daughter. My mother, Mary S. Bates, died April, 1836, and my father May 30, 1840, aged some over 70 years.

My brother James, perhaps, was the most eminent of any one of his brothers for learning, piety, teaching and farming. He commenced his studies for college under Rufus Nutting, Sen., in 1817. He taught common district

schools winters, and worked through hay-seasons to procure money to meet his expenses.—He entered Dartmouth in 1818, graduated there in 1822, and at Andover in 1826; and, meantime, taught in the academy in Haverhill, one year. He was settled as colleague pastor with Dr. Homer, at Newton, Mass., from 1827 to '39, and was pastor at Granby from 1839 to '51, and pastor at Central Village, Connecticut, from 1853 to '54. His constitution had become so feeble at that time, that he relinquished further pastoral labors. He returned to Granby and regained a little health by hard work in agriculture, which he loved and understood thoroughly, and, when able, often assisted disabled pastors in every good work. His first wife was the youngest sister of Harriet Newell—the little Emily of her letters. One of their sons went also as a foreign missionary to Ceylon, but was compelled by sickness to return. He married for his second wife, widow Julia F. Dickison, at Granby, Oct. 7, 1855. His biographer writes thus;

"The prominent characteristics of Mr. Bates were conscientiousness, practical good sense, singleness of aim and simplicity of manners.—His quiet judgment was often sought and valued by ministers and others. He loved truth and peace; but his absorbing desire was the conversion of the world to Christ. For this he prayed without ceasing, and labored most abundantly. While a student he was doing the work of an evangelist in the vicinity of his schools and college. He spent most of the vacations of the Theological Seminary, and many of the Sabbaths of the term-time at Salem, visiting the poor, and holding religious services from house to house, as an assistant of the excellent Cornelius. With such a spirit he began the work of a pastor. His preaching was plain and unpretending; but a clergyman, whose excellent judgment and great service to the church, gives his words authority, who heard him during a part of his pastorate at Newton, has often spoken of it as a model for gospel simplicity and truthfulness. His ministry seemed to be always blessed. At Newton, more than 200 were added to the church: at Granby, 175. He was unwearied in visiting the families of his parish, in district preaching, and care of the Sabbath and other schools—Perhaps he attempted to do too much; but there was no relaxation while the power remained.

In 1848 his wife and two children and another of his household, died within one month.—His health was then injured and never fully restored; and his nervous system did not recover its tone until after his retirement to the quiet and regular industry of a farmer's life. His death was very sudden. The day before his decease, he suffered, for a short time, intense pain in the chest, but it was relieved by the remedies used, and no further danger feared.—He passed away almost as in a moment. But such a life needed no added words to his family, or to others from his death-bed. 'An honest man,' so said all who knew him, in business. 'A good pastor:' so testified the great congregation around his remains. 'A good and faithful servant:' such we believe was the welcome of his Lord."

Sylvanus is the next scholar who also fitted for college, at Randolph academy, under the same teacher. He entered Middlebury College in 1831; graduated in 1834; spent one year at Andover, and, for the want of funds, was permitted to teach the school at Royalton academy, where he continued to teach up to 1845. On account of bad health he emigrated to Georgia, and entered the high school at Lagrange as principal teacher; spent 5 or 6 years in this institution, then moved to Macon, Ga., where he was hired by the aristocracy to teach their high school, they agreeing to pay him $100 annually, for each scholar, the number to be 25.

He continued to teach this school until the close of the rebellion, when he sold his pleasant home and moved to Bloomington, Ill. After spending one year, on account of bad health in his family, and the climate not agreeing with his own constitution, he sold his place and moved back to Georgia, and is now one of the professors of Oglethorpe University.

Asa Bates is living in Bristol, R. I.—a farmer; Thomas, in Bloomington, Ill., in the lumber trade; Benjamin, in Normal, Ill.—a farmer; Eliphalet S. has returned from California, and is living in Prairie Ville, Ill., in rail-road business. The sister, Mary Abiah, married Otis Parsons, and is living in Griggsville, Ill.; Jacob, in Hartland, on the old homestead of our grand-father Bates; and his son who lives with him, makes the third generation. Jacob lately caught his right hand in a threshing-machine, and it was so mangled he had to have it cut off between the wrist and elbow.

I have been living in Hartland 46 years, cultivating mother earth, and she has given me a competent supply to sustain life thus far. How the town got the name of Randolph I cannot tell. In regard to the earthquake, I have some faint recollections about what was said when I was a boy, but I don't recollect what, except that it made some fish-ponds in Brookfield.

ROGER GRANGER

was born in New Braintree, Mass., Oct. 1, 1774; Betsey Goodnow, in Fitzwilliam, N. H., March 2, 1774. They were married in New Braintree, Mass., Dec. 28, 1802, and removed to Randolph Vt., in March, 1804. The snow was deep and

drifted, and the little old log-house looked cheerless and uninviting.

Mr. G. had been up the year previous and bought 50 acres of land, which was a wilderness, with the exception of a small clearing about the house.

They had 8 children. Luther was born in New Braintree, Mass., Jan. 4, 1804; the rest in Randolph, viz., Calvin, March 26, 1805; Charles, July 4, 1806; Eliza, Nov. 24, 1807; Eleazer Wells, Nov. 27, 1809; Submit, Feb. 20, 1812; Isaac, May 19, 1814, and Noah, April 14, 1817,—all living now (Feb. 1, 1869,) except Submit, who died, Sept. 17, 1868, in Randolph; and all are living in Randolph, except Calvin and Charles, ministers of the Congregationalist order. Calvin is in Hubbardton, Vt., Charles in Paxton, Ill.

Roger Granger always lived upon the same place, and died there, Dec. 7, 1853—his wife, Nov. 14, 1858.

Mr. G. was an earnest member of the Methodist church, and aimed to train up his large family in the ways of honesty, industry and religion, and was happy in seeing them all exemplary members of the same church, in yet early life, and most of them comfortably located, and well respected by all their acquaintance, in the same town.

WILLIAM NUTTING, ESQ., AND FAMILY.

BY MISS MARY NUTTING.

William Nutting was a native of Groton, Mass. His ancestors, on the father's side, were among the early settlers of that town, having emigrated from Groton, Suffolk County, England, in the year 1653. A genealogy of the family carries back the line to John Nutting, or Nutton, a contemporary and neighbor of the Winthrops, of the same generation with Adam Winthrop, father of Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts. In a recent history of the latter, by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the name of John Nutton is several times mentioned; and the author intimates that it was probably a corruption of Newton. This John Nutten was born, probably, not far from 1550. His son, of the same name, lived and died in Groton, England; but his grandson, likewise called John, followed the example of the Winthrops, and while still a young man, with three or four children, turned his face toward America. He settled in the centre of the new township of Groton, Mass., which had just been founded by Deane Winthrop, a younger son of the governor. Some years afterwards, he fell in a fight with the Indians; but left four sons, two or three of whom settled in Groton, and one in Medford. From the eldest of these, John Nutting, of Groton, the subject of our sketch was descended. A fuller account of the family may be found in Butler's History of Groton, pages 418—420.

William Nutting was born during the Revolutionary War, Oct. 30, 1779, and was the eldest son of William Nutting, of Groton, and Susannah (French) Nutting, daughter of Col. French, of Nashua, N. H. In his boyhood, he was very fond of study, and commenced Latin with the hope that he should sometime be able to go through college. But, on account of some pecuniary losses, his father felt obliged to dissuade him from this cherished purpose. He accordingly continued to work on his father's farm, until he became of age, after which, for about 3 years, he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner. A severe attack of measles, followed by dysentery, about this time, apparently weakened his constitution so much as to unfit him for manual labor; and, in consequence, he once more resolved to pursue a course of study.—Resuming Latin and commencing Greek, at Groton Academy, he applied himself with such diligence and success, that, after a year and a half, he was able to enter at Dartmouth as a member of the same class which had been admitted at the time he began to prepare.

He graduated with honor, in the class of 1807, and was urged to become a tutor in the college. But he preferred to accept the position of principal of Orange County Grammar School, then newly established at Randolph, Vt. He was thus led to the place in which he was to spend his long and useful life.* For five or six years he continued to teach; meanwhile, however, pursuing the study of law, in the office of Judge Chase, whose partner he afterwards became. When Judge Chase was obliged to quit his practice, on account of public duties, Mr. Nutting opened an office of his own, which he continued to occupy until a few years before his death. His ability and success in his profession were so remarkable that he would have found an easy road to preferment, had he been in the least an ambitious man.

He sometimes consented to represent the town in the legislature, and once in the council

* [So long as he lived, he continued to feel a deep interest for the welfare of this institution, freely devoting time and money to that end. He was early chosen a member of the board of trustees, and was secretary and treasurer during the greater part of his life, resigning only when he felt the infirmities of age fast creeping upon him.—*R. N.*]

of censors, and was town clerk 19 years, and justice 23 years; but he never sought public offices and emoluments, and sometimes expressed surprise and regret at seeing others do so.—He was once offered the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Vermont, of which he was for many years a trustee; but, although particularly fond of teaching, he thought best to decline.

As a teacher, he was remarkably successful. His pupils almost invariably found out that it was delightful to study. To behave well in school seemed a matter of course; nor, in the light of his example and precepts, could they possibly propose to themselves any other than a sober, upright and useful life. As a lawyer everybody knew him to be no less honest, than able and successful. Long after age had terminated his attendence at the courts of the county seats and capital, he was often consulted by clients in his retirement; "to whom," said he, "I generally find occasion simply to repeat the counsel of the Divine Teacher, 'Agree with thine adversary quickly.' 'Follow peace with all men.'"

The foundation of his character as a man and a Christian was doubtless laid in early life. He was brought up by pious parents; and the dying counsel of his mother to this her eldest son was expressed in the sacred words, "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" It was not till after he settled in Randolph, however, that he ventured to hope that he was a Christian. The loss of a beloved infant child, and the restoration of another from a dangerous illnes in answer to prayer, was apparently the means of teaching him to "walk humbly with his God." It was about the year 1812, that he publicly professed his faith in Christ; and for more than 50 years he was a strong pillar in the church to which he belonged. He was always among the foremost in the pecuniary support of the gospel, and was one of the first to advocate the temperance reform At public worship, his seat was never vacant, except in case of sickness, or absence from home. The same may be said with regard to family devotions. All through his busy professional life, as well as amid the infirmities of advanced age, he was punctual and steadfast in religious duties, whatever else might be omitted. He was so faithful and exact in every point of Christian morals, that one might almost have said, "If any other man thinketh that he hath whereof he might trust in the flesh," As "hath more." But his hope for eternity rested on a better foundation, even Christ.

During his latter years he seemed to have such a sense of God's goodness to himself and family, that he often dwelt upon it in his private correspondence. In his last letter to his brother Rev. Rufus Nutting, he wrote as follows:

"We are both now, as you say, old men, you in your seventieth, and I in my eighty-fourth year—and still spared—but for what purpose? When I reflect how little I have done for the glory of God and the benefit of my fellow-creatures, I must say with the patriarch, 'Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been.' But when I consider what God has done for me, I must say, 'Goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life.' He has sustained me thus far, and has given me what the wise man prayed for, 'neither poverty nor riches,' but has ever 'fed me with food convenient for me.' In infancy he put me under the care of wise and pious parents; when of age he enabled me to obtain a suitable education; he blessed me with a kind and affectionate wife and eleven children, of whom three were taken to himself in early infancy, while the remaining eight all became by profession, and I hope by regeneration, His children, while still members of my household. * * * Seven are still living, though widely dispersed from me and each other, even from Iowa on the west, to 'Ur of the Chaldees,' on the east, and are all, as we trust, walking worthy of the vocation wherewith they were called in early life. Should it not be my inquiry, 'What have I rendered,' or 'What shall I render to the Lord for all His benefits?'"

Mr. Nutting retained his mental and bodily faculties in an unusual degree, to the close of his life, and was able to employ himself in reading and writing the greater part of the time, until the commencement of his last sickness.

During his latter years, he read the Bible through in course a great number of times, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was also very extensive. He often kept at hand some favorite Latin or Greek classic, and seemed to enjoy a daily portion from its pages, no less than in former years.

His last illness (consumption) commenced about the middle of October, 1863; and after the 30th of October, the day on which he completed his 84th year, he was no longer able to leave his bed. After he could no longer listen to continued reading, he used to like a verse or two of Scripture softly repeated, now and then, by the daughter who sat at his bed-side.

Day after day he lay upon his bed of languishing, waiting till his change should come, much of the time in a quiet slumber, his coun-

tenance wearing its serenest look, as if aware that the everlasting rest was near.

November eve, 25th, he lay seemingly insensible to what was passing around him. His children observed that he was trying to move his hands, which then rested upon his breast.—Supposing that their pressure might have impeded his breathing, his daughter raised them slightly and supported them in her own. Immediately he clasped them just as he was wont to do in prayer; and this accomplished, he seemed satisfied. Hour after hour, through the long night, his hands, already icy with the touch of death, were thus uplifted in mute supplication. Morning dawned; but the spirit still lingered. The sun shone brightly on that Thanksgiving day, and the church bells rang cheerily for the accustomed service. He heard them, but could not speak. When the serene and cloudless morning had attained "the perfect day,"—at noon of Thursday, November 26, 1863—his spirit entered "into that within the vail," to bear a part, as we trust, without doubt, in the ceaseless thanksgivings of heaven.

[The resolutions of the Orange County Bar—customary to be passed at the death of a member—passed at Chelsea, March 8, 1864, in affectionate honor of the Hon. William Nutting, were highly commendatory.

Judge Hebard says, in his speech upon this occasion:

"In all my conversancy with classical scholars, in college and out of it, I have found no one who seemed to me to have a more thorough command of the Latin tongue than he; or who had a finer appreciation of its force and beauties, as embodied in the best of Roman literature, or more happy facility of developing such force and beauties by translating into English.

Thoroughness, accuracy and order characterized all his intellectual culture and developments. These traits were as prominent in his character as a lawyer, as in that of a scholar; and in his acute discrimination and rigid logic in dealing with the law as counsel and advocate, the predominance of his mathematical faculty was quite apparent.

His genial, social nature, * * * in connection with his qualities of mind and character, made an impression which, in his life, secured for him sincere friendship, mingled with respect and reverence; and now that he has departed, cause his memory to be cherished with like sentiments."

Of the law students who, in part or entirely, pursued their preparatory course under the instruction of Mr. Nutting, the writer recollects these names:

Julius Converse, Mordecai Hale, William Hebard, Edmund Weston, Calvin Granger, Robins Dinsmore, Philander Perrin, Dudley Chase Blodgett, Charles Nutting, Wilder Haskell, John Graves, Warren H. Smith, Wm. Blodgett, Daniel C. Nutting and Henry Partridge.]*

Mrs. Nutting was Mary Barrett Hubbard, daughter of David Hubbard and Mary (Barrett) his wife, both natives of Concord, Mass. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nutting took place at Groton, Mass., Oct. 5 1809. The Barrett family were descendants of Humphrey Barrett, who was born in 1592, and came to Concord in 1640. Deacon Thomas Barrett, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Nutting, was an older brother of Col. James Barrett, who is named in history as the commander of the American troops in the Concord battle, of April 19, 1775. Mrs. Nutting's grandfather, on the father's side, was Ebenezer Hubbard, a descendant of Jonathan Hubbard, who was born in 1658, and is the first of that name mentioned in the history of Concord. Mrs. Nutting died Sept. 7, 1847, aged 61 years. One of the 8 children who lived to maturity had already gone before her to the heavenly rest. Sarah Maria, wife of Rev. Samuel A. Benton, died at Saxton's River Village, Vt., Aug. 3, 1841, aged 28 years. Another daughter, Eliza Anne, second wife of Rev. Samuel A. Benton, died at Anamosa, Iowa, Aug. 2, 1864, aged 54 years.

The eldest of the surviving children, William Nutting, Jr., having relinquished his classical studies, on account of his health, while in his junior year at Western Reserve College, became an organ-builder, and now carries on that business at Bellows Falls.† Charles, the second son, pursued a course of study at the University of Vermont, and at Western Reserve College, graduating at the latter institution in 1840. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Orange County, after which he was a partner in his father's office for some years.—He now resides in Westford, Wis. Rufus, the next in age, having been prevented from pursuing collegiate studies by an accident which injured the head somewhat seriously for the time, turned his attention to mechanical employments, and became an inventor. His first patent was upon a musical instrument, called

* From note by Rufus Nutting.—*Ed.*

† Died at his residence, Oct. 21, 1869, aged 64 years.

Nutting's Æolicon, which he manufactured for some years in Michigan, and afterwards in Ohio. Having returned to his native place in 1853, to take charge of the homestead in his father's advancing age, he became interested in agricultural matters, and has since patented several valuable inventions in that department, among which may be mentioned a fanning-mill, separator, root-cutter, grist-mill, grain-drill, roller and seed-sower, elastic carriage gear, &c. &c. George Barrett, the fourth surviving son, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1847, and, having studied theology, was ordained as a foreign missionary, at Randolph, in 1851. At that time, he expected to go, under the American Board, to Western Africa; but circumstances afterwards changed his destination, and he sailed, in January, 1853, for Asiatic Turkey, where he has ever since labored, with the exception of a short visit to this country, in 1855—'56. He was stationed at Aintab previous to that time, but soon after his return removed to Oorfa, in Mesopotamia, the ancient "Ur of the Chaldees." He is now (Dec., 1868,) again on a visit to this country, accompanied by his family. David Hubbard, the youngest son, having graduated in medicine at Philadelphia, in 1853, sailed for Turkey, as a missionary physician, in August, 1854. For 9 or 10 years he resided generally at Diarbekir, in the Eastern Turkey mission.—He was then transferred to Oorfa, in the central mission. In August, 1865, he arrived in this country with his family, after an absence of 11 years. He has now returned to Turkey, and is stationed at Aleppo. Mary Olivia, the youngest child, was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, class of 1852, and afterwards taught for a number of years in Ohio. From time to time, since 1860, she has devoted leisure intervals to the writing of religious books for children.—These were at first published anonymously, but in more recent works she has adopted the *nom de plume* of "Mary Barrett." Her first story was entitled "Nellie Morris and her cousin," an 18mo volume of about 190 pages, published early in 1861, by Carleton & Porter, of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York. By their request, she prepared two sets of 32mo volumes, 10 in each series, the first of which was published by the same house, in the autumn of 1861, and the other a year later. These sets are entitled, respectively, "Aunt Alice's Little Library," and "Aunt Hattie's Stories for the Little Folks at Home." Some 14,000 copies of the two had been printed previous to October, 1866. Another 18mo volume, entitled "Shooting at a Mark," was published by the same society in 1864. More recently, Miss Nutting has written for the American Tract Society, of Boston, "Steps in the Upward Way," a story for young ladies: 16mo, pp., 279, was published in March, 1867; and "Our Summer at Hillside Farm," a book of about the same size, in August following. She has since written a larger work, entitled "The Story of William the Silent and the Netherland War," which is to be published by the same society.

GEN. MARTIN FLINT.

BY MARTIN FLINT'S CHILDREN.

Martin Flint was born in Hampton, Ct., Jan. 12, 1782. When he was 3 years old, his parents moved to Vermont to begin a settlement in the north part of Randolph, about one mile from the Brookfield line.

When very young, Martin delighted to do kind offices for an aged grandfather with whom he was a great favorite. The old gentleman would put his hands on his head and bless him, predicting for him future greatness. His parents, who were God-fearing people, strove more to impress on their children a terror of the wrath and justice of their Heavenly Father, than a spirit of love and grace. The training of children in those days, we might think, took coloring from the "Blue Laws of Connecticut." But his mind was of too reasoning and independent a cast to be fettered.

His mother had felt, from his birth, that Martin was born for some good purpose, and the highest in her mind was that of a "preacher." Many were the tears she shed and the prayers she offered in his behalf, that he might be imbued with a spirit of wisdom and understanding.

His early education was somewhat circumscribed. He entered school at one time (Orange Co. Grammar School) with the intention of taking a thorough course of study, but was sent for by his father to come home and manage the farm, as he wished to retire from business. Through life, Martin never ceased to regret the loss of this opportunity; but it was, in part, made up to him by his habits of observation and keen penetration. He studied the works of God; he studied mankind, and seemed to perceive at a glance the secret springs of human action. At an early age he embraced the doctrine of universal salva-

tion, and was very active in its promotion, contributing largely to the maintenance of its ministers, they often sharing the hospitalities of his house.

At the age of 20, he formed an acquaintance with the daughter of the Hon. James Burnett, of Hampton, Ct., who was a lady of beauty and accomplishments. Four years later he married and brought her to Randolph, and settled on the old home place of James Flint, brother of his father. This place was a little less than half a mile south of his father's residence, leaving Samuel, his younger brother, at home with his father. This union, however, was not of long duration, for his wife died soon after the birth of the second daughter, Caroline, in 1811. This was a severe affliction, and one which he long felt deeply. Subsequently, (Oct. 5, 1812,) he married Asenath Morse, niece and adopted daughter of Hon. Dudley Chase. She was the mother of 7 children. About 4 years after his second marriage, he lost his right eye by inflammation, and was confined to a dark room most of the winter of 1816; but those who were intimately acquainted with him, were assured of the truth of the common remark, that he could see more with *one* eye than most people could with two.

In the war of 1812 Martin Flint was one of the first volunteers in town, to go to Plattsburg, N. Y. He raised a company by his own exertions. He received a lieutenant's commission, and, after a forced march, arrived at the scene of action just as the battle was closing. Before marching he had called in his neighbors to assist in making knapsacks for the men, out of strong linen cloth manufactured at his own home, and the sacks were, in part, filled with slices of pork from his own cellar. The night of their arrival was rainy, and the men were wet, tired, cold and hungry. The only boat which they were able to procure for transportation across the lake to Plattsburg, was an old and leaky one, the night dark, stormy, and severely cold. Their return to Burlington was delayed, and they were obliged to stop at an island over night. Martin Flint saw that many of the men were so benumbed with cold, they could hardly be induced to move. He at once sought means to arouse them: fires were lighted, and the contents of their knapsacks brought forth. By some means it was ascertained that a barrel of rum was aboard the boat, and, as in those days, it was thought that rum was the great panacea for all human ills, no time was lost in rolling it ashore. While some were looking around for some means to broach it, Martin Flint set it up on end, and, with one blow of an axe, broke in the head of the barrel, and filled the soldiers canteens as fast as they could be passed. It is needless to say that the barrel and its contents were paid for by Martin Flint. Long before this he had been a Republican to the core.

For many years, in connection with his farming, Mr. Flint carried on an extensive business in clover-seed. He raised it on his own farm, and purchased largely for transportation to the cities and large towns, which furnished the best market. He was successful in this business to a great degree. To do this he employed many laborers on his extensive farm, and rented houses to their families. To these men he showed great kindness, and often would sit up late into the night, to assist in subduing a fever with which they were sometimes threatened. The writer here recalls an incident illustrative of his character:

In the neighborhood, a poor, miserable, dissipated man died, who had neglected his family, and brought himself to an untimely end by his habitual drunkenness. Some one had remarked that it was of no consequence how or when this poor man was buried, as he was scarcely worthy of notice. The General visited the family, made arrangements for the funeral, provided a suitable conveyance for the remains, and went in person with the family to the grave, thus declaring his belief in the great brotherhood of man, however degraded.

He was not only a friend in need for those who were poor, and sick, and in trouble, but he was a great peace-maker. He was heard to say he never had a law-suit; but many were the quarrels referred to him for settlement, amicably adjusted before the parties separated.

Sundays his wagon was often filled with his neighbors and help, who had no other means of conveyance to the house of worship. At these times, his house was open to all for refreshments, and many there were who partook of his bounty. On Sunday he was wont to gather all his household, small and great, to read the scriptures, at which time the closest attention was observed, and the stillness profound. Hours, even, would thus glide away, while whole books or more would be read

from the heavenly volume. He seemed never to tire of Proverbs, Isaiah, Romans, Hebrews and Revelation. These were read and re-read, while other portions were not without attention. Were there any among his children who had told an untruth, the whole family were called together to hear a lecture on the dreadful consequences of lying: and so of other childish faults, and often, before the close, many of them would be moved to tears. He had the feelings of a tender parent, united with the sternness which he sometimes wore in his family. No father had better control of his household: a look and a word were sufficient to make all right with his children. His wife depended almost entirely on him for the government of the family, while she, having an unusual taste for music, poetry, and a great reader, did much to cultivate the kindly affections of their nature. In sickness, he was the first to know what should be done, and ever ready to assist in his own family when necessary. He insisted that none of his children should go to any religious or public meeting to make sport or cause disturbance.

There are those, even of this day, who remember when O. S. Murray came to Randolph to give an Anti-Slavery lecture in the old Congregational church. There was a strong feeling of opposition to this meeting, and boys and men, moved by a seditious spirit, came with eggs and other missiles, and succeeded in driving Mr. Murray from the place of meeting. Martin Flint, though no friend to oppression, in any form, was not, at the time, avowedly an anti-slavery man: absent from home, the story of this outrage upon the rights of free speech, and the mob-spirit manifested upon this occasion, reached him. Mortified and aroused, he determined that Mr. Murray should be heard, and made public declaration to that effect. Procuring the return of Mr. Murray, notice was given, and preparations to prevent a recurrence of similar outrages. A temporary police was organized, and the most powerful men, physically, stationed in various parts of the house; and thus the meeting passed off quietly. Freedom of speech was vindicated, and the stigma resting upon the town, which he felt so keenly, was, in a measure, removed.

We are here reminded of what Gen. Flint considered as the crowning work of his life, —his successful opposition to secret societies, and the grappling with these great powers of darkness in a dread and fearful combat. Well might he, as he did, at the dead of night, when no eye saw but his Maker's, go to the great Fountain of Life for help. His wife has said that about this time, she would awake in the night and hear him praying in an adjoining room.

Martin Flint was the first Free Mason in the State who publicly renounced the institution, which he did in September, 1827. His life was threatened, and he was often called a perjured villain; but he had, by reflection and study, become convinced that oaths, administered as they were in the Masonic lodges without the previous knowledge of the recipient, were not binding by any law of God or man, and were directly opposed to morality and the Christian religion. He remembered that the Saviour had said, "I ever spake openly, and in secret have I said nothing." This act of his was not done without reflection.—He knew he was making himself a mark, and verily "The archers sorely grieved him and shot at him and hated him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong."

Others followed his example, many of whom were among the first and best citizens of the State; and here the writer would quote some remarks which were made by the Hon. William Slade, Ex Governor of the State.—He says, "These pioneers of Anti-masonry were a noble body of men, who periled every thing in their devotion to principle, with an intrepidity worthy the best days of the Republic." He says, "I have no language to express my admiration of their zeal, their firmness, and their constancy."

The charter of the Grand Lodge of the State was given up, and Martin Flint, while a member of the legislature, was one of the first in that body to urge the passage of a law Prohibiting the administering of Extra Judicial Oaths.' "

In 1833, agreeably to a request of the Antimasonic members of the legislature of the State of Vermont, as chairman of the Anti-masonic State Committee, Martin Flint assisted in preparing for publication a book, entitled "Masonic Oaths, with notes, to which are added Practical Proofs of the character and tendency of Free Masonry," which was extensively circulated in Vermont.

The Anti-masonic party became the majority party in the State, and held it until the Masonic party seemed convinced that it was

folly to contend longer, and called a meeting of the Grand Lodge, at Burlington, I think in the fall of 1835, and, by a formal vote, surrendered their charter. Whereupon, soon thereafter, the Anti-masonic State Committee called a State convention, to meet at Montpelier, in February, 1836, and resolved, "That whereas, the Grand Lodge of this State has formally surrendered their charter to the State, We, as a political party, disband, and recommend that each individual heretofore acting with us as a political party, act with that political party that, in his judgment, he approves."

Before this, the writer might have alluded to the General's remarkable presence of mind in times of difficulty and danger, as exemplified in many trying periods of his life. Then it was he seemed to be in his element. He perceived at a glance what was to be done, and showed the greatest promptitude and energy in its execution.

General Flint was for 4 years elected a representative of his town to the State legislature, beginning in 1831; and the succeeding year a member of the State Council. He was appointed Adjutant Gen. of the State militia by the Governor. He also received the appointment of assistant judge of the court three successive years, and was, at one time, strongly solicited to be candidate for governor by many of his friends and prominent men of the State, while the party with which he was connected (the Democratic) was in the ascendant, an honor which he modestly declined, though urged again and again.

At some periods of his life, his business was so extensive and his correspondents so numerous, it was common for him to take only from three to five hours' sleep, and often, when business was urgent which called him abroad, would leave home at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, and ride all night in the severest cold, to be at the destined place at the appointed time.

The General was the father of 9 children. The eldest, Harriet, married Lewis Clark, of Darien, N. Y., and had a son, who died in California, and 2 daughters, married. Lewis and Harriet, a son and daughter of Gen. Flint, reside in Beloit, Wis.

The second daughter, Caroline, married Samuel Mann, Jr., of West Randolph, and died December, 1847, much lamented, leaving one son, Martin. The third daughter, Clarissa Morse, died in 1841, at Hartford, Ct. She was on the eve of marriage to Rev. Benjamin Griswold, who sailed, a few weeks after her death, as a missionary to Africa. The fourth daughter, Prudentia, married Levi Washburn, son of Seth Washburn, Esq., of Randolph, and they still reside at the home of his father.—The widow of Gen. Flint still lives with them at the advanced age of 85 years. They have 4 children: 2 sons and 2 daughters. Martin M., the eldest son of Gen. Flint, married Eliza Chase, of West Randolph, grand-daughter of Rt. Rev. P. Chase, of Illinois. They have four sons and one daughter. Martin M. and family now reside near Madison, Wis. James T. Flint, the second son, married Harriet N. Aldrich. Both sons sought, soon after their marriage, homes in the west. James T., after having by his influence, raised a company of volunteer soldiers during the late Rebellion, gave himself to his country. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and fell a victim to disease, contracted in a southern prison,* as thousands of others have done. He received three wounds during the battle. His widow and married daughter and two sons, live in or near Beloit, Wis. J. M. Flint, the third son, married Lavinia L. Hebard, only daughter of Enoch Hebard, Esq., of Randolph, they living with the General till the time of his death. Soon after that event, J. M. followed his brother's example, and went westward. Before he left Vermont he had been a member of the senate, also school superintendent, and has served 2 terms in the Wisconsin legislature. He has one son who served a short term in the late rebellion, and one daughter of 2 years.

The spring of 1833 was remarkable, in Randolph and adjacent towns, for the ravages of that terrible scourge, scarlet fever, and similar epidemics. Many homes were made desolate by the loss of two or more of their beloved children. General Flint was at this time called upon to part with his youngest daughter, a most promising girl, just verging into womanhood, and his youngest son of 7 years, the joy of the whole household, and particularly, the pride of his father. They died of scarlet fever and measles combined, only three weeks intervening. All the members of the family were at this time sick, more or less.—

* Died the latter part of June following the battle on his way from Huntsville to Nashville, where he was buried.

The eldest son was for some days in a very critical condition, and life almost despaired of. The General devoted his whole time and energies to their care and relief, being most kind and attentive to all their wants, and watching till his enduring nature almost gave way. The death of the youngest son completely unmanned him. It was a blow from which he never entirely recovered. After his death the General remarked that he could never suffer so much again.

In the autumn of 1838 his attention was more particularly directed to the great scriptural doctrine of the second coming of Christ. He, with a minister of the Universalist persuasion, began to examine the Bible in reference to this subject. He continued his researches upon this particular point, more or less, for 3 or 4 years, and towards the winter of 1842 his investigations had led him to enquire of himself if he was ready to meet his Judge. He at this time became unusually prayerful, and ready to comply with the requirements of the gospel, viz., the erection of the family altar, and baptism. He had long been constant in his attendance at church, and so he continued as long as his health permitted.

Some years after this his health began gradually to decline. His disease at times effected his head. At such periods his reason was disordered, and he would be much bewildered. A few weeks before his death, his limbs commenced swelling, and were much inflamed.—This entirely relieved his brain, and continued some days. This interval of light, this glimpse of his former self, is a most pleasant reminiscence to his friends. He was most patient with his infirmities, pleasant and loving to all his family,—speaking plainly of his willingness and readiness to meet the king of terrors without faltering. Enquiring of his physician at this time what he thought of his case, the doctor replied, "General, you are not the man to fear, if I tell you there is but little or no hope of your continuing long." "O!" answered the General, "I want to see my God! I want to behold the face of my Heavenly Father!"

One day an attendant brought him some food. Before partaking, he prayed most fervently, exhibiting the most perfect reliance upon, and reconciliation to the appointments of his Maker. He died on the morning of February 28, 1855.

RUFUS NUTTING, SENIOR,

younger brother of William Nutting, Jr. Esq., was born in Groton, Mass., July 28, 1793, and assisted his father, William Nutting, on the farm till the age of about 15, when he commenced and continued his preparation for college at Groton academy for about one year, when he removed to Randolph, Vt., where he continued his studies in the Randolph academy, and the residence of his brother William, till prepared for junior standing at Dartmouth college, where he entered the class in the fall of 1812, and took his degree of A. B. in 1814, and of A. M. in 1817.

Having taught in the Randolph academy (then named Orange County Grammar School,) a part of his senior year, at its close the trustees wished to employ him for another year, at the end of which he intended to commence theological studies at Andover, Mass., having been, as he hoped, recently converted to God. But the board were unwilling to dispense with his services—the same again at the close of each of the succeeding four years—till at last they agreed to "let him off" for a few months to study his proposed profession privately, with Rev. David Porter, D. D., at Catskill, N. Y.,—to return to practice his first profession of teaching constantly, and his other, preaching, occasionally, as circumstances might require, in supplying destitute neighboring congregations. And thus he continued to do for some years—in fact till the infirmities of age have forbidden his public labors altogether.

In 1817 he gave up his place in Randolph for the principalship of what became a large and flourishing "female seminary," at Catskill, conducted on scientific and religious principles; but the old board at Randolph were so urgent, that in 1821 he returned thither, concluding that *there* and *thus* he was to spend the remainder of his days. But that climate proving too severe for his lungs, weakened by disease, led him to seek a milder climate. After spending a winter in Virginia for an experiment, and receiving a call to the professorship of languages in Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, he removed his family thither in 1828, where he continued for twelve years. He then resigned, and became principal of the Romeo branch of the Michigan University, whence, after about six years, he removed to Lodi, Mich., where he established a private academy, which was well patronized for many years, till his age and health compelled him to quit public teaching

and spend the short remainder of life in retirement—having been a public teacher for more than 50 years—with the opportunity of trying to lead many thousands of youth of both sexes to habits of usefulness in this life, and a preparation for blessedness in the life to come.

Professor Nutting has been twice married: first to Miss Maria Manning, of Windham, Ct., in June, 1820; and again to Mrs. Nancy A. (Parsons) Eaman, of Dexter, Mich., formerly of Conway, Mass., still living to solace his age, in December, 1851. By his first wife he had 6 children, one of whom died in infancy: the rest still surviving, two of them teachers and ministers of the gospel, one a pastor's wife, now for many years settled at Jackson, Ill., one son a professor of instrumental and vocal music, and the remaining daughter the wife of a merchant, and elder in the Presbyterian church. Of the two children of his present wife, the eldest, a son, after graduating at Illinois college, has pursued mercantile business in Detroit. The younger, a daughter, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke seminary, has followed teaching as a profession, and is now engaged in the Freedmen's schools, at Memphis, Tenn. It should have been stated that all of his own children are also liberally educated. And may he be permitted for himself to testify, that God has dealt very graciously with him and his. Feb. 16, 1869.

SETH WASHBURN.

BY MRS. P. E. WASHBURN.

Seth Washburn (who was the son of Asa, who was the son of Seth, who was the son of Joseph 2d, who was the son of Joseph, who was the son of John, Jr., who was the son of John, who left Eversham, County of Worcester, England, April 12, 1635, and was secretary of the Massachusetts Colony,) was born in Putney, Vt., Jan. 27, 1788, and lived there till the year 1815, March, when he moved into Randolph, bringing his two sons, Seth Caswell, (being deaf and dumb) and William. He settled on the farm known as the William Cushman farm at that time. The house, which is now standing and in good condition, was built with wrought nails by William Cushman, in 1803. Mr. Cushman worked very hard in the erection of the house and care of his farm that season. Being late in securing his crops, he worked one very snowy day in October to secure his corn from the snow, and went into the cellar at night to work the mortar for plastering the house, and was taken delirious. Near morning he was found in this condition by Dea. Virgil Washburn, who, with assistance, brought him out of the cellar, and did every thing for him; but he never came to his right mind, and died in a few days, leaving the house unfinished.

Seth Washburn married Rebecca Paine, of Malden, Mass., Feb. 10, 1810, an orphan girl living with her uncle, in Westminster, Vt., who lost her parents and all her brothers and sisters by consumption, and died herself in the same way, April 25, 1828 They had 8 sons:

Seth Caswell, born Oct. 1, 1811, at Westminster, who died at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Hartford, Ct., Sept. 28, 1828.

William, born at Westminster, Jan. 24, 1813, who married Elizabeth Rebecca Harding, of Kentucky, Aug. 20, 1839, and settled on a farm in Springfield, Ill., and had three sons and two daughters.

Levi, born in Randolph, Vt., June 8, 1815, who married Prudentia, daughter of Gen. Martin Flint, of Randolph, May 9, 1839, and had 2 sons, Seth Monroe and Levi Martin, and two daughters, Clara Morse and Martha Ascenath, and settled and now lives on the home farm where he was born.

Stephen Paine, born at Randolph, Dec. 18, 1816, who died at home Oct. 24, 1837, with brain fever, occasioned by the fall of a small tree hitting him on the head while repairing brush fence.

Lucius, born at Randolph, Oct. 18, 1819, who married Cornelia Jane Booton, of Culpepper Co., Mo., and settled on a farm in Lockhart, Texas.

Charles, born at Randolph, June 24, 1822, and died at same place Nov. 21, 1863.

Asa, born at Randolph, July 14, 1824, and married Barbery Craige, of Jacksonville, Ill., and had one daughter and two sons, and settled on a farm in Bates, near Springfield, Ill. He came to Randolph to visit his friends in July, 1867, being in feeble health, and went to Putney to see his mother and other brother; was taken more ill, and died, Sept. 12, 1867, at his mother's. His body was sent to his family, in Bates, Ill., and there interred.

George Otis, born at Randolph, March 19, 1827, and married Ann Elizabeth Barnes, of Jefferson Co., Va., and settled on a farm in Waverly, Mo., and had one son named Seth.

Seth Washburn married, June 2, 1829, for his second wife, Patty Campbell, of Putney, born Nov. 23, 1798, and by her had 7 sons, all born in Randolph, making in all 15 sons and no daughter. These last sons were Benjamin Franklin, born Feb. 27, 1830, died in Putney;

Alexander Campbell, born Aug. 17, 1831, died at Putney, Oct. 9, 1850; Seth Caswell, born Oct. 13, 1832, died at Putney, Feb. 19, 1860; Edward Payson, born March 13, 1835, settled in Putney with his mother; Albert Henry, born Nov. 17, 1836, married Jean Bruce of California, and settled in the mercantile business, in California; John, born Dec. 30, 1838, married and settled in Putney; Julius, born March 2, 1840, lives in Putney with his mother.

The farm on which Seth Washburn settled and died was considered a very poor farm at the time he purchased it. He was told by one of his neighbors, that he thought he might live and support his family on it if he had money enough to buy his provisions; if not, he had better locate somewhere else.

The farm had been managed as many do now, by plowing a piece and cropping it till it is all run out. Only about six acres had ever been ploughed on the farm. By ploughing a new piece every year, and subduing it, the farm became one of the most productive in town, and well fenced, with stone-wall mostly; and with large additions to the buildings, shows what good husbandry will do in making a farm, and keeping it good after it is made.

THE RANDOLPH BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. LEONARD TRACY, OF EAST BETHEL.

The Baptist church was constituted in July 1791, and was composed principally of persons residing in the north and north-western parts of the town. Among other early members, I find the names of Jacob Parish, James Fliut, Samuel Richardson, Moses Folonsbe, Jehial Parmle and Zebulon Hebard. I think the church never had a resident pastor, with the exception of Rev. Roswell Smith, whose home for several years was in the West Village.—Pastoral labor was performed for the church at various times, by Revs. E. Sanborn, Artemas Arnold, Benjamin Willard, James Parker, Jesse Coburn and others. Mr. Coburn was ordained by the church.

At what time their house of worship, located in the north part of the town, was built, I have not the means of knowing. I think, however, it must have been as early as 1810 or 1812.

The church continued in existence till 1841, when it was dissolved, the members being transferred to the Baptist church in Braintree.

THE RANDOLPH AND BETHEL CHURCH,

so called, was organized in Nov., 1800, and composed of members residing in Randolph, Tunbridge and East Bethel.

The church never had a meeting-house, but their public meetings were held in Randolph, and mostly at what is now called "Painesville," in the house, or barn of Samuel Benedict.

Among the members, residing in Randolph, were S. Benedict, Dea. Bezaleel Davis, William Ramsey, John Evans, William Evans and Thos. Perkins.

In June, 1801, W. Ramsey was ordained as pastor. In the course of a few years, however, he proved himself unworthy his position as a preacher, and even as a church member. He became publicly vicious, and finally absconded, and was never afterwards heard from by the friends here. Previous to leaving, however, he had not failed to create such division in the church as resulted in its dissolution, after an existence of less than 7 years.

The present church in East Bethel, embraced in its origin in 1812, many of the former members of the Randolph and Bethel church.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF RANDOLPH.

BY GEORGE PARTRIDGE, ESQ., OF ST. LOUIS.

Christopher North calls summer-rambling among the Scotish highlands,

"Summering high in bliss on the hills of God."

Just now we look off from the highland village on to snow-clad hills and mountains, . . . hardly suggestive of such warm and fulsome poetry. But come here in midsummer, and you shall say, these are the "hills of God," and it is glorious to summer among them! If accustomed to the prairies and low-lands of the West or South, or pent up within the walls of the city, these green mountains will seem doubly majestic and grand. And scarcely could a better standpoint for viewing them be found than this notable little village of Randolph Centre, known far around, by way of eminence, as "The Hill." Leaving the Vermont Central at the thriving village of West Randolph, an easy ascent of a few miles bringing us to this summit of the land between the east and west branches of White river, and we have only to look around to observe that we are apparently on a level with the ridges of the mountains that sweep around us to the west and south, and feasted with a landscape that at once charms with its grandeur. Many a sight-seeker toils up some craggy mountain peak for a "view," without getting so fine a landscape as the dwellers here have ever spread out before them. Standing at the lower end of the village we look off to the south and south-west, on to hills rising and rolling back, "Pelion on Ossa," till arrested by some

loftier, cloud-capped old mountain. Venerable old Ascutney is seen far off to the south looming up against the sky, looking like some majestic old round-head. To the south-west Killington Peak rises Vesuvius-shaped, often draped with clouds. All around stand lesser mountain peaks, and rolling, gracefully curved ridges.—And so near they all seem, that the beholder is hardly aware that his vision takes in a horizon some 80 miles in extent. From the academy grounds in the middle of the village, a charming view is had to the west. The regular, well-defined range of Rochester, Hancock and Kingston mountains, now and then overtopped by the Green Mountain range rising behind, from the background to a gentle slope, falling like an inclined plane from their base to the gulf at the lower edge, all checkered over with farms, and dotted with farm-houses, while at the upper edge is seen against the dark green of the mountain side beyond the picturesque outline of a church—all in all a splendid picture for the stereopticon. And that church! So ever present is it in the eyes of those villagers, that one of them wandering off to the West, declared on waking up one morning in the port of Milwaukee and looking around over the lake, that it was the first time he had ever gotten out of sight of Braintree meeting-house! Following the main road north we are again treated for a distance of 4 miles with a panorama of bold mountain scenery. Indeed, so ever-present is fine landscape, that the citizens do not appreciate this beauty ever before them, until they have gone abroad sight-seeing, and find no greater elsewhere. Of late, however, visitors from the cities have been so charmed with the location, and withal, the cool, bracing air and crystal water, that they have come to believe they should make all this scenic glory marketable, and a commodious hotel is determined upon to accommodate the increasing demand for summer resort. Apropos to this project there happens to be a well of mineral water on the academy grounds, equal to any in the State for its medicinal properties, sulphur predominating. A little enterprise would have made it celebrated.

Aside from its agricultural interests, the farms around being noted throughout the State for their excellence, this village has but one fostering care. Trade long since ceased to divert the people, or excite them with imaginings of the future value of corner-lots. A Rip Van Winkle sleeping here the last twenty years would, on waking, have had no doubt about his identity or that of the village. Old Orange County Grammar School is the presiding genius of the place. For 70 years it has flourished without interruption. . . . The last legislature, recognizing its signal service to the cause of education, designated it as the first State normal school. . . . Three churches, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist, splendid natural scenery, retirement, healthfulness and cheap living all combine to make an attractive educational resort.

The moral influence of beautiful natural surroundings on the development of character, is proverbial. Whether from such influences, or some more fortuitous cause, few small villages have given to the world so many useful, and even eminent men. Here Dudley Chase, brother to the late Bishop Chase, and uncle of Chief Justice Chase, began and ended his career as lawyer, judge, United States senator, and chief justice of the State. His dignified, senatorial bearing is well remembered, and as well, certain prominent qualities, that are still the theme of anecdote. One may here be told, by way of divertisement. When on the bench an appeal case came up before him for trial, involving the immense value of a turkey, which the defendant had gobbled up for constant trespass on his garden premises. The plaintiff's attorney had scarcely stated his case, when the Judge's characteristic irascibility broke out in a stentorian order: "Mr. Clerk, strike that case from the docket!" Then turning to the attorney, "Why do you come up here with such a paltry case; why don't you leave it out to some of your honest neighbors?" "Please your honor," replied the attorney, "we don't want honest men to have anything to do with it!" The Judge bottled his wrath till it came his turn to charge the jury, and such a slasher as he then gave on small neighborhood litigations and small lawyers who took them up was never heard before in that court-room. It was decidedly memorable.

The late Senator Collamer also began his professional career in this village, and his first tilts at the bar were with Judge Chase. Here also William Nutting lived and died, less known abroad, but one of the most profound lawyers of the State. . . . Rev. Benjamin Griswold, among the first to yield up his life to the cause of African missions, was raised here; also Rev. Cephas Washburn, and Rev. Mr. Finney, early missionaries of the Cherokees, and well known throughout Arkansas, for their distinguished usefulness in that State, while in its infancy.—Rev. D. H. Kidder, D. D., so long continued

with the Methodist book concern at New York, and one of the authors of "Brazil and the Brazilians," was once a boy at home on this hill.—It is with honest pride that all the churches unite to do him honor whenever he visits this scene of his boyhood. Rev. Constantine Blodgett, D. D., now of Rhode Island, Rev. Heman Blodgett, of South Carolina, and Rev. Dan Blodgett, deceased, were also natives. In this Blodgett family, there were nine children, brothers and sisters, and it is noted that at one period of their lives, the good mother sent out every Monday morning of the winter, five school teachers, to four scholars. Three of these, as above, became clergymen, and one a physician, Dr. P. D. Blodgett, well known professionally, and as member of the legislature. To the navy it gave Capt. Alvin Edson, one of its "brightest ornaments," to use the words of the commodore's order promulgated upon his death, which occurred soon after the siege of Vera Cruz.—Next to Gen. Scott he was the largest man in both the army and navy, and the most splendid specimen of the genus homo to be found in either. Thrice he had made the circuit of the world, participating in many naval encounters. Every court in Europe he had visited, and to a splendid person he added a polished manner.—Never forgetting his native hill, he often came here to spend the summer months, where he would regale the villagers at the store and tavern with his experience on sea and shore, which to them were better than "Rollo in Europe." Though buried at sea, a monument stands to his memory in the village churchyard. Gov. Edgerton, once prominent in the politics of the State, lived and died here; also Judge Tarbox, a gentleman of the old school well known in the State. Chief Justice I. F. Redfield, lately gone to Europe on a government agency, resided here several years, succeeding to the Chase estate. One of the most successful and eminent lawyers of Alabama, Jonathan Bliss, and still living there, was a native of "the hill." A valuable church and Sabbath-school library, a gift to the Congregational church here, testifies of an affectionate remembrance of the "old square boxed" meeting-house of his day. Many more have gone out, who are now progressing up the ladder of distinction as clergymen, lawyers and commercial men.

The Congregational church of this village has sent out 20 ministers, all natives to the manor born, and three of these met abroad as foreign missionaries.

Two more natives, however, though the juxtaposition be ludicrous, may be mentioned on account of their singular notoriety. Every house has its skeleton, and Randolph astonished the medical world with two "living skeletons" in the brothers Calvin and Alexander Edson,—the most remarkable case of physical shrinkage on record. "Aleck" long survived his brother, and is better remembered by the writer. When dressed up in his black silk tights, he looked for all the world like some goblin damned from "Night's Plutonian shore." He was ever present like some specter to the boys of the village, who would delight to set him up occasionally as president of the lyceum, the better to enjoy sepulchral dignity, spectural illusions and spiritual manifestations. One of these youthful orators—now a clergyman not far south of Springfield, conceived the idea of immortalizing him still more by writing and printing his biography. Aleck saw his name on the pamphlet in big letters, but the inside, teeming with strange and romantic adventures, caused him to fall into the biggest kind of a Wouter Van Twiller doubt about his personal identity. But not being of the earth fleshy, he finally concluded he must be a spirit or some demon harmless, and took to exhibiting himself about the country and telling fortunes, in which business he died, like his brother Calvin years before.

One more "switch" and we are done. In the year 1800 a paper was printed on the hill called the "Weekly Wanderer." It would be interesting to look it over, scissors in hand; but some greedy antiquarian has carried off the last file. And this suggests a few reminiscences of a like effort at a later day, on the part of some of the aforesaid juveniles. It should be premised that, in so quiet a village, the boys as well as men were often put to their trumps for excitement. The long winter evenings often dragged heavily; skating and sliding down hill were unreliable amusements, and at last would play out. The inimitable Moses held his singing-school but once a week. The itinerant showman afforded only a monthly diversion. Such was the situation some 25 years ago, the six-horse coach still rumbling over the hill, when 6 or 8 sixteen-year old boys concluded to try the virtue of a little science, mingled with work, school and play. The most literary was detailed to invent a plan, and speedily reported—with all the gravity with which he now lectures before a certain medical college—the constitution of an "academy of arts and science." It was, however, greeted with anything but gravity; the idea

was too sublime. But it proved a serious affair, and involved that coterie of boys in more hard night work than they had bargained for. At this juncture an itinerant lecturer on astronomy, with a magic lantern, furnished the "academy" its first idea. In a short time that astronomical exhibition was duplicated after a sort—though the dignity of the boy-lecturer could not be surpassed—without help from anybody. Next came a lecturer with all the paraphernalia of electricity and galvanism, and forthwith his trade was stolen, and the whole village shocked again and again by the improved apparatus. Then came a brass band and a concert. This was repeated by the "academy," and the streets resounded with martial strains.

But this was not enough. One of the institutions of the old grammar school was the lyceum paper, read every week. It would be grand to have it printed! But who had ever seen a printing office? Not one of that academy of arts and sciences! But there was Rees' old encyclopedia with its pictures and descriptions. The way was clear for all but types. An account of capital stock showed a dozen dollars. This got a small font of second-hand type. By its arrival, a wooden press had been made, according to description, and in a few weeks the "Autumn Leaf" was printed, the press-work a page at a time, for want of type, and about the size of the small Sabbath-school papers.—Seven numbers of this was printed fortnightly, when, emboldened by a tolerable "impression" and a few hundred subscribers, the improvised printing office was enlarged; and on such short apprenticeship the monthly "Enterprise" promised for the mortal year to be "edited, printed and published by boys," and 12 numbers were issued, with 4 pages about three-quarters as large as a Republican page, and about 1000 copies printed, the work all being done after supper, not to interfere with the plans of exacting paternals! The typography, to say the least, was no worse than some other country papers, with better advantages. The boy mathematican, Safford, then about 13 years old, and living in a neighboring town, was made one of the editors, and wrote incomprehensible mathematical editorials, that went in under the maxim, (no pun intended on the editor's name,) *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. A few numbers, now 21 years old, that have escaped oblivion, are looked over at this date with interest by the writer. Among the original contributors appear the names of Mrs. Sigourney, Fanny Forrester, Neal, Colesworthy, Bartlett (the Republican's correspondent, "Van,") and others since more famous—all out of considerate kindness to so novel and youthful an undertaking, never to be forgotten by its projectors. The "Enterprise" was immediately succeeded by "The Nonpareil," published here and at Hartford, Ct., printed at the latter place for one year, and edited by D. W. Bartlett, succeeded on his going to Europe by W. H. Burleigh, and a gem of a monthly it was, with quite a large circulation. Thus ended the "Academy," its oldest member having now reached the age of 16, and ready for life's plans. Some may be curious enough to inquire what became of this boy company. One is a missionary in Turkey, another a clergyman in Connecticut, another a professor in a Western university, another was colonel in the army during the war, another a captain, two others lawyers out West, both in the service on judge advocate duty, and the last an honest Agricola on the old farm. At West Randolph another paper has lately been started, called the "Orange County *Eagle*." As this village has become a centre of great business, and growing quite rapidly, it should prove a permanent institution.

But enough and too long. Unconsciously this letter has grown beyond the limit intended. But the Republican will pardon its old correspondent from the South and West for this natural old soldier-like prolixity. Revisiting scenes of early days after long absence, a thousand recollections are revived, and he naturally turns to the Republican as to an old friend for a medium through which to indulge their expression.—*Springfield Republican.*

STRAFFORD.

BY HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

Strafford is situated in the south-easterly part of Orange County, and has three post-offices, viz: Strafford, South Strafford and Copperas Hill. The town was chartered Aug. 12, 1761, to Solomon Phelps and 63 others, distributed into 70 shares, and contains 23,040 acres of land, watered by a branch of the Ompompanoosuc, tolerably fertile, but rather hilly. The villages at the two first named post-offices were, in early days, called Upper Hollow and Lower Hollow, and are of nearly equal size and importance—though the first, being nearer the centre of the town, is the place of town business, and, for a village site, the most attractive.

The town was settled just prior to the Revolutionary war, and the first meeting of the proprietors for choice of town-officers was held

where they had been usually held, at Hebron, Ct., Feb. 16, 1768, and adjourned to June 2, 1768, at Strafford. The first selectmen, chosen March, 1778, were William Brisco, Joshua Tucker and Jonathan Rich; first town-clerk, David Chamberlin—which office was subsequently held by Samuel Bliss from 1784 to 1811, and by Stephen Morrill from 1812 to 1848.

Justices of the peace seem, also, to have had a long tenure of office—Stephen Morrill 38 years, Jed. H. Harris 32 years, Pliny Day 24, Daniel Cobb 28, Leonard Walker 20, David Morrill 17, Thomas Hazleton 17, Martin Barrett 16, Samuel Kibling 14, Royal Hatch 12, and Chas. Barrett 26 years.

James Pennock settled in Strafford in 1768, and, if not the first settler, he was the first who broke the soil, and it is so recorded on his tombstone. Peter Thomas, a negro, came into town the same year. In the fierce controversy which the "New Hampshire Grants" had with New York and other colonies, relative to jurisdiction and titles to land, some of the Pennocks and Beans espoused the cause of New York, and finally became so much alienated from their fellow-townsmen in the struggle against British rule, as to be identified with those who called themselves loyalists, and were called by others, tories. During the invasion of Burgoyne in 1777, a few of these men abandoned their homes, and, it is supposed, joined the enemy. In March, 1779, it was

"Voted, that those tories and their families, that this town had leave to send away, should not return and inhabit in this town again."

And at the same meeting it was also voted to have a committee of safety, composed of David Chamberlin, Silas Alger and John Powell, the latter obtaining, late in life, a revolutionary pension for his services as captain. The quota of men raised at a later period (1782) were voted the pay of "ten bushels of wheat per month."

Party violence was extreme, and rocks are still shown in the east part of the town, and one, the "pulpit rock," near the farm of Dea. Hazleton, where men and women fled for shelter, when tory, Indian or British raids were apprehended. At the time when Royalton was burned, August, 1780, by the Indians and tories, a town-meeting was at once called to take some means of defence against the enemy, then on their march down a branch of White River, through Tunbridge to Royalton, and the news of whose approach quickly reaching the town, struck every householder with terror. Un
the projecting rock below the mill, at wha
called the Old City Falls, (frequented by th
who do not find an opportunity to visit wat
falls of greater dignity) Mrs. Frederick Smi
Sen.* took refuge with her infant son, (W
Smith) for several days and nights, while
husband was away as a scout.

The meeting-house, built by the town and
several religious denominations, in 1798—n
used only for town purposes, or when a pl
for large audiences is required—is located o
mound 50 feet high, and covering about
acre of ground at its base, which bounds
spreads out the village of Strafford on its no
ern angle; and being adorned with the sh
of large and beautiful maples, the site is one
the noblest ever created or selected for s
use. The hand of art could hardly have s
gested any thing finer to represent "Zio
Hill;" and the church itself,—fashioned a
the style of architecture which much prevai
in New England 70 years ago,—square, flo
ed with light on all sides by a double row
windows, steep roof, a steeple towering to
skies—square pews, with seats surmoun
by high ballustrades, shutting families in
many pens—a lofty pulpit, with a huge sou
ing-board hanging over it—a heavy galle
and the inevitable pen-shaped pews runn
around three sides of the upper story—is n
almost as much an object of interest, contr
ed with modern church architecture, as wo
be a cathedral of the middle ages in Euro

There is one other church in Strafford, (C
gregational) two at South Strafford, (the U
versalist and the Free-will Baptist) and
(Union) at the west part of the town.

The early pioneers of any country, start
with the idea of hewing down the forest
make homes and habitations, are usually str
and enterprising men, and often of a high

* As a scout and otherwise, the action of Mr.
Smith had excited the wrath of one of the tories,
said, who, passing one day, saw him in his barn al
and thereupon went in and seized him and attemp
to drag him out. He was a larger and stronger
than Smith, but not more nimble or plucky. Sm
at once caught hold of the centre post of the barn,
the tory could not pull him away, though he got
fore-finger of one hand of Smith between his te
and held it with the grip of a savage. Smith seein
new iron-toothed currycomb within reach of his ot
hand at once seized it and brought it to bear wit
merciless sweep directly over and down the face of
antagonist. The blood spurted, the tory roared,
of course opened his mouth, when Smith got av
losing a finger, but with no scratches on his face.

der of intellect. The first settlers of Strafford were conspicuously of this sort—possessing a large share of brain-power, plenty of muscle—and they lived long, unfolding wit and wisdom, and much originality of character. To delineate a part of these characters only, would be neglecting many more quite as worthy; but to fully embrace them all, would fill a moderate volume. Little more than mere mention of their names, with a few incidents, will be attempted. These will recall many reminiscences, among those who knew the parties, and many quaint anecdotes of more value than those here recited, which have been current among the people of Strafford for nearly three quarters of a century.

Among the notabilities which should be embraced in this pioneer list, not including all are such names as Col. Nat. Gove, Samuel Eastman, Jonathan and Abel Rich, Leonard and Freeman Walker, Dea. Moses Brown, Esq. Ben. Preston, Col. Asahel Chamberlin, Elijah Beaman, Moses Sanborn, Capt. John Powell, Willard Carpenter, Elder Aaron Buzzell, Smith Morrill, Thomas Clogston, Sen., John Rowell, Samuel and Levi Root, Henry Blaisdell, Frederick Smith, Sen., Levi Bacon, Sen., Silas Alger, Rev. Joab Young, Samuel Bliss, Sen., the Barretts, Ben. Tucker, Ebenezer White, Sen., Rev. Jordan Dodge, Philip Judd, Peter Pennock, and Reuben Morey, (now living, and who has voted at every presidential election since the foundation of the government.)

Of Abel Rich, as of others, many anecdotes still live. He had a droll wit, and immoderately prolonged, with a nasal sound, the last word of every sentence. Attending an evening conference meeting, where the minister was faithfully performing his duty, by pressing various inquiries, he was asked whether or not he had got religion—and he answered, "Not any to *boast* of, I tell ye-e-e!" Paying court to a girl, he offered himself—but she asked for a little time to consider the matter. "Take," said he, "take to all *etarnitee-ee-ee!*"—and he never went to see her more. It was his practice always to go to church on the Sabbath, and he long held the office of tything-man, carrying with him a long rod, to the great terror of whispering boys and girls. When the great revivalist Birchard was holding a protracted meeting in town, he went, and after listening to one discourse he came out very indignant, and said: "I have heard there is talk of a mob-b-b. If Birchard should be mobbed, and I was the only witness, I would forget it before morning—g-g, that I would-d-d."

ELDER AARON BUZZELL,

Free-will Baptist, long preached acceptably to the largest church in town—performing the marriage ceremony for all that were to be married, and attending the funeral service for nearly all that were buried, for many years. He was a bible and Dr. Watts preacher, knowing both almost by heart. His sermons and prayers were original and peculiar. His arguments and illustrations, unlettered as he was, were often curiously apt and forcible.

He was also full of lively humor as well as of pious song. Everybody loved him because they felt that one of his own aphorisms might be truly applied to himself: "There is no greatness without goodness, and no goodness without greatness." He declined any salary, and only accepted the voluntary contributions of his people, which were never over-abundant, and sometimes rather meagor. The year 1816 was a season of revival in his church, as well as of early and late frosts. The crops were nearly all cut off, and he was sorely pressed to supply, by his limited farm, and stray jobs of tailoring, the daily wants of a large family of boys and girls.

One Sabbath, while in the midst of a sermon, he indulged in one of his appeals to the church for a proper support. Said he, "Brother so-and-so says, 'go on, brother Buzzell, you are doing a good work—I 'll pray for you.' Sister so-and-so says, 'Brother Buzzell, we are all rejoiced at your success here this winter, and we all pray for you daily.'—Now, my brethren! when my children are starving for bread, I would give more for half a bushel of good sound corn than for a hundred such prayers. But I have thrashed the subject so long, I am afraid you will prove to me that I have only been thrashing old straw."

Late one fall the Elder visiting at Judge H's, found him slaughtering sheep, both the fat and the lean; and, inquiring why the latter were killed, was told that it was to save the expense of keeping those that were old and poor, or such as had got the scab, and would be likely to die before the winter was over, anyway; but, if killed then, the pelts would be saved, and the carcases given to the hogs. "That's a good idea," said the Elder, "and I must try it on a few in my flock." "Then, Elder, you really have some *scabby* ones in your flock," said the Judge. "Yes," answered the Elder, "but

you have the advantage of me; *I* can't save the pelts!"

At the time of the invasion of Plattsburgh the town of Strafford sent forward some of her best citizens as volunteers. Hon. Jedediah H. Harris was captain of a Light Infantry company, and at Burlington drew and receipted for arms and rations for the whole squad, although some, as regimental officers out-ranked him, and all preferred to carry guns. Hon. Daniel Cobb, although lame with a crooked knee, was a prompt volunteer, and when about to embark at Burlington for the place of conflict, it was suggested by the party that he, being lame, had better not take a gun. He replied, "I shall need it more than any of you, good G—d. The rest of you can run!" And when he went to receive his equipments, the quartermaster, seeing his limping movements, again remonstrated with him, saying, "You can't march or run with such a load"—Cobb replied, "I did n't come to run; I came to fight!" On this incident, remembered by the late Senator Collamer, he got his land-warrant.

Smith Morrill, then between 65 and 70 years of age, and quite lame, went with a two-horse team to carry baggage and those who could not go on horse-back. At Burlington he wanted a gun as much as either of his four sons, (Joseph, Nathaniel, Stephen and David,) who were all on the spot; and when told it would be necessary for him to remain to guard the team and other horses and luggage, the disappointment showed itself in the old man's tears.

On Sunday, there being then no telegraph to transmit the fact of the battle having then taken place, Elder Aaron Buzzell was preaching in the old red Baptist meeting-house, and during the service he observed one of the brethren gliding and whispering from pew to pew. Elder Buzzell stopped short in his discourse and inquired, "Brother Brown, what do you want?" "I want," said Mr. Brown, "a horse to go to Plattsburgh." "Take mine," instantly responded the Elder, and went on with his sermon.

Among the examples of men of brains, the town of Strafford has also furnished a few distinguished criminals; but it is not proposed to perpetuate their history.—The torch applied to the U. S. Treasury building, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, was supposed to have been held by the hand of a native of Strafford. A stranger by the name of Dyer, guilty of burglary, for whom a reward had been offered, was here seized by Richard White, (mindful of the maxim, "Set a rogue to catch a rogue,") and surrendered to the authorities. While in custody at the hotel he procured opium and committed suicide.

Before any State Prison had been provided, or about 1800, on one occasion there was a whipping-post erected near the house of Frederick Smith, Sen. Samuel Bliss, justice of the peace, was called upon to try and sentence a woman for theft. The facts were proven—more, perhaps, might have been substantiated,—when Esq. Bliss made the following curious decision:

"That the offender should pay a fine of $14,00, or be sent to jail for 14 days, or receive 14 lashes on her bare back. The woman to have her choice."

She was present with her husband and a baby 6 months old. A friend offered to pay the fine, and take a cow as security for repayment; but she said they should'nt be able to get the money, and should lose the cow.—"Then," said her husband, "you will have to go to jail." "No," said she, "I had rather take a horse-whipping than to leave my family, and be locked up in jail a fortnight." "Do just as you are a mind to," responded the husband—and she did. The husband took the baby—she the whipping, after being stripped to the waist. The constable, E. Norton, executed the sentence, if not to her satisfaction, to that of a crowd who looked on to watch the effects of a whip on the bare back of a woman.

In 1826 the north-east part of the town was visited by a tornado of great violence, which did not spend its force until it passed over Connecticut River. In its progress it tore up forests by the roots, scattered buildings into fragments, moved considerable rocks, and all the hogs and poultry in its track were killed. The house of Zenas Morey was whirled from its foundations, 9 persons being in it at the time; and though some fled to the cellar, and the air was filled with the general havock—not even a sill being left in its place, and one girl being carried with her bed a long distance—yet none were mortally, or even very seriously injured. Some of the freaks of the wind were curious. A scythe that had been hanging on a plum-tree was found twisted over, and hanging on the crane of the fire-place, which stood as the sole monument of the former dwelling. A pine board that was over the fire-place was found on a dis-

tant hill, lodged in a tree that seemed to have been split to receive it. One of the dresses of the girls was found afterwards in Fairlee. A glass bottle of spirits, deposited in the house in a wooden chest, was found whole, though moved far from the house, and was used the next day among the sufferers.

Strafford is the birth-place of a considerable number of ministers, the most of whom were self-educated, and only a few among them had the advantage of a liberal training. Among the latter are the Rev. Charles Walker, D. D.,* and Rev. Aldace Walker, D. D.,† settled in Rutland county, and rank among the able men of the Congregational denomination. More recently Rev. Webster Patterson, after graduating at Dartmouth and Andover, has entered the ministry. Rev. John Hilliard, Rev. Richard Reed, and Rev. Eli Clark, (Free-will Baptist) Rev. Wm. Reynolds, (Methodist,) and Rev. John Moore, (Universalist) were all self-taught preachers; and the latter acquired reputation not only in "his own country," but in other States.—He was often eloquent, always earnest, and possessed a comeliness of person that St. Paul might have envied. Never could it have been more fitly said than of him, "that his very face was a benediction." It need only be added, that he led a spotless life, and won the character of a sincere and high-toned Christian. He died at Concord, N. H., on his birth-day, Feb. 5, 1855, aged 58 years. His son, Rev. John H. Moore, is also a minister of the same denomination.

The town has had numerous physicians.—Drs. Albigence Pierce, Baldwin and Sabin having been longest in practice. Dr. Pierce, from his long practice of more than 50 years, from his skill as a practitioner, and his genial manners as a gentleman, acquired not only the patronage, but the affections of the people. A few years since he removed to South Royalton, where he still resides.

The other names are Dill, Fisher, Wood, Converse, Belknap, Stiles, Buswell, Sanborn, Chandler, Gustin and Hardy.

The names of several lawyers appear: Dow, Palmer, Aaron Loveland, (now of Norwich) Daniel Cobb, Henry Hutchinson, Strong, A. V. H. Carpenter; but Judge Cobb, for nearly half a century, was the chief legal counsellor in the town. He was a man of much individuality of character, sterling integrity, an earnest advocate, and a safe adviser. To his great credit let it be said, that he never encouraged litigation. A young lawyer of a neighboring town being asked if there was much legal business to be done in Strafford, replied, "No, and there never will be as long as that d—d nuisance, old Cobb, lives. He settles all lawsuits."—He filled many important offices of trust and honor, and died July 26, 1868, aged 81 years.

Among those who have deservedly wielded large influence in the town, as well as in the State may be named the late Hon. Royal Hatch. Whether as a merchant, farmer or manufacturer, or as a legislator or Christian gentleman, he was always a man of much energy, and did not fail to secure the respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. The offices held by these eminent citizens will be given among the list hereinafter presented.

HON. JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS

came from New Hampshire at an early age—married Judith, daughter of Rev. Joab Young, and was frequently honored by Strafford, and by the larger constituency of his county and State, in places of public trust and responsibility. He was representative in the State legislature of 1810, '11, '12, '14, '18, '19, '20 and '21: member of the constitutional convention of 1814; member of the Council of Censors of 1827; assistant judge of the county court in 1821 and '22; State councillor in 1828, '29 and '30; and led the list of presidential Electors in 1845. By his last will he left a fund to found a library, which was accepted; and it was voted by the town, that it should be called the "Harris Library."—now containing about 800 volumes.

Judge Harris commenced business as a mer-

* His son, George L. Walker, also a clergyman of the same denomination, (settled for a time in Portland, Me.) has become an able and very distinguished pulpit orator, and therefore can afford to have it told that when a boy he was not distinguished for any love of manual labor. His father sent him, when about a dozen years old, to his uncle, then farming in Strafford, with directions that he should be put to work. Plowing one day, he was made for his part to walk near the front of the plow, and tread down the straw, so that all would go under the sod. After a while George teased to have his uncle do this work, and hold the plow too; if he would, he had something very important to tell him. At length the uncle complied, and, having gone his "bout," got back to where George had seated himself on the grass. "What, now," said the uncle, "is it that is so important you were going to tell me?"—"Why, uncle, only this," said George—"if you have done it once, you can again."

chant—actively and sagaciously following it for many years, and interested as a partner all his life—but for nearly 30 years he devoted the most of his attention to farming, of which he was passionately fond, and wherein he particularly excelled. He was, perhaps, one of the best informed practical farmers of the State. His taste was exhibited by the only file of papers he took care to preserve, which was the old "New England Farmer." His house was long the seat of a generous and widely extended hospitality, and, while he lived his counsel was more sought after by his townsmen in matters of business, and in reconciling differences, otherwise leading to litigation, than all others. Retaining in his memory the entire political history of the country, of both men and measures, from the period of early boyhood, as a ready political controversialist, he rarely met his peer.—When he spoke in public, always brief, he exhibited great force, clearness and pungency of wit. He was delightful in conversation—full of repartee, and abounding in a large fund of anecdote. By all those who knew him it will be conceded that he had about him the unmistakable elements of greatness. He died March 8, 1855, aged nearly 71 years.

LIEUT. FREDERICK SMITH,

one of the original proprietors of Strafford, was born in 1744, in Hebron, Ct., it is supposed, and afterwards removed to Colchester, in that State. He possessed much energy of character and business tact, and had a better education than most men of his time. On this account several persons in Connecticut who owned tracts of land in Vermont employed him to visit these lands, and look after their interests here generally. He came to Strafford several times between the years 1761 and '68—before its settlement by the Pennocks—and settled here himself in 1768. He built a hut not many feet distant from the place where the Peter Gove house afterwards stood, and lived alone that year, hiring Mrs. James Pennock to bake his bread.

A year or two later he moved his family, then consisting of a wife and two children, to this town. They entered the State at Thetford, crossing the Connecticut River in a boat rowed by a girl named Sarah Sloan,* of Lyme, N. H.

He built a dwelling-house a short distance south-westerly of the house where his son Wait still so long resided.

A daughter of his, now living, relates some incidents of those early years. Wild beasts were quite troublesome. At night the sheep were collected together and shut up, to keep them from the wolves. An abrupt ledge formed one side of the enclosure, and, on one occasion, two or three wolves gained access to the flock from this side, and having surfeited themselves were unable to escape. In the morning they were discovered and made an easy prey.

Bears, also, were often seen. One came into Mr. Smith's door-yard, seized a hog and bore it off; but was so closely pursued, that, in climbing a fence, he dropped the hog, which was so torn and mangled, that they were compelled to kill it

Mr. Smith was a zealous Whig, and was active in his country's cause. In October, 1780, the next day after the burning of Royalton, he hastened to Thetford and Norwich to notify and arouse the people. In his absence his wife and Philip Judd, then a young man in his employment, were busily engaged in securing the valuables of the family; one of the older children being stationed at the window to keep watch for the Indians. The brass kettle and warming-pan were hid in the hollow of a pine stump still remaining on the left bank of the river, about 20 rods above the falls bridge; and the pewter ware was buried beneath the stump. The "red chest" was filled with other valuable articles and buried on the westerly side of the road, opposite the house, near the place where a noted sweet appletree afterwards stood. The beds were removed to the top of a large ledge, which overhangs the falls on the west side, where bushes and small fir-trees stood thickly together, and made a dark covert.

On Mr. Smith's return, he had a narrow escape. One of the tories of the town, (E. N.,) regarding him as a public enemy, lay in ambush for him, about half a mile below the site of the upper village, and, as Smith passed by, he cocked his gun and aimed it at him; but, as he afterwards confessed when "reconstructed," his heart failed him, and he did not fire.

* Sarah Sloan afterwards married a Mr. Grant, also of Lyme, who enlisted into the American army, and died of small pox while in the service. Lt. Smith having buried his first wife, married, in 1777, this same Sarah Sloan Grant.

It was thought a party of the Indians did visit Strafford at this time. If they did, it must have been during the Sunday they were encamped in Tunbridge, about 7 miles distant; for an Indian basket, and the remains of a feast were soon after found on the hill, west of the "city" neighborhood.

On Saturday, Oct. 28, 1780, the town "voted to raise 8 men to serve one month in guarding and scouting in the State," and the pay of each should be "forty shillings per month, in wheat at five shillings per bushel." Frederick Smith was to be the provider, and his wife cooked the food. He was to furnish "meat, bread and sauce, and a gill of rum per day, suitable for soldiers."

A log-fort, or block-house, was at once erected near the sweet appletree, within the present limits of the "city" saw-mill yard, and several families resorted to it for safety. The men raised by the vote of the town garrisoned the fort—Lieut. Smith being placed in command. Much of the time the little band was absent "on the scout." When all the men were gone, Mrs. Smith took the sentinel's post.

It was probably while the fort was being built, that Mrs. Smith, her child Waitstill, and Philip Judd, were secreted by night in the fir-thicket, on the ledge, over the falls.* The babe, then 9 months old, was suffering from a severe cold, and its mother was very apprehensive that its labored breathing might be heard by the Indians, should they be lurking near.

Much of the time Mr. Smith was absent, scouring the country horseback, or devising means of safety with the prominent patriots of other towns. He often said, afterwards, that this was the only time he ever feared to ride up to his own door.

The names of the other seven men of the garrison I cannot ascertain, except that a young Stimson was the fifer. The fort was garrisoned about a month.

Mr. Smith was not less active in civil than in military affairs. Town-meetings were held at his house in the years 1781 and '83. He was proprietors' clerk from 1779 to '90; and during a period about 25 years he was annually elected to one or more important town offices. On one occasion he entered upon the duties of an office which required the incumbent to be sworn. No justice of the peace being available to administer the oath, he fell upon his knees and solemnly vowed to God he would faithfully perform his official duties.

At one time he owned over a thousand acres of land in town. The first grist-mill in Strafford was built by him, just below the present location of the saw-mill. The proprietors voted, in 1780, to give him £25 for that purpose. He had erected a saw-mill at that place several years before.

He died Sept. 11, 1832, aged 88 years.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Strafford was settled in the year 1768, by James Pennock and six of his sons,* and Ezekiel Parish, Frederick Smith, William Brisco, John West and his son Daniel West, and Peter Thomas.

The next, or the second year after, William Chamberlin came in, and his four stalwart sons—Amasa, Elias, Isaac and Asahel, who all afterwards became men of note.

In a few years, and before the war of the Revolution began, Silas Alger, John Alger, Jonathan Rich, Eliphalet Roberts, Levi Root, Joshua Tucker, Enoch Bean, Hezekiah May, David Chamberlin, Solomon Calkins, and perhaps others, had settled in the town.

James Pennock, with his wife Thankful and six of the sons, moved into the town from Goshen, Ct., in June, 1768. The father and sons traveled on foot. The mother came on horseback.

The last night before they reached their home, they staid with some friends in Thetford In the morning Mrs. Pennock was urged to remain in Thetford until a house should be built, but she declined—being determined to accompany her husband and children, and share all their hardships. There was no road, and they were guided on their way by marked trees. The journey through the woods was difficult and fatiguing. Towards night they reached a place where they decided to pitch. This was on the farm now owned by

* A part of the time they were hid in a cave beneath the falls. The signal of Mr. Smith's approach, on his return from his scouting expeditions, was a peculiar whistle, easily heard above the roar of the falls.

* The sons of this family were William, Sam'l, Aaron, Peter, Heman, Oliver, Jesse, James, Jr., and Jeremiah. The last one named never came to Strafford. The daughters were Amy and Elizabeth. Amy married Daniel West: Elizabeth married Jeremiah Baldwin, and, after his decease, she became the second wife of John Alger.

Benj. V. N. Gove. From the bedding they brought with them, a bed was made for Mrs. Pennock, under the cart. The others managed as best they could. The following day a space was cleared, and a log-house built.

James Pennock was a man of more than ordinary abilities and influence. March 16, 1770, the second year after he moved into the town, he was appointed justice of the peace under the authority of New York.—The day following, (March 17) he received a commission as assistant justice of the superior court of common pleas for Gloucester County, and in that capacity attended a session of the court at Kingsland, (now Washington,) held May 29, 1770. He attended other sessions of the same court at Newbury, in 1773 and '74. For 8 years he was the only justice of the peace in Strafford.

His Epitaph is as follows:

"Here rest the remains of
JAMES PENNOCK, Esq. and MRS. THANKFUL, his wife.

James Pennock, Esq., died Nov. 2d, 1808, aged 96 years.	Thankful Pennock died Dec. 23d, 1798, aged 81 years.

"Let it be remembered, that this family was the first that broke the soil in this town, 1768.
"They left 6 children, 64 grandchildren, 189 great-grandchildren, and 16 of the 4th generation."

Several of the sons occupied important public positions in town.

SAMUEL was appointed a constable for Gloucester County in August, 1770, and a surveyor for the County in November of the same year.

AARON was for many years one of the leading men in town, and was many times elected to offices of trust and responsibility.

PETER, usually called "Esquire Peter," continued in public life to a comparatively late period. Many years he was one of the leading justices of the peace; he was selectman 8 years, and in 1791 a member of the constitutional convention.

CAPT. JOHN POWELL.

December 10, 1777, John Powell, then a sergeant in the American army, in company with Fry Baily and Nehemiah Lovewell, of Newbury, set out from that place for Canada, with a flag of truce, as escort to George Singleton, a British officer. They took but three days' rations. Their provisions soon gave out, and they suffered greatly from hunger and cold. They were compelled to subsist on horse-flesh. The journey lasted ten days.—On their arrival in Canada the flag of truce was disregarded, and they were made prisoners. Mr. Powell, (and probably his companions,) was detained 10 months, treated with great severity, and often threatened with death.

His privations and anxiety during the march and imprisonment caused him to become quite deaf, and his hair to turn prematurely white, although he was then only 2 years of age.

It is likely he became a citizen of Strafford soon after his return.

He represented the town in 1780. The same year the town voted that "Lieut. Powell take the command of the men raised by the towns of Thetford and Strafford."

He died June 1, 1833, aged 80 years.

CAPT. PHINEAS WALKER.

BY GEORGE WALKER, OF CHICAGO.

Capt. Walker was born of Puritan parents in the town of Weston, Mass., March, 1738. When he was 10 years of age his father, Nathaniel, who was a house-joiner, moved with his family to Sturbridge, in the same State, and took a farm adjoining and north of the beautiful pond, which still bears his name. Being an active, enterprising man, he soon erected a dwelling that is a specimen of good workmanship to this day—the writer having recently seen it—with the same shingles on its sides that were at first put on, and which are yet in good order. In this town Phineas learned the blacksmith trade of "Squire Freeman," and soon after settled in Woodstock, Ct., where he married Susannah, daughter of Timothy Hyde, of the same place, in 1763. They had 7 sons and 2 daughters. He went to Strafford, Vt., without his family, about the year 1778, and purchased a tract of land lying on branches of the Ompompanoosuc from 1 to 2 miles north of the village, and entered heartily, with several hands, into the laborious work of clearing off the large timber with which the valley abounded.

One season his son Leonard, who was then 13 years of age, "did the house-work" for them. At that time there was no "clearing" north of them, up that valley. He built a saw-mill, and was expecting to become a permanent inhabitant. But the brother of his wife, Asa Hyde, exchanged his farm in Woodstock for a part of this purchase, and then took Mr. Walker's place as a settler, in 1787.

When Mr. Walker was making his first purchases in Vermont, he had 1000 silver dol-

lars in his saddlebags, for which he was offered the whole town of Peacham. But at the same time the colonies were struggling for existence in the war of the Revolution, and were sorely in need of means. His patriotism had already been tested by a term in the old French war, and in the then present war at the battles of Ticonderoga and Crownpoint, where, besides fighting, he had done good service as armorer. But as he was not now in the field, he chose to serve his country, by lending to the Government those 1000 silver dollars, for which he received, in the course of time, a lot of land on a hill contiguous to his purchase, worth about $50, and on which John Rowel afterwards settled.

At the commencement of the war he had two apprentices by the names of Scott and Luther, about 18 years of age, to whom he gave their time, on condition of their enlistment. They both did good service, and returned after the war was over, to rejoice with others in their freedom from a foreign yoke.

He was a man of sterling principle—kept up remarkably with the progress of the age—was public spirited, a devout Christian, a strong temperance-man—abhorred tobacco, and died in the full possession of all his mental faculties, in 1829, in the 92d year of his age.

His wife, who had been blind over 40 years, and who was remembered and loved by all the children of the neighborhood as "blind grandma," survived him 9 years, and died in 1838, aged 95.

He had 6 brothers (most of whom were, like himself, in the old French war and war of the Revolution) and 5 sisters. The average age of 11 of them was 83 years. Benjamin, the youngest, died at the age of 22, after returning from the Revolutionary war.

MAJOR FREEMAN WALKER,

the second son of Phineas, was born in Woodstock, Ct. in 1769. He made several journeys to Strafford with his father, and helped him to clear off the land while yet a youth. In 1792 he married Betsey Chandler, of Woodstock, Ct., who was born in 1772.

They immediately moved to Strafford, on to land which he and his father had located, and was one of the prominent settlers of the place. He was a thriving farmer, public-spirited—was active in the erection of the first meeting-house, and did much in securing the first good (turnpike) road through the town, from Norwich to Chelsea, which at the time—about 1809—was thought to be a great enterprise. He had 9 daughters and one son. Three of his daughters remain in town: Lucy Dow, Luvia Moore and Mahala Walker—having married men who are among the substantial yomanry of the place. One of the daughters, Betsey, who married Austin Warner, moved with her husband and family to Novee, Ill., where land was plenty, for the sake of "keeping their children from being scattered all over the wide world," and succeeded in the attempt—the venerable widow now being able to see from her chamber window the residences of all her children and grandchildren: and they all possess such a strong regard for her, that they think no other cluster of families can be so highly favored. She is in excellent health, and 70 years of age.

The only son, Freeman Walker, second, lives on the farm of his father, who died in 1825, at the age of 55. His venerable mother lived with him until 1864, when she died at the ripe age of 92. She was a noble Christian woman, and retained all her mental and physical faculties very remarkably to the last. He, like his father, is a thrifty farmer, respected by, and popular with, his townsmen—having represented them in the "house" at Montpelier, and served them in various other offices.

LEONARD WALKER, the eldest son of Phineas, was born in Woodstock, Ct., Oct. 4, 1766. As a mechanic he possessed great ingenuity, and, in addition to the trade of his father, he learned the art of making cards that were used by hand for carding wool, &c., of Pliny Earle, of Lempster, Mass. He was among the first to make machines for forming the teeth, and to "prick" the leather for the insertion of the teeth. They were separate machines, but have long since been combined in one, and brought to wonderful perfection, including the sticking, or putting the teeth into the leather.

Previous to that time each tooth was cut from the wire separately, and put into form singly by hand: and then the teeth and the leather, after being "pricked," were sent into all the families in the neighborhood that would receive them, to have the women and children "stick" them. Indeed, the latter work was kept up for many years before all these processes were combined in one machine.

He was married to Chloe, the daughter of Elisha Child, Esq., of Woodstock, Ct., in 1790, and pursued his trade of card-making until 1797, when he removed with his wife and 4 children to Strafford. After that time he did little at card-making, but reared his family of 12 children principally from the avails of the saw-mill built by his father, and the shop which was called a blacksmith's shop; but which, though small, was almost an universal manufactory, from the repair of a fowling-piece and the making of a pocket-knife, to the repairing of a spinning-wheel, or the forging of a carding-machine. In short, if any thing useful or fanciful was out of order, it was always brought to "Uncle Leonard," and he felt as much "at home" in soldering a gold finger or ear-ring, as he did when cleaning a clock, or splicing a crow-bar; and whatever he undertook was neatly done.

His boys assisting him in the mill and shop had some of his ingenuity infused into them, which some of them have made use of; but their chief employment was in clearing up the land and other farm-work, so that his son Phineas, who took the homestead and the care of his parents, was a farmer.

He possessed great conversational powers, with a strong logical mind; and his occupation brought him into so much contact with his townsmen, that his influence was widely felt. But as he was connected with the small minority in politics, he was not popular with the many, until after the party gained the ascendency which has finally, under various names, carried out the doctrines of the Revolution: "All men free and equal." He was a great reader—familiar with all the newspapers of the day—had a retentive memory, with the ability to apply facts and dates to the case in hand, and the man who could hold an argument with him, on the politics of the day, had to be well posted. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the Navy. Often did he dwell on the folly of Jefferson's administration in turning the appropriation made under Adams for the building of frigates, to the manufacture of gun-boats; the effectiveness of which may be imagined, when we are reminded that they were to cost each $3000. And oftener did he bewail the want of wisdom manifested by the government in 1812, in a declaration of war against a powerful foe, and make the preparation for war afterwards.

But every naval victory thrilled him with joy, and made him feel more keenly what we might have done, had the appropriation which was wasted on Jefferson's gun-boats, (which never left a harbor after their projector left the presidential chair) been spent according to the original design, in building 6 good substantial frigates. And although he rejoiced, in common with the whole country, when the news of peace arrived, yet he felt deeply humiliated at the fact that there was not a word in the treaty in regard to the very point for which the war was declared—"Free trade and sailors' rights," or in other words, the "Right of search"—being entirely omitted.

But long before the close of his active life, he had the satisfaction of having the majority of his townsmen voting with him, and in his capacity of justice of the peace for 20 years, he was respected and honored.

Although in early life his opportunities for education were limited, yet he was very ready with his pen, and for years he did unofficial service for his townsmen in drafting instruments, such as bye-laws, &c., for the town, and his judgment and memory were often appealed to in disputed cases.

He was a strong advocate for popular education. His numerous family, as well as many others who probably never gave a thought to the subject, have great reason to be thankful for the deep interest he took in having the best possible district schools. Being always the clerk and the trustee of the school fund, he was frequently, if not usually the committee. He was ever moving in season, and in advocating the longest terms and the largest pay that the customs of the time would tolerate, he often met with opposition in votes from those who could not reply to his argument in any other way.

After all that could be done, these early schools were poor, and in his family he supplemented them by his own efforts—his boys being far more indebted to him than to the pedagogue for what knowledge they had of arithmetic.

He was not a professing Christian; but he respected the religion of his fathers, honored the Sabbath, and his whole influence was in favor of law and order. He early embraced the cause of temperance, and gave up his much-loved pipe. He was active in the projection and erection of the first meeting-house, whose beautiful position on the knoll

at the north of the village is unsurpassed, and made the vane for the steeple in that universal manufactory already spoken of; and his son Charles (now Dr. Walker, of Pittsford,) then 8 years of age, sawed the "laths" for it, his father putting on the logs, and preparing them for the saw.

He died in September, 1851, aged 85. His wife, who was a mother in Israel, died in September, 1843, aged 76. For about 20 years she had each year read Scott's Family Bible through, with all its notes and observations. Never had a numerous family of children a more excellent mother. The writer, who is the seventh in the family, and remaining at home until of age, does not remember of ever hearing an angry word from her.

Of their children we will only say, that the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Pittsford, is the eldest, and the Rev. Dr. Walker, of Wallingford, is the youngest of the family. Phineas, who is the fifth son, and who took the care of the parents, remains in his native town—is deacon in the Congregational church, and, like his father, is justice of the peace.

The writer left his native town in February, 1823, few days before he was 21 years old. Since that time he has frequently visited the paternal home; but does not pretend to understand the present history of the place.

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1869.

RELIGION.

Strafford was without any regular preaching until the establishment of the Baptist church in 1791. Yet from its earliest settlement the people were devoted to religious observances: and, though no towering church-spire directed their thoughts heavenward, Nature furnished them a fitting temple.

The mother of Esq. James Pennock came to Strafford to reside with her son, and brought with her a prayer-book and a volume of sermons. The people, resolved to maintain public worship in some form, often met on the Sabbath at a retired spot in the forest, where one of their number would conduct their devotions, by reading appropriate prayers and a sermon from Mrs. Pennock's collection, while at proper intervals hymns of praise were sung by the entire congregation.

Later a barn belonging to Lieut. F. Smith, and which was burned down in the year 1868, was occasionally used for religious meetings. But, usually, meetings were held in private houses: and if, perchance, a visiting or itinerant minister passed a Sabbath in town, it was an event to be hailed with joy by the whole community. As the appointed hour of service drew nigh, from every direction the people wended their way to the place of meeting. Thus they worshipped—and who can say that their devotion was not as pure and acceptable to the All-wise as that which ascends from costly temples, furnished with all the modern appliances of taste and ease?

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

CONDENSED CHIEFLY FROM STEWART'S HISTORY OF THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.

Not far from 1790 a young man by the name of Robert Dickey, from Epsom, N. H. and a member of the New Durham church, was in Strafford in the employment of a relative, as a hired laborer. After mourning over the profanity and general wickedness of the people, Dickey began to exhort them to repent, and flee from the wrath to come. Having an "excellent gift of exhortation," and having had the confidence and encouragement of Elder Benjamin Randall, he continued to warn the people; and many were wise enough to heed the admonition, notwithstanding the scoffs of the wicked. About 30 were hopefully converted, and happily engaged in the worship of God. Hearing of the revival, others came in, and soon the tares of sectarianism were sown with the good seed of the kingdom. Several were baptised. Calvinistic articles of faith were presented and tacitly received, and a church was organized.

A letter dated Strafford, Vt., Sept. 10, 1791, and addressed "To the Baptist church in New Durham, N. H.," was duly received. It was written by Samuel Rich in behalf of others, and said, "We now think it expedient to come into church order, as the word of God directs; and being informed by brother Dickey of your standing and order, it being agreeable to our minds, we request some of the elders of your church to come, as soon as possible, to our assistance; as we are exposed to many snares, and are alone as to sentiment in this part of the world."

For many reasons it was not convenient for any minister to visit them immediately. A letter of congratulation and encouragement was sent, with the assurance that messengers would visit them at the earliest possible con-

venience, and saying: "In the mean time we pray you to be steadfast and unmovable, and keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace."

It was not until the next July that Elders Benj. Randall and John Buzzell made a tour to Vermont. They tarried a number of days in Strafford, preached frequently, visited extensively, and baptised several. The converts were divided in their doctrinal views, but united in their church relations; and, being filled with the Spirit, they believed it possible to live in peace, having softened their high-toned articles of faith. Without objections they were allowed to make the trial, and were recognized as an independent church. In this condition Randall and Buzzell left them, fearful that they could not walk together, because they were not agreed in the doctrines of communion, election and final perseverance.

The fears of Randall were soon realized.—The brethren could not let the difference in their doctrinal views rest, neither could they discuss those views in love and forbearance. A spirit of alienation soon crept in, and a mutual council was called. A letter received at New Durham requested Randall, or some of the most able members, to come to their assistance.

Accompanied by a lay brother Randall visited them again in February, 1793, and met in council six others from Calvinistic Baptist churches in the vicinity, for the settlement of their difficulties. As the division involved principles that neither party could surrender, the council advised a separation. But some were undecided with which division to go; and, to make a finality of the matter, it was agreed that William Grow, a Calvinist, and Randall should each preach a discourse, embodying his own views upon the five points of Calvinism, and then they would poll the house. The sermons were accordingly preached—after which the church took the broad aisle, and Grow standing on one side of the house and Randall on the other, the members were called upon to follow the minister of their choice. Ten stood with Grow and fifteen with Randall. Neither division was then organized as a church.

Among the fifteen that stood with Randall were two men of note. Dickey, noted for what he had done in the commencement of the revival, and subsequently in the ministry, and Nathaniel Brown, noted for his future labors. Brown soon entered the ministry—preached successfully in Vermont—afterwards removed to New York—planted our first churches in that State, and organized the first quarterly meeting beyond the limits of New England.

Randall, on his return, informed John Buzzell of the tried state of the brethren in Vermont, and advised him to go to their relief. He did so immediately, and performed the entire journey of 110 miles, on foot, through the snows of February, on the last days of that unpleasant month for traveling. He found them not only at variance with the Calvinists, but divided among themselves, and greatly disheartened. He preached several times, visited from house to house, but encouraged them as best he could; but no human power could move them to action.—Like Elijah under the juniper tree, they were ready to die. At their last meeting he called them into a room by themselves, told them of his anxiety for their spiritual life and labor, the pains he had taken to afford them aid, and the apparent failure of his effort.—"Now," said he, "I ask it as a parting favor, that you sit down in silence with me for one half hour, and think of your condition."

A request so reasonable, under the circumstances, they could not refuse, and all were seated. But the burden of that thoughtful hour! Some recalled to mind the mercies of God, and their own obligations of love and obedience. Others were awake to duty, but striving with their Maker, while Buzzell was earnestly engaged in mental prayer. God was in that silence, and after 15 or 20 minutes one of the number could suppress his convictions no longer, and in a most contrite and affecting manner confessed his wanderings from God, asked forgiveness, and declared his purpose to live for Christ. Eight others in quick succession followed his example, and the power of God was manifest beyond description. These nine then entered into a covenant engagement, and thus was constituted our first Free-will Baptist church among the green hills of Vermont—the first west of the Connecticut River. (1793.)

During the next 8 years the church toiled on through many discouragements. Randall, John Buzzell, and others of the fathers in the ministry, cheered and strengthened it by occasional visits.

The names of the nine here mentioned I cannot ascertain. Among the earliest members were Dea. Moses Brown, Israel Everist, Deac. Josiah Brown, Israel Buzzell, Absalom Brown, Martin Seckins, John Seckins, Nathaniel Bean, John Pixley, John Pingree, Eleazer Hayes, Constant Rich, William Brown, Willis Johnson, Miram Brown, Wm. Hopkins, Isaac George, Samuel Smith, Elnathan George, David Wells, Moses Hunt, Joseph George, Job Haskell, Thomas Haskell, Liberty Judd, Isaac Baldwin, Charles Prescott, Nathan Norton, Heman Brown, Nathaniel Brown and Nathaniel Brown, Jr.

Meetings were then, and for 30 years afterwards, held in the "red meeting-house, situated on the piece of ground where L. D. Kibling subsequently built a dwelling-house.—The old meeting-house was erected about the year 1790—perhaps immediately after the reformation under Robert Dickey.

In 1801 Elder Aaron Buzzell removed to Strafford, and took charge of the church.—From that time it rapidly increased in numbers, and its history has since been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity. It has exerted an important influence, not only in Strafford, but in neighboring towns. Many of its members have emigrated from the town, carrying with them their religious faith and preference, and have planted churches in distant States. From it have gone out several successful preachers of the gospel. Of these may be named Nathaniel Brown, John Hilliard, Richard W. Reed, Horatio N. Plumb and Eli Clark.

In 1837 Elder Buzzell, enfeebled by age and arduous labor, resigned his pastorate. For some years previous he had been assisted in the care of the church by other ministers.

John Hilliard preached in the years 1827 and '28, and Sylvanus Robinson in 1832.

Eli Clark was ordained in 1836, and has preached in this and adjoining towns almost constantly up to the present time, with the exception of three years' ministry in the limits of the Huntington quarterly meeting.—During most of the years not mentioned below, Elder Clark has regularly supplied the pulpit for the church in Strafford.

Stephen Goodale preached in 1835, '36; David Swett in 1837, '38, '39, '40; Richard W. Reed in 1839, '40 John Pettengill in 1842, 43, '44, '45. W. C. Stafford in '51, '52; J. L. M. Babcock in '54, '55; Josiah Cross in '57, '58, '59, '60; J. L. Sinclair in '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

John D. Waldron, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church Jan. 1, 1867. He is a preacher of great energy and zeal. Under his labors many have been converted.

The church now numbers over 200 members, in good standing.

In 1860 a new church-edifice was erected in the South Village, owned wholly by the denomination.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the year 1811 Elder James Spencer began to preach in town, and awakened a general interest in the views of this order. Great numbers gathered to hear him. About thirty were converted, 21 of whom were baptized.

The brethren met in conference and social meetings, benefiting by the occasional preaching of Elders Frederick Plummer and Jasper Hazen till 1814, when Elder Abel Burk became their minister. Under his labors there was another revival: 8 were baptized by him and 5 by Elder Buzzell.

May 2, 1815, a church was organized.—Those who joined this year were Elder Abel Burk, John Kiblinger, Jacob Kiblinger, Jr., Thomas Hazelton, Jr., Luther Fay, Azur Northrop, Ebenezer George, Lyman Benson, Izri Kimball, Nancy Fay, Esther Flanders, Susanna Percival, Abigail Percival, Annis Camp, Betsey George, Betsey Drew, Louisa Norton, Sally Flanders, Eunice Parker, Polly Hazelton and Lydia Kimball. Luther Fay was chosen deacon.

In June, 1817, Elder Edward B. Rollins commenced laboring with the church. During his ministry there was an extensive revival and a large accession. The church records say that, again, in 1819, "God, by his spirit, revived his work, and by the labors of the brethren and sisters, many were persuaded to turn from darkness to light, and a glorious day commenced." Twenty-four were received into church fellowship.

In 1839, under the labors of Elders J. Knights and G. L. Goulette, the church was blessed with a revival. In 1842, during the ministry of Elder Jared L. Green, many were converted and 18 baptized. Since the organization of the church, in addition to those above named, Elders Rufus Harvey, C. W. Martin, Amos Stevens, Daniel Hazen, Abiel

Kidder, Leonard Wheeler and Seth Ross have labored to good acceptance.

For several years past the meetings have been held almost exclusively in the Robinson meeting-house, in the west part of the town.

Elder Jonathan Ashley is the present minister. The meetings are well attended, and a good degree of interest is manifested.

METHODIST CHURCH.

[The records of the M. E. Church are kept by the ministers. I cannot ascertain where the records of the Strafford church may be found. In the following account, some of the dates are conjectured, and the statements may not all be strictly accurate.]

Rev. Eleazer Wells, of blessed memory, preached the first Methodist sermons in town, about the year 1812. It is likely that he formed a class here. In 1813 Rev. Nathaniel Stearns became a resident of the town. The first, or among the first class members, were Asahel Newton and wife, Elias Carpenter and wife, Ira Pennock and wife, and Jeremiah Baldwin and wife.

Rev. Salmon Winchester was the minister in 1820 and 1821. He died here after a short but distressing illness, March 9, 1821, mourned by the entire community. Isaac Barker was stationed here in 1825. During his ministry there was a reformation, and the church received numerous accessions.

After him, and nearly in the order named, were Joel Steele, John Lord, John Foster, Silas Quimby, Job Dinsmoor, 1831; John Cummings, James Campbell, Richard Newhall, James Smith, 1837; Ira Beard, 1838; James L. Slason, 1839; James H. Stevens, 1840; Eleazer Wells and Lyman Wing, 1841, '42; H. P. Cushing, 1843; A. J. Copeland, 1844.

The church numbered, in the height of its prosperity, 60 members or more. About 20 years since it became so enfeebled by deaths, removals and dissentions, that it was not able to sustain preaching. No organization is now maintained.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

BY JOHN B. BALDWIN.

There was a Universalist society formed in Strafford in the year 1798. The record of the same was as follows:

"Strafford, Nov. 5, 1798.

Agreeable to an act of the legislature of the State of Vermont, passed Oct. 7, 1797, entitled, "An act for the support of the Gospel," The inhabitants of the town of Strafford assembled in town meeting, and the subscribers believing in the doctrine of Universal Salvation, associated, and formed into a Society by the name of "Universalist." And chose a Clerk and Committee for the purpose of settling a minister and supporting the Gospel agreeable to said act. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our names:

John Alger, Jared Alger, Jacob Annis, Joseph Ball, Samuel Bliss, Amasa Chamberlin, Amasa Chamberlin, Jr., Elias Chamberlin, Eli Clark, Silas Clogston, Thomas Clogston, Alpha Day, William Denison, John Ferguson, Ezra Gilbert, Elijah Green, James Green, James Hide, Nehemiah Hide, William Jewet, Benjamin Lilley, Hezekiah May, Elisha May, Harvy May, Zenas May, William Miller, Joshua Moore, Noah Norton, Daniel Patterson, Alexander Pennock, Ira Pennock, Elisha Powell, Abel Rich, James Rich, Jonathan Rich, Appollas Robinson, Daniel Robinson, Daniel Root, Levi Root, Levi Root, Jr., Solomon Root, William Root, William Root, Jr., John Sabin, Moses Sanborn, Frederick Smith and Eliphalet Thomas.

The town then voted to settle a minister.—They made choice of Samuel Bliss, clerk of said society. They made choice of Jonathan Rich and Joseph Ball a committee for said society. They also made choice of Daniel Robinson a committee in the room of Joseph Pennock, to superintend the building of the meeting-house. Then Samuel Bliss appeared before Peter Pennock, Esq., and was sworn to the office of clerk of the Universalist society.

Samuel Bliss, town clerk."

Said society was formed under the auspices of Rev. Joab Young, who preached to the people of Strafford a part of the time for two years, or thereabouts, previous to the formation of said society.

Rev. Joab Young was born in the year 1758, in the State of Rhode Island. He was moved into Strafford, Vt., by Elisha May and Ira Pennock in the year 1799, from Grantham, N. H., where he had lived for some time previous to his removal to Strafford. He settled near the centre of the town, and became the first settled preacher in said town, in consequence of which he came in possession of a grant of land from the State, situated in said town, well known to most people as the "Minister Lot."

In the year 1799 the inhabitants of the town of Strafford erected a large and commodious Union meeting-house, upon a beautiful hillock in the midst of a quiet, pretty village, cradled among the beautiful hills of the Green Mountain State. The said meeting-house is now in a remarkable state of preservation, and we may truly say of it, as was once said of an ancient and very noted city of the

East, "It is beautiful for situation." The Universalists occupied the said meeting-house their share of the time, and as their pastor, Mr. Young, was an effective and very popular preacher, he attracted large numbers to hear him; and all denominations worshipped together around one common altar. The society became quite prosperous under the ministrations of Mr. Young, and, in 1802, the general convention of Universalists was held at Strafford, under very favorable circumstances, at which time and place Zebulon Streeter, George Richards, Hosea Ballou, Walter Ferris and Zephaniah Lathe were appointed a committee to form a plan of faith and fellowship for the acceptance and union of the fraternity at large. The plan of faith and fellowship which they reported, and which was afterwards adopted by the convention at Winchester, N. H., in 1803, and which is now world wide, known as the "Winchester Confession of Faith," was as follows:

"Art. I. We believe that the Holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest and final destination of mankind.

"Art. II. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

"Art. III. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected: and that believers aught to be careful to maintain order, and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

Mr. Young continued his ministrations in Strafford until 1812, or '13, when he retired from the ministry,—his usefulness having become somewhat impaired: and owing to his indiscretion, the Universalist society in Strafford was partially broken up.

He died in Strafford, Nov. 16, 1816, at the age of 58. During the interval of years from 1813 to 1824, there was occasional preaching by such men as Rev. Hosea Ballou, Rev. Wm. Farwell, Rev. Walter Ferris, Rev. C. G. Parsons, and others. But there was no steady preaching during that period. In September, 1822, Mr. John Moore appeared at the General Convention of Universalists of the New England States, and others, in Warren, N. H., as a delegate from the Universalist society of Strafford, Vt. This indicates that the Universalist society in this place was again organizing for work. In 1824, or thereabouts, Rev. J. E. Parmer preached a part of the time at Strafford. The General Convention of Universalists was again held here in 1824; at which time Mr. John Moore was present. Rev. Thomas Whittemore thus wrote of him at that time:

"He was a young man of 27, and was one of the committee appointed by the Universalists of Strafford, to see that all the delegates and visitors, old and young, male and female, Universalists, Half-Universalists, and Anti-Universalists (for we had some of all these classes at that convention,) were well taken care of—a business in which the young man took much interest."

MR. JOHN MOORE

was born in Strafford, Feb. 5, 1797. During his early years he listened to the preaching of Rev. Joab Young. He became a young man of great promise, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He married at the age of 21, and during the same year made a public profession of religion, and was baptized by Rev. Aaron Buzzell, of the Freewill Baptist church, with the full understanding that the subject was a believer in the final holiness and happiness of all men. Early in the year 1825, the Universalists in Strafford resolved to hold meetings once in each month; have a sermon read, and other services observed, depending upon themselves and the God of all wisdom for means to conduct their meetings. Mr. Moore began with them to officiate as leader of the services, to good acceptance. He soon resolved to devote his whole time to the Gospel ministry. In the month of October of the same year, he received a letter of fellowship from the Northern Association of Universalists. Under this new encouragement, he commenced his ministry in his native town on the first Sunday in December following. His ordination took place at the next meeting of the Association, at Barre. During the same year it was thought advisable to form a new Universalist society in Strafford. The record of the same is as follows:

"We, the subscribers, do hereby voluntarily associate and agree to form a Society by the name of the Universalist Society in Strafford, for the purpose of supporting a minister according to the first section of an act entitled, "An act for the support of the Gospel," passed October, 1797. In witness whereof we have hereunto severally set our hands. Dated at Strafford, Vt., this 29th day of July, A. D., 1826. George W. Alger, Eleazer Baldwin, William A. Baldwin, Joseph Barrett, Alvin

Barrett, Hiram Barrett, Lester Barrett, Reuben Barrows, John Buell, Orlando Bundy, John Burnham, Alfred A. Burnham, A. V. H. Carpenter, Ebenezer St. Clair, John Clogston, Josiah Clough, Daniel Cobb, David Comstock, Chase Dow, Ebenezer Dyar, Jonathan Frary, David Hayes, John Hayes, Wm. B. Hazletine, Hazen Hazletine, John Hazletine, John Hilliard, Harry Huntington, John Judd, Josiah Kendall, Oromel Kendall, Benjamin Lilley, J. S. McMaster, Elisha May, N. C. Wells, John Moore, James S. Moore, Samuel Moore, Joseph Morrill, Joseph Morrill, Jr., Harry Morrill, Noah Norton, Isaac Pennock, Josiah Root, William Rollins, Hollis Sabin, Moses Sanborn, John B. Sealey, Waitstill Smith, U. H. Stevens, Ebenezer West, Lewis West, Jesse Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, William White. John Moore was chosen clerk, and Dr. Eleazer Baldwin treasurer and collector of said Society."

About this time, under the direction of Rev. J. E. Parmer, there was a church formed of more than 30 members. Rev. John Moore and Rev. John C. Baldwin joined said church, both of them being natives of this vicinity, and men of irreproachable character. Rev. John Moore continued to live and preach in Strafford until March, 1828, when he moved to Lebanon, N. H., in compliance with an earnest invitation from the Universalist society of that place; but continued to preach a part of the time in Strafford, until his removal to Danvers, Mass., which was in the month of February, 1833. The General Convention of Universalists was again held in Strafford, in September, 1833. Rev. John Moore was present on this occasion; soon after which he assisted in the dedication services of a new meeting-house, erected by the Universalists and Freewill Baptists, on a beautiful rise of land overlooking the South Village, in Strafford. It was quite large, commodious, and well-built.

The Universalists of Strafford had occasional preaching during that year. Rev. J. Smith commenced preaching to the Universalist society of Strafford in 1834, and continued his ministrations here until he was succeeded by Rev. William Ballou, in 1837. Rev. John Moore preached occasionally during the time, whenever he could make it convenient to do so. Rev. Wm. Ballou preached a part of the time in 1837, and Rev. Wm. Hastings preached occasionally in 1838; and Rev. Samuel C. Loveland preached occasionally at Strafford in 1839. Rev. Dennis Chapin preached occasionally to the Universalists here in 1840.—About this time the Universalists disposed of a parsonage they had been in possession of for some time. Rev. S. Goodale preached a portion of the time in 1841. In 1842, '43 and '44, Rev. J. B. Morse preached one half of the time, and his brother, H. M. Morse, preached occasionally during the time. From April, 1844, to April, 1845, Rev. John C. Baldwin and Rev. Russel Streeter preached to the Universalist society in Strafford. Then followed Rev. S. C. Eaton, who continued his ministrations one half of the time for the space of 3 years, to very good acceptance, closing his labors here with the year 1848. By the earnest solicitation of the people of Strafford, Rev. John Moore returned in the month of May, 1849, to his native town, where he commenced his ministerial career nearly 25 years before. He labored earnestly one half of the time here, for one year, after which, he removed to Concord, N. H., where he spent the remainder of his earthly existence, dying suddenly, Feb. 5, 1855, at the age of 58.

The year following the removal of Rev. John Moore from Strafford to Concord, N. H., there was no steady Universalist preaching in Strafford; but in the month of March, 1851, Rev. Wm. S. Ballou commenced preaching, and continued to preach here for one year and a half, to very good acceptance, after which time there was no regular preaching until August, 1855, at which time Rev. Mark Powers commenced preaching to the Universalist society here, where he continued to preach one half of the time for upwards of 9 years, closing his ministrations at Strafford with the year 1864. For the first 3 years of his labors here, he lived in Washington, this county; but during the last 6 years, he was a resident of Strafford.

During the spring and summer of 1860, the Universalists bought out the claim of the Freewill Baptists, and thoroughly repaired the meeting-house at South Strafford, built in the year 1833, by the Universalists and Freewill Baptists. And the said house was rededicated to the service of God in the month of December, 1860. Rev. Mark Powers preached the sermon, and Rev. John C. Baldwin offered the prayer on the occasion.

During the spring and summer of 1865, Rev. Wm. R. Shipman and Rev. S. C. Eaton preached occasionally. In the month of December, 1865, Rev. Almon Gunnison, a young man of decided ability, and at the time a student in the Canton Theological School, com-

menced preaching to the Universalist society in Strafford, and preached here a part of the time for nearly a year. Mr. Gunnison was followed by Rev. Mr. Perry and Rev. Wm. R. Shipman, who preached at Strafford occasionally, until early in the year 1867, Rev. George W. Bicknell, from the Canton Theological School, and a young man of superior pulpit talents, commenced preaching to the Universalist society of Strafford. He gained many friends; but to the deep regret of all who knew him, was obliged to leave Strafford, and cease labor for a time on account of ill health, after having preached one half of the time for one year and a half. The Vermont Universalist State Convention was held at Strafford, August 25, 26 and 27, 1868, under very favorable circumstances. It was a large, enthusiastic, and very harmonious meeting.

The Universalist society of Strafford has a fund of about $2,500. There are many others, such as Whittemore, Bell, the Ballous, Coburn, Skinner, Bartlet, Davis, Britton, Severance, Gregory, Guernesey, Parker, Warren, Squire, Marston, Harmon and Little, who have preached to the Universalist society at Strafford from time to time, to good acceptance.

Strafford, Vt., Nov., 1868.

CENSUS OF STRAFFORD.*

1791	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
815	1042	1805	1921	1935	1762	1510	1506

STRAFFORD TOWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederick Smith (first) 1778, '79; John Powell, 1780; Elijah Beaman, 1781, '82; Enoch Bean, 1783; Timothy Blake, 1784; Heber Gilbert, 1785, '94; Samuel Bliss, 1786; Alexander Pennock, 1787, '88, '89; William Denison, 1790, '91, '92, '93, '95; Asahel Chamberlin, 1796, '97, 1802, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '13; J. H. Harris, 1810, '11, '12, '14, '18, '19, '20, '21; Daniel Cobb, 1815, '16, '17, '24, '25, '41, '42; Martin Barrett, 1822, '23, '28, '30, '31; Nathan Young, 1826, '27; Eleazer Baldwin, 1829, '33; Lyman Benson, 1832; Albigence Pierce, 1834, '35; Royal Hatch, 1836, '37, '49, '50; William Sanborn, 1838, '39, '40, '43, '44; *Not represented*, 1845, '46, '47, '48; Benjamin Gilman, 1851, '52, '53; Samuel S. Kibling, 1854; Royal H. Rollins, 1855, '56; Chester B. Dow, 1857, '58, '68, '69; Lyman Tyler, 1859; Freeman Walker, 1860, '61; Hiram Barrett, 1862, '63; Harry Huntington, 1864, '65; Alanson G. Smith, 1866, '67.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MEMBERS, Peter Pennock, 1791; Wm. Denison, 1793; Jed. H. Harris, 1814; Martin Barrett, 1821 and 1828; Nathaniel Morrill, 1836; William Sanborn, 1843; Royal Hatch, 1850.

ASSISTANT JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

J. H. Harris, 1821 and '22; Daniel Cobb, 1824, '26, '31, '34, '37, '39, '42; Gen. Frederick Smith, 1844 and '45; Charles Barrett, 1857, '58; Royal Burnham, 1868 and '69.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

Royal Hatch, 1851, '52 and '53; James S. Moore, 1856, '57 and '58.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

Hon. James Barrett, LL. D.,* since 1858.

MEMBER OF U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Justin S. Morrill, from 1855 to 1867.

U. S. SENATOR.

Justin S. Morrill, since 1867.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Capt. John Powell, Ezra Blaisdell, Elias Carpenter, Guy Young, Frederick Smith, Samuel Bliss, Jacob Kiblinger, Samuel Eastman, Joseph Smith, Azel Percival, Jonathan Rich, Capt. Grey Young, David Rich.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Ebenezer White Jr., James Powell, Perley Powell, Nicholas Wells, Aaron Beede, Sam'l McMaster, Sam'l Hayes, Joab Young, Robert Sargent, Mansel Hazleton, Geo. Roberts, Wm. Smith, Levi Smith, Freeman W. Smith, Joseph Roberts, Thos. Newman, Nath'l Brooks, James P. Blaisdell, John McNelly, Clark Sargent, Wm. Keyes, Elisha Norton, Josiah Avery, Thomas Hazleton, Jared Robinson, Ebenezer George, Cyrus Robinson, Walter Himes, Alfred Sloan, Jonathan Clark, Kneeland Carrier, Joseph Sanborn, Nathan Young.

PLATTSBURG VOLUNTEERS.

Frederick Smith, Jr., Jed. H. Harris, Daniel Cobb, Abraham Brown, Smith Morrill, Joseph Morrill, Nathaniel Morrill, David Morrill, Stephen Morrill, Joseph Barrett, Thomas Hazleton, John Blaisdell, Uriah H. Stevens, Cyril Chandler, Rufus Chandler, Freeman Walker, Lathe Hyde, Lemuel Chandler, Samuel Brown, Abner Graves, Parker Carpenter, Ephraim Carpenter, and nearly every man in town, whether liable to military duty or not.

MEXICAN WAR, Lt. Wm. A. Newman lost an arm at Cherubusco.

* A Census of heads of families, in 1771, showed five Pennocks, and Wm. Chamberlin, Ezekiel Parish, Isaac Baldwin and Daniel West, or nine in all.

*Now a resident of Woodstock.

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FOR STRAFFORD.

BY N. B. COBB, TOWN CLERK.

On the charter* is endorsed the names of the Grantees of Strafford, viz.

Solomon Phelps, Stephen Barber, Frederick Smith, Daniel Newcomb, Stephen Barber, Jr., Capt. Solomon Phelps, Daniel Ingham, John Chamberlin, Sam'l Fielding, Rev. Mr. Eleazer Wheelock, Capt. Ichabod Phelps, Asaph Trumble, Daniel Foot, Sam'l Palmer, Jr., Timothy Phelps, ye 3d, Benj. Buel, Enos Horsford, Capt. Jona. White, Benj. Beach, Joseph Horsford, Benjamin Skinner, Daniel Benet, Medad Beach, Elisha Beach, Azariah Beach, Jr., Sam'l Bills, Thomas Sawyer, Ichabod Phelps, Jr., John Longbottom, Abraham Burnap, Jr., Jabez Kingsbury, William White, Pelatiah Porter, George Brindley, Increase Porter, Joshua Phelps, Silas Peepoon, David Carver, Jr., Ebenezer Gilbert, David Phelps, Solomon Tarbox, John Gott, Silvanus Phelps, Peter Swetland, Ebenezer Cole, Wm. Brisco, James Jones, Ebenezer Kneeland, William Pennock, Reuben Porter, Sampson Sheafe, Esq., Joseph Newmarch, Esq., John Gould, James Apthorp, Nathaniel Mendon, Pierce Long, George Janverin, Thos. Wentworth, Hall Jackson, Paul March, Clement March, Esq., Sam'l Moffatt, Jotham Odiorne, and Robert Odiorne.

[Of the original grantees, only Frederick Smith, and Wm. Brisco settled in Strafford.]

NAMES OF DECEASED CITIZENS OF STRAFFORD, 85 YEARS OF AGE, AND OVER. (Incomplete.)

1808,	James Pennock, Esq.	96
	Constant Kendall,	85
1820,	Katharine Kiblinger,	91 5-12
1824,	Tabitha Carpenter,	85
1827,	Harvey Blaisdell,	87
1832,	Jerusha Stowell,	87
"	Lieut. Fred'k Smith,	88
1833,	Capt. Elijah Beeman,	90
1837,	Capt. Job Haskall,	93
1839,	Dea. Jacob Kiblinger,	86
183–,	Lovey Bean,	98
1841,	Sarah Smith,	87
1840,	Mary Lillie,	90
1841,	Martha Frizzel,	101
1842,	Smith Morrill,	93
1843,	Elizabeth Hand,	89
1847,	Lydia Rich,	86
1847,	Benjamin Preston,	8
1848,	John Reynolds,	8
1849,	Jonathan Rich,	9
"	Jethro Batchelder,	8
1850,	John Sabin, M. D.	8
1851,	Leonard Walker,	8
"	Anna Blaisdell,	9
"	John Williams,	8
1852,	Ira Pennock,	8
"	Asahel Newton,	8
"	Elias Carpenter,	9
	Sally Hazelton,	9
1853,	Lucy Patterson,	9
1854,	Mehitabel White,	8
"	Dolly Buzzell,	9
"	Mary Brown,	10
"	Elizabeth Barrett,	9
"	Ithamar Buzzell,	9
"	Benjamin Clark,	8
"	Rev. Aaron Buzzell,	9
"	Willard Carpenter,	8
1855,	Sarah Kibling,	9
"	Widow Carpenter,	8
1856,	Abigail Morey,	8
1857,	Mary May,	8
"	Phœbe Miller,	9
"	Sarah Smith,	8
1858,	Abigail Clark,	8
"	Sally Williams,	8
1859,	Nicholas C. Wells,	9
"	Susannah Thompson,	9
1860,	Betsey Robinson,	8
"	Joseph Morrill,	8
1861,	Abigail Noyes,	8
"	Polly Carpenter,	9
"	Ira Pennock,	9
"	Edward Preston,	8
"	Sally Chamberlin,	8
1862,	Leavitt West,	8
1863,	Abigail Straw,	9
1864,	Wm. Huntington,	8
"	Mary Buzzell,	8
"	Betsey Walker,	9
1865,	Martha Houston,	9
"	Percy Norton,	8
"	William Thompson,	9
1866,	Peter Ordway,	8
"	Rufus Chandler,	8
1867,	Lydia Preston,	8
1869,	Isaac Howe,	87 5-

From the Grave-stones.

Epitaph of Wm. Denison, who was Justi of Peace many years; elected Selectman se eral times, and represented the town in t

*For a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Cobb, but as we have already in the volume several charters of Governor Wentworth in this same usual form, we omit giving, here, again.—*Ed.

years 1790, '91, '92, '93, and '95. (partly illegible.)

Pause Mortal!
Contemplate the remains of
WILLIAM DENISON, Esq.
——departed this life
——8, 1799——
——year of——age.

'Tis not the Muses' fondest strain,
With Patriot Heroes in her train
Can eulogize his worth,—
To Seraphs' forms that task is given,
And trumpet-tongues of elder heaven
Forbid the praise of earth.

He liv'd, he di'd we trust to live again.

The following effusion is engraved on the tomb-stone of William Brisco, one of the original grantees. He came into the town the first year of its settlement, was quite prominent in town affairs, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He died June 23d, 1797, aged 78 years.

"Man is a glass, life is a water
That's weakly walled about;
Sin brings in death and breaks the glass,
So runs the water out."

To the Memory of Mr. PELEG YOUNG,
who departed this life
April 6th. A. L. 5804,
aged 23 years 8 months.

He liv'd belov'd by Church and State;
To Hyram's friend his loss is great.
To parents dutiful was he,
To friends and brethren always free.
If virtue bright from death could save,
Sure Peleg Young had shun'd the grave.

Sit Lux et Lux Fuit,
Memento Mori.
Merchant.
Sacred to the memory of
Mr. JOEL HATCH, Merchant,
who departed this life Nov. 24, A. L.
5804, aged 36.

In the midst of life we are in death.

Ye friends of Hyram stop and view—
I once the Trowel used like you;
As death, the common lot of all,
Has cut me down, so you must fall.

TOWN CLERKS,

WITH THE DATE OF THEIR FIRST ELECTION AND LENGTH OF SERVICE.

David Chamberlin,	March, 1778,	4	years.
Joshua Tucker,	" 1782,	2	"
Samuel Bliss,	" 1784,	27	"
Marshall Keith,	" 1811,	1	"
Stephen Morrill,	" 1812,	36⅔	"
Samuel S. Kibling,	" 1849,	13½	"
Nathan B. Cobb,	" 1863,	now clerk.	

THE FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James Pennock, commission dated March 16, 1770; Joshua Tucker, as early as January, 1778; John Alger, elected by the people in town meeting, July 21, 1778; Heber Gilbert,* as early as 1785; Samuel Bliss, as early as 1787; Samuel Bliss held the office 23 years in succession.

In February, 1787, the town was divided into 9 school districts. There is no reason to suppose that any public schools had previously been maintained.

The first school-house was built in the "old city" district, a few rods north-westerly from the Fall's bridge.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Rev. Aldace Walker, Hon. James Barrett, James S. Kimball, Simon Preston, John S. Pierce, David C. Moore, M. D., Rev. Webster Patterson, John E. Hatch.

COPPER.

Copper exists in every part of the town. Years ago the Vermont Copperas Company opened two or three veins, erected furnaces &c., but the business proved unprofitable and was abandoned.

During the mining fever of 1863–4, five companies were organized to work copper mines in the town. Great expense was incurred, but the returns were not proportionate, and, after a year or two, operations were suspended.

At some future time copper mining in Strafford, conducted with skill and a due regard to economy, will pay well. The ore found in some of the veins is of excellent quality.

COPPERAS HILL AND THE WORKS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

BY E. H. DUNCAN, AGENT.

Copperas Hill is situated in the southeastern corner of the town of Strafford. It derives its peculiar name from the immense quantity of Copperas (chemically called sulphate of iron) which during the last 50 years has been manufactured here. The works were formerly carried on by the Vermont Mineral Factory Co. which was chartered in 1809, afterwards by the Vermont Copperas Co. and now by the New England Chemical Co, which was organized and received its charter in 1867.

Running through this part of the town from north to south, is a ridge of land whose sides

* "Deming's Vermont Officers" states incorrectly, that Heber Gilbert was the first Justice of the Peace, in 1786.

slope off abruptly towards the east and west. Near the summit of this ridge, but on its eastern slope, traverses a vein of copperas ore whose direction is N. 12° E. or S. 12° W. The westerly or foot-wall is remarkably regular, straight and smooth, having a dip or inclination of about 4° towards the east. The easterly or hanging wall is irregular, at some points being 100 feet from the foot-wall, while at others the two walls approach each other within 15 or 20 feet. Between these two walls, lie the minerals of the vein; these are the sulphurets of iron and copper—commonly called iron and copper pyrites. The sulphuret of iron is found in great abundance and is of remarkable purity. Its appearence when blasted from the vein is that of freshly fractured steel, granular, with a bright, grayish sparkle. That taken from near the surface of the vein is coarse-grained and easily broken, while that which comes from the depth of 40 to 80 feet is solid, compact and very heavy. Assays of this ore by distinguished chemists give, in 100 parts by weight, 32 sulphur, 56 iron, copper from 1 to 20, small quantities of cobalt and nickel and traces of gold. The sulphuret of copper is in the same vein with the iron and generally runs in thin, vertical planes parallel to the walls of the vein. These planes vary in thickness from a mere line to 2 inches; sometimes the sulphuret of copper lies in little *nests* or *pockets*, in which cases it is quite rich, while it often occurs so blended with the sulphuret of iron that they cannot be separated by mechanical means. It is easily distinguished from the sulphuret of iron by its bright, golden yellow appearance. Veins of clear, white quartz frequently occur traversing the main vein, while running in all directions through the white quartz are little branches and spangles of copper and iron ores strangely interlocked and beautifully contrasted in the dark steely gray and brilliant yellow of their colors. Such specimens are eagerly sought by strangers and visitors, both for their beauty and as mementoes of their travels.

On the eastern slope of this ridge, below the vein, are the copperas works of the New England Chemical Co. They may be briefly described to consist of a prepared bed or bottom upon which the ore is burnt and leached. This bed is upon the hillside just below the vein. It is prepared by simply scraping the earth clean from the ledge and stopping all the seams and fissures in the ledge with moistened clay. The bed so prepared is nearly an acre in extent and is called the *leaching ground*. On the lower side of the leaching ground a trench has been dug in the ledge and this trench is connected, by means of spouts, with four large reservoirs near by, holding 20 hogsheads each. Still further below are two high sheds, open at the sides, with loose floors and each floor filled with brush-wood—these are called *Evaporators*. Upon a level spot below are the two factories of the Co.—each 110 feet in length by 75 feet in width. These factories contain the evaporating pans, two pans in each factory, each pan being 26 feet long by 10 feet wide, and 16 inches deep. They are made of very heavy lead ¾ inch in thickness. Lead is the only cheap metal which is not quickly destroyed by the action of the copperas. Beneath the evaporating pans run a series of flues, commencing at the fire-arches at one end of the pans and terminating in the stack at the other end. There are also two lead *coolers* and 20 cemented brick *crystalizers* in each factory, each crystalizer being 14 feet by 7 feet by 18 inches deep. Directly beneath the crystalizers is the packing-room.

The process of manufacturing copperas is as follows:—The ore is blasted from the vein, broken up so that it can be easily handled, wheeled to the sheds by means of handcars where it is again broken into pieces the size of large apples; it is then shovelled into cars again and run out upon the leaching ground and placed in large heaps containing from 500 to 3000 tons each. A quantity of wood is placed under one side of the heap and set on fire. The heat of the burning wood raises the temperature of the ore, so that the sulphur is ignited, and by degrees the whole mass is heated, the interior portions often red-hot. Great care is exercised in burning, to prevent the heap from being overheated, as in that case the iron of the ore would be melted and run into large solid masses and the sulphur would be driven into the atmosphere as sulphurous acid gas. To prevent this, a stream of water is applied at frequent intervals to cool the burning ore, but not enough to put out the fire. In this way a large heap will burn during four months, and frequently after it has been thoroughly drenched with water and has shown no signs of fire for six months, it will

be ignited by spontaneous combustion and burn again with great vigor, when it is again treated with water as before. The object of the burning is simply to oxidize and decompose the ore. The oxygen from the water and the air striking upon the heated ore forms a weak sulphuric acid, which acts upon the iron of the ore and thus sulphate of iron in its crude state is formed in the heaps. A heap, if properly burned, will in a year's time become thoroughly decomposed and ready for leaching. The process of leaching and evaporating has for its sole object the conversion of the crude copperas, as it exists in the heaps, into the beautiful green crystals, as found in the packing-room, when ready for market. To accomplish this, a small stream of water is run upon the heaps and so directed as slowly to soak into and saturate the whole mass of decomposed ore. When the ore can contain no more moisture, the water settles to the bottom of the heap, falls upon the prepared surface, runs into the trench below and is conducted to the reservoirs near by. It is now called *copperas liquor* and its specific gravity or strength is measured by hydrometers manufactured for this purpose. The liquor generally shows a density of from 10° to 20°, water being 0, and this density, as ascertained by the hydrometer, shows its strength or goodness. This liquor is crude sulphate of iron in a liquid state. After being allowed to stand and settle in the reservoirs two or three days, it is conveyed in spouts to the top of the evaporators, where it is run over a surface so arranged that it is sprinkled in drops though the brush of the successive stories and by this expedient a portion of the water is taken out by the influence of the sun and air. On a clear summer's day, the liquor will be increased from 3° to 5° in strength, in passing through these two sheds. From the lower evaporater the liquor passes directly to the factories where it is received in large reservoirs, whence it is drawn into the evaporating pans as needed. In these pans it is boiled down till it reaches the strength of 35° when it is drawn into the lead coolers and there allowed to stand two or three hours in order to settle any impurities which may still remain. When quite cool it is passed into the cemented crystalizers. Here it usually remains a week, during which time the process of crystalization takes place. The liquor of crystalization is then drained off and pumped into the evaporating pans, where it mingles with the fresh liquor. This process is repeated with the liquor of crystalization *ad infinitum*.

The crystals of copperas are deposited in a thick, heavy coating on the sides and bottoms of the crystalizers; this coating is frequently 5 inches in thickness. The appearance of the interior of the crystalizers, after the liquor has been drained off, and before the crystals have been disturbed, is extremely beautiful. The crystals are of a brilliant, transparent, emerald green, assuming various forms and sizes;—some are spear-like and sharp as needles, while others assume the shape of German letters and fanciful devices. The figures formed on the bottom of the crystalizers by the grouping and arrangement of the crystals afford a beautiful and interesting study. One of the more common forms, observed, is that of perfectly defined rosettes of various sizes, raised an inch or two above the surrounding level. Sometimes these bottoms are broken up into regular successions of little rippling waves, as when a lake is agitated by a gentle breeze. The copperas is broken from the sides and bottoms of the crystalizers and shoveled down into the packing-room below. It is packed in strong casks holding 1000 lbs. and 500 lbs. each. In this state it is shipped to Pompanoosuc depot, on the Conn. and Pass. R. R. R., 10 miles from Copperas Hill, whence the larger portion is sent to Boston and there sold. The firm of Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., commission merchants, 200 State St. Boston have sold, annually over 1,000,000 lbs. of Vermont copperas for many years past. Copperas is used extensively in all manufactories of calico prints as a mordant to set the colors. It is a principal ingredient in all dark dyes, is valuable for agricultural purposes and as a disinfectant is unsurpassed. Dyers and manufacturers who have used Vermont copperas prefer it to any other brand. Some who formerly used the imported article, say that one pound of Vermont copperas is fully equal to two pounds of the best imported English or French. We believe this is the only manufactory of the article from the native ore in the United States.

The New England Chemical Co., have, since they received their charter, erected extensive works near the city of Boston for the manufacture of *oil-of-vitriol* from the ore mined here. These works were erected and

equipped at a cost exceeding $130,000. They are at present using in this manufacture 25,000 lbs. of sulphuret of iron daily, the product of this mine. The ore is shipped, for this purpose, just as it is blasted from the vein, being only broken into pieces convenient for handling. The sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol manufactured from this ore is fully equal, if not superior, to that produced from native sulphur. It is perfectly pure, clear and transparent as water, and stands the severest tests. Already, the company have found a ready market for all the vitriol they could produce, and have orders far in advance of their manufacture. Consumers are pleased with the quality of the article, and present appearances indicate that the company must enlarge their works to meet the increasing demands of their customers.

The history of the companies which have been interested in these works during the last half century, like that of many other mining corporations, has been one of varying success. The Vermont Mineral Factory Co., by reason of the high price of copperas in the market, during and after the war of 1812, was able to pay their stock-holders liberal dividends. The Vermont Copperas Co. was also prosperous during the first 20 years of its management; but during the last 15 years, the foreign importation of copperas has so reduced the market price that no dividends have been declared. Whatever may have been the disappointments, successes and failures of former companies, with largely increased facilities for the manufacture of Vermont copperas, with its new branch of business near Boston, with its increased capital, and energetic business life, the immediate success of the New England Chemical Co. is well assured.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

John P. Burroughs, Timothy Blake, Levi Bacon, Ezra Blaisdell, Samuel Bliss, Peter Benson, Elias Carpenter, Samuel Eastman, Benjamin George, Job Haskell, James Hyde, Robert Hayes, Enoch Jenkins, Jacob Kiblinger, Benjamin Lilley, Oliver Ladd, David Miller, Joseph Norton, Benjamin Preston, John Powell, Jonathan Rich, Frederick Smith, Elisha Shepard, Benjamin Tucker, Joel White, Guy Young.

STRAFFORD SOLDIERS' RECORD.

Names.	*Co.*	*Reg.*	*Enlisted.*	*Must. and dis.*	*Remarks.*
Aldrich, George S.	G	9	Aug. 17, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Ames, Richard P.	"	"	Aug. 11, '62.	"	
Avery, Gideon H.	D	"	June 9, '62.	Jan. 15, '63.	
Avery, John W.	"	"	May 29, '62.	Nov. 6, '62.	
Bacon, Hiram Jr.	D	8	Dec. 17, '61.	June 28, '65.	Pro. corp., re-en. Jan. 6, '64, pro. serg't Feb. 23, '65.
Bacon, Olcott M.	G	9	Nov. 24, '63.		Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 14, '64.
Bond, Wm. W.	"	"	Aug. 12, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Booth, Charles	B	4	Aug. 18, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	Corporal, pro. serg't Jan. 20, '62.
Booth, Walter N.	"	"	"	"	Re-en., frontier cav. Co. F. Jan. 3, '65, must. out June 27, '65.
Brown, Alfred C.	E	2 S. S.	Nov. 11, '61.		Died July 10, '62, at Fredricksburg, Va.
Burroughs, John	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Burroughs, Wm.	"	"	July 9, '62.		Died March 25, '65, at Bermuda Hundred, Va.
Barrett, George F.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Barrett, James E.	"	"	"	"	
Brigham, Wm. H.	"	"	"	"	Died Oct. 23, '62, in hospital at Brattleborough, Vt.
Blanchard, Carlos A.	C	4	Aug. 4, '63.		Died of wounds rec'd in action Sept. 11, '64.
Colburn, Thomas J.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	"	
Clark, Lucien G.	"	"	"	"	
Clark, John F.	D	8	Dec. 17, '61.	June 22, '64.	
Clark, Joseph S.	D	1st cav.	Aug. 15, '62.		Missing in action June 30, 63. Des.
Clough, Amos S.	B	4	Sept 20, '61.	Oct. 18, '61.	Died Nov. 29, '61, at Strafford.
Clough, John Z.	"	"	"	Oct. 19, '62.	
Clogston, Henry H.	G	9	Aug. 12, '62.	March 15, '64.	Died at Strafford April 4, '65.
Cody, Peter	"	"	"	June 13, '65.	
Coleman, Chauncey B.	E	4	Aug. 11, '62.	Dec. 26, '62.	Died.

Names.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Must. and dis.	Remarks.
Connor, Charles	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug 5, 63.	Re-en. Co. A 9th Reg. Dec. 22, '63, must. out Dec. 1, '65; pro. corp. Mar. 1, '65, pro. serg't June 5, '65.
Chamberlin, W. Hatch	G	9	Sept. 2, '64.	June 23, 65.	Trans. to Co. B, 4th Reg., Jan. 20, '65. Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept., '64.
Currier, George	A	15	Aug 29, '62.		Dropped. Dis. from 5th Reg. with objections to re-enlistment.
Dow, Elias B.	I	4	Aug. 15, '62.	July 1, '65.	Trans. to Co. F, Feb. 25, '65.
Dow, Frank R.	D	8	Dec. 23, '61.	Oct. 17, '62.	Re-en. Co. A 9th Reg. Dec. 19, '63. must. out Sept. 1, '65.
Dow, Jerome C.	5	Band	Aug. 29, '61.	April 11, '62.	
Dow, Lorenzo	"	"	"	"	
Dow, Henry C.	A	15	Aug. 29 '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Re-en. Co. A 9th Reg Dec. 22, '63; Pro. corp. Feb. 18, '64; pro. 1st serg't June 5th, '65; died Oct. 11. '65, at Strafford.
Dailey, Edmund	A	9	Aug. 29, '62.	Jan. 31, '63.	
Dockham, Henry O.	D	9	Nov. 28. '63.	May 25, '65.	
Duplessis, John A.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Farnham, George	E	2 S.S.	Nov. 11, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	Trans. to invalid corps Sept. 1, '63; died at Strafford Jan. 30, '65.
Farnham, James	D	6	March 10, '62.		Died June 30, 62.
Field, Milo B.	A	3	Jan. 29, '64.	July 11, '65.	
Fulton, George	C	4	Aug. 14, '62		Died Feb. 5, '65.
Fulton, James M.	"	"	Aug. 12, '62.	June 19, '65.	
Gardner, George H.	I	17	Oct. 21, '63.	July 14, '65.	
Gardner, Asahel	C	4	Aug. 13 62.	"	Died Feb. 4, '63.
Green, Alba	"	"	Aug. 12, '62.		Died Dec. 24, '63, at Washington, D. C.
Gilman, James K.	A	9	Aug. 15, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Gilman, Curtis B.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Hazelton, Hiram H.	I	4	Aug. 16, '62.	Oct. 2., '64.	Lost his arm at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Hyde, Charles	B	6	Sept. 25, '61.		Died Dec. 15, '62, at Alexandria, Va.
Hurlburt, Jeremiah	D	9	Dec. 22, '63.	Dec. 1, '65.	Trans to Co. B June 13, '65.
Heath, Wm. W.	H	4	Sept. 4, '61.		Re-en. Feb. 13, '64; killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Jones, James		7	Jan. 29, '64.		Deserted June 20, '64.
Kimball, Geo. W.	B	6	Oct. 15, '61.	Oct. 23, '63.	Lost his arm at Fredericksburg.
Kent, George F.	G	9	Dec. 17. '63.	Aug. 28, '65.	Transferred to Co. D June 13, '65.
Kittridge, Kodemar			Dec. 28, '63.		Unassigned; died Jan. 16, '64, at Brattleborough, Vt.
King, David C.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Livermore, Geo. H.	E	2 S.S	Dec. 12, '63.		Trans. to Co. H, 4th Vt. Feb. 5, '65; reported sick in gen. hos. July 13, '65; fate unknown.
Ladd, James	B	4	Aug, 22, '61.	Sept. 19, 62.	
Luce, Harvey B.	G	10	Aug. 13, '62.		Died Nov. 21, '64, in hos. at Washington, D. C.
Malloy, Michael	B	4	Aug. 12, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	
Mann, Charles W.	1	Bat.	Dec. 3, '61.	Aug. 10, '64.	Pro. corp. March 1, '64.
Mann, Nathan P.	I	4	Aug. 14, '62.	June 19, '65.	Trans. to Co. F, Feb. 25, '65.
Murphy, John	A	9	Dec. 29, '63.	Dec. 1, '65.	
Morrill, Nathaniel H.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Corp., pro. serg't Jan. 12, '63.
Marble, George L.	G	6	Sept. 10, '61.		Re-en. Feb. 8, '64; died at Richmond, Dec. '64.
Morgan, Palmer	K	6	Sept. 28, '61.		Pro. corp. Re-en. Feb. 8, '64; Killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
Morey, Isaac P.	C	4	Aug. 13, '62.	June 19, '65.	
Norton, Wm. H.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	1st lieut., re-en. Co. I 17th Reg't July 6, '64; hon. dis. June 10, '65.
Pixley, James E.	C	4	Aug. 11, '62.	June 19, '65.	
Pixley, Robert A.	F	3	June 1, '61.	Oct. 14, '62.	

Names.	Co.	Reg.	Enlisted.	Must. out & dis.	Remarks.
Pixley, Richard B.	A	9	Sept. 2, '64.	June 13, '65.	
Preston, John F.	B	4	Aug. 18, '61.		Corp.; d. May, '62, at Yorktown, Va.
Preston, Alonzo K.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Paine, David	"	"	"	"	Re-en. Co. A, 9th Reg. Dec. 22, '63; must. out Dec. 1, '65; pro. corp. June 5, '65; pro. serg't Sept. 5, '65.
Parmenter, Chas. H.	"	"	"	"	
Parker, Warren W.			"	"	
Persons, Frederick D.	G	6	Oct. 1, '61.	June 29, '65.	Re-en. March 29, '64; pro. corp.; pro. serg't Oct. 16, '64: pro. 1st. S. Jan. 1, '65.
Quimby, Joseph M.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Pro. corp. Jan. 12, '63.
Reynolds, Charles C.	G	9	Aug. 15, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Reynolds, Wm. A.	"	"	Nov. 28, '63.	Dec. 1, 65.	Trans. to Co. D, June 13, '65.
Rogers, Lucien A.	H	7	Dec. 21, '61.	Mar. 14, '66.	Re-en. Feb. 29, '64; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. H, July 13, '65.
Rogers, William	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Richardson, George	A	9	Dec. 30, '63.	May 13, '65.	
Rollins, Nichols T.					Colored.
Roberts, George	D	3	Aug. 4, '63.		Killed at Wildernes May 5, '64.
Sanborn, Edmund M.	G	9	Sept. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	Pro. corp.; Do serg't Apr. 1, '65.
Sanborn, Thomas T.	A	15	Aug. 29, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	Re-en. Co. I, 17th Reg. Jan. 4, '64; must. out Aug. 24, '65; Sergeant; lost an arm at battle of Poplar Grove, near Petersburgh.
Sargent, Chauncey D.	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Sleeper, Calvin N.	"	"	Aug. 29, '64.	"	Transferred to Co. H.
Sleeper, Eugene C.	H	2	June 17, '61.	June 29, '64.	
Sleeper, Samuel F.	G	9	Aug. 11, '62.	June 13, '65.	
Sweet, William	D	Cav.	Aug. 13, '62.	Dec. 9, '62.	
Silver Henry	I	17	Sept. 4, '63.	July 14, '65.	
Stone, William		9	July 7, '64.		Substitute, deserted.
Stone, Benj C.	D	9	Dec. 12, '63.	June 27, '65.	Trans. from Co. I, June 13, '65.
St. Clair, Wm. M.	A	13	Aug. 29, '62.		Died Feb. 2, '63, at Fairfax Court-House, Va.
Tucker, John F.	E	2	Aug. 12, '62.	April 17, '63.	
Tucker, Milo	G	9	Dec. 19, '63.		Died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 24, '64.
Titus, James M.	K	4	Aug. 14, '62.		Died Jan. 23, '64, at Brandy Station, Va.
Titus, Joseph L.	"	"	Dec. 4, '63.		Died Jan. 4, '65, at Warren Sta. Va.
Titus, Morris P.	"	"	Dec 16, '63.	June 24, '65.	Trans. to Co. D, Feb. 25, '65.
Truax, Charles	H	3	Feb. 6, '64.	July 11, '65.	Trans. to Co. K, July 25, '64.
Wallace, Daniel	E	2	Aug. 27, '62.		Died Feb. '63.
Welch, Randall	B	4	Aug. 22, '61.		Died April 16, '62.
Wells, Lester F.	D	9	June 16, 62.	Jan. 15, '63.	
West, Daniel G.	G	9	June 21, 62.	June 13, '65.	
West, Elliot	"	"	Sept. 2, '64.	May 6, '65.	Transferred to Co. H.
Whitcomb, James W.	B	4	Aug. 27, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	
Whitcomb, Silas P.	E	2 S.S.	Nov. 23, '63.		Died July 7, '64 of wounds rec'd in action May 6, '64.
Wood, Albert L.	Band	5	Aug. 29, '61.	April 11, '62.	
Wolcott, John W.	B	4	Aug. 27, '61.	Sept. 30, '64.	Promoted corporal.
Wilson, Alba K.	B	6	Feb. 1, '64.		Died in Andersonville, Ga., July 31, '64.

THETFORD.

BY REV. ISAAC ROGERS.

Thetford, while one of the favored Connecticut River towns, and above the average in thrift and population, has yet come up with little of incident wherewith to claim space in historic page. It has been too regular and orderly from the beginning. Early brought under the influence of a good religious organization and a faithful ministry, its primitive log meeting-house and subsequent substantial frame one have always

been the fond gathering place of an appreciative and rather prosaic religious people, as was to be expected.

The primitive settlers, mostly from Hebron and vicinity, Connecticut — drawn up the River, step by step,—by the attraction of good soil and cheap lands, carried with them habits of thinking and doing, that have at least been a blessing to the region; and to none more so, perhaps, than the good town of Thetford. For, with the first clearing of lands—went up the log meeting-house; and thereout have sprung some five or six respectable frame ones, the nuclei of as many smart and pretentious villages, which a rather uneven surface of country and many water-privileges is apt to engender.

The late Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., one of the first graduates of Dartmouth College, planted himself here with some 50 pioneer families, grew up with the town, and for more than 50 years had an important influence in forming the habits and tastes of the people; this church had a membership, at one time, we believe, of some 400; and always, till latterly colonized, a very full house.

It is from scraps of Rev. Mr. Burton's miscellaneous papers we gather most of the authentic, especially ecclesiastical history of the times; the old Chroniclers having mostly passed away.

Dr. Burton with stout hearts, here had to subdue some stout hemlocks; for a gratuity of wild land, with his salary of "£40 a year," at first did not leave him, like Thompson's "village parson," "passing rich;" and we fancy many a deep theologic thought sprang from just above a very black and dusky week-day nose.

Still, he was always at his post, and on time; and to this day is looked back to as the model father of "Orange Clerical Association;" richly worthy the honorable doctorate that in middle life as author and a sound sermonizer was heaped upon him.

Thetford, he intimates at a certain point, "increased in population rapidly."

Much, we suppose, through natural fertility of soil, inducing free immigration: more, through prospect of good religious organization and its consequent accompaniments: and we think some credit due a famous accoucheuse* of those days, who on her "Old Sorrel Pacer," (the only means of locomotion then extant,) would generally distance the panting messenger on return race by many a furlong.

As to moral aspects of things in Thetford—the good Doctor found some of sadly evil portent: especially the dancing propensities of the young; as connected with a neighboring town: an event, however, sure in after years, to give them a dance before the public, the sabbath succeeding every yearly ball; until both habit and taste went largely into desuetude, or gave place to more profitable and intellectual amusement, lasting down to the present day. And as to down-right depravities; doubtless we have had our share; but they have been rather the cautious and timid out-croppings, giving us little notoriety abroad, and scarce an hour of service in the State "Institution."

Thetford has always been more noted for good men than mere politically great at least ambition seems not to have run so much into the latter channel; though most of the professions have very honorable representatives. Some half dozen, at times, on the bench of the lower courts; among which, the names of Loomis, Luther and Son, Buckingham, Fitch, Short, Hinckly; and of the medical profession, the two Palmers,* Luther and Son, with Thayer have reached somewhat in lecturing notoriety.

Some 30 of our sons received a public education; and half, or more of that number have entered the gospel ministry; while some 30 from abroad have in former times received their theological course with Dr. Burton.

An Academical Institution, now of some 40 years standing, and generally of large patronage, has had much to do in bringing about these results, so beneficial to the town.

Of sources of home thrift and business we have beside farming a riotous mill stream—the Ompompanoosuc bisecting the town, parallel with the Connecticut; and besides giving life and impulse to some three smart villages on the way, "impels" half their bridges, and sometimes mills down to the mouth in the town below.

Still we prize the Pompanoosuc for its great efficiency in turning water-wheels; far along whose course and tributaries are some

*Mrs Wallace, wife of Richard Wallace.—Ed.

*Dr. David Palmer and son Bush, late of Woodstock.

8 saw-mills; 4 grist-mills; a straw-board paper-mill; 2 flannel factories; carriage shop and bedstead works; edge tool and trip-hammer works, with various other minor manufactures for town and country use.

We have 6 villages with as many post offices; five of them separate religious communes, Congregational and Methodist. Some 8 stores about town, with two railroad depots and a daily mail, making ample convenience for all purposes of country commerce.

[Says Rev. Mr. Hosford, speaking of the papers of himself and Mr. Howard, "We have not entered at all on personal biography, save Dr. Burton's simply because no one has arisen up among us sufficiently conspicuous in office or service to claim designation; without which you know the thing would be invidious."—*Ed.*]

THETFORD CONTINUED.

BY ABIJAH HOWARD, ESQ.

This town was chartered by New Hampshire, Aug. 12, 1761, to John Phelps, Esq., and 61 others, viz. John Phelps, Sam'l Filer, Samuel Filer, Jr., John Phelps, Jr., David Caven, John Filer, Aaron Phelps, Sam'l Filer, 3d, Daniel Barber, Israel Smith, Aaron Barber, Israel Ross, Obediah Hosford, Aaron Phelps, Wm. Buel, Dan'l Hosford, David Miller, Benj. Baldwin, Ebenezer Baldwin, Joseph Griswold, Benj. Baldwin, Ezekel Jones, William Cunada, Daniel Tillotson, Timothy Phelps, Daniel Tillotson, Jr., Daniel Hosford, Jr., Joseph Skinner, Alex. Phelps, Philip Mattoon, Stephen Palmer, Alex. Phelps, Jr., Ashel Phelps, Rozel Phelps, Isaac Phelps, Ashel Phelps, Oliver Phelps, Jonathan Root, Israel Taylor, Elijah. Root, Samuel Jones, Jr., Joseph Coleman, Caleb Root, Samuel Jones, Jr., Elipaz Jones, Joel Jones, Azariah Beach, Theodore Atkinson, Mark W. Wentworth, Henry Hilton, Benj. Wentworth, Daniel Griswold, Devine Phelps, John Wentworth, William Fogg, Wiseman Clagget, Samuel W. Benton, Theodore Atkinson, Jr., Talcot Hosford, Hemking Wentworth, John Wentworth, Roger Phelps, and contained 68 shares, and 23,200 acres. The town was lotted in 1766. There were 5 divisions of land. The first settlement was made in May, 1764, by John Chamberlin, who came from Hebron, Ct. Chamberlin remained here alone until the next Spring, when he was joined by Abner Howard, Benj. Baldwin, Joseph Hosford and Joseph Downer, from the same place. These men all settled on the river. The inhabitants increased by emigration from Connecticut and New Hampshire; but few came from other places. The same year a few settled in Hartford and Windsor. All the other towns, Norwich, Hanover, Lyme, Orford and Bradford, were not settled until after 1764. Samuel, son of John Chamberlin, was the first English child born in town. John Chamberlin by industry soon rose to a kind of independence among his neighbors, who dubbed him "Quail John," which adhered to him through life. Mr. Osburn composed the following verse, which was afterward repeated in his hearing:

> "Old Quail John was the first that came on,
> As poor as a calf in the Spring;
> But now he is rich as Governor Fitch,
> And lives like a lord or a king."

Most of the early settlers were poor, but a right of land of 300 or 400 acres could be obtained for $10. By industry most of them gained a supply of the necessities of life, but had to endure great hardships. There were no roads nearer than Charlestown, New Hampshire, on the river, and easterly until you reached Merrimac river. They had marked trees or foot-paths. It was difficult for horses and cattle to travel these paths on account of deep gullies and fallen trees. All their goods they carried from Charlestown up the river in canoes, which they had to carry by the falls in the river. They traveled up and down the river on the ice in the Winter. They went to Charlestown to mill for two or three years, there was no mill for grinding and sawing nearer. There was one erected at Hartland near the mouth of the Queches river. The next mill was built by Jacob Burton, in Norwich, on what was called Blood brook.

The first houses were built of logs and the roofs covered with bark. The land when cleared was very productive, yielding 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, from 50 to 80 bushels of corn, two or three tuns of hay. For some years the cattle were marked and run into the woods in the Summer. But few sheep were kept on account of the destruction made by wolves, and other wild animals, and when kept were strictly yarded nights. It was common then for the inhabitants to turn their hogs into the woods in the Fall, on account of the great quantity of nuts, on which they would fat, but they frequently suffered

great loss from their destruction. The bears were very destructive, also, to fields of corn which they would break down and destroy in the night, and the settlers were obliged to watch their fields of corn and shoot them. Joel Strong, in 1768, killed three of them in his field of corn in one night.

The moose and deer were numerous, and the inhabitants depended on them, in a great measure, for food. The moose had a yard, where they wintered for a number of years after the settlement commenced, a little south-west of the late residence of Richmond Crandell.

The beaver were very plenty, and made a number of dams. One a little south of the late residence of Capt. William H. Latham; another near where Leonard Quimby now lives. When the State was first organized, among the first acts was a bounty offered for killing bears, wolves and panthers.

There were great quantities of fish in all the rivers and ponds.

The first settlers, in 1764, found abundant evidence that this section of country had been inhabited by a numerous tribe of Indians, previous to the war between Great Britain and France, in 1756. In the southern part of the town, near the river, was their old camping-ground, and a small clearing where they had raised corn. Arrows and other utensils were found in many places near the river. During the war between England and the Colonies, the Indians took sides with the English, and made many attacks upon the frontier settlements.

The first town meeting was held May 10, 1768; the town organized Abner Howard first town clerk, continued until Oct. 11, 1791. Abner Howard also first constable: first selectmen, John Chamberlin, Zebedee Howard, Ebenezer Green, Benjamin Chamberlin and Samuel Wise; first justices of peace, Timothy Bartholomew and Beriah Loomis; 1786, first representatives, Timothy Bartholomew; 1778, '79, '80, '81, Israel Smith; 1782, '83, Beriah Loomis; 1784, '85, Israel Smith; 1786, Timothy Bartholomew, 1787, Beriah Loomis.

At a meeting of the town held Oct. 15, 1768, it was voted that John Strong shall have 60 acres of land and the farm where John Kinsman, Esq., now owns, including the mill place, "provided the said Strong shall build a good saw-mill and grist-mill by the 20th of Nov. 1769, upon the brook, commonly called Gun Brook." This mill was the first built in town, and stood a little north of where the road leading from the meeting-house to North Thetford crosses the brook near where the school-house in district No. 2 now stands. The inhabitants increased annually though not rapidly. In 1768 there were 12 families and about 75 inhabitants. It was a number of years after the settlement commenced before Vermont, as a State, had any existence. Till then New Hampshire and New York both claimed jurisdiction on Connecticut river, and in this confusion of the civil regulations, they were miserably governed, until the State of Vermont was established, each one generally did what was right in his own eyes; but few in number, poor, and dependent on each other, they generally lived in good neighborhood, and were kind and obliging to each other. They had but few schools for their children, and seldom had any preaching. Rev. Peter Powers occasionally held meetings which all the settlers would attend. Abner Howard and wife and others frequently rode horseback to Newbury to hear Mr. Powers, going more than 20 miles through the wilderness.

The town, July 22d, 1768, also May 15, 1771, voted to hire preaching and appointed a committee to procure a preacher, but the committee did not secure one until the Spring of 1773, when they engaged Rev. Clement Sumner to preach as a candidate. The church was organized in the Summer and Rev. Clement Sumner was installed their present pastor. He graduated at Yale college in 1758, settled in Keene, N. H., June 11, 1762, and was dismissed Apr. 30, 1772. Mr. Sumner remained in Thetford until 1777. He obtained a valuable lot given in the charter to the first settled minister. Soon after his settlement the trouble commenced between Great Britain and the Colonies, and the people were divided into two parties—Whigs and Tories. Mr. Sumner proved to be the only Tory in Thetford, and soon destroyed his usefulness as a teacher of Christ with the people, who would not hear him preach, and threatened to tar, feather and mob him.

Mr. Sumner absconded to Swanzey, N. H., and soon sent for his family, who followed him. He exchanged farms with Capt. William Heaton of Swanzey who soon moved

on to the lot given Mr. Sumner, where the depot at East Thetford now is. Capt. Heaton soon opened a tavern there and for a number of years it was the principal place for town and other meetings. The church called a council who notified Mr. Sumner, but he did not attend. The council proceeded and dismissed him.*

The church and people remained in a divided state in the midst of the Revolutionary war, for 2 years after Mr. Sumner left, with little or no religious instructions until Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., came in October, 1778. The church and town gave him a unanimous call, and he was ordained Jan. 19, 1779. The ministers called to ordain him were Rev. Messrs. Powers of Newbury, Conant of Lyme, Burroughs of Hanover, Potter of Lebanon and Potter of Norwich; the last named preached the sermon.

In 1781 the first meeting-house was built of logs, near where Truman H. Moore, Esq., now lives, about three-fourths of a mile north-east of the present meeting-house. At this time there were about 300 inhabitants in town, old and young.

Dr. Burton's great success as a pastor was with the young of his parish. Soon after his settlement he appointed meetings which he held once a month, to address the young. At these meetings he invited all the young people to ask him questions on any religious subject, verbally or in writing, and he would answer them. Dr. Burton says in his history of this church: "It awakened a great interest in the young people, and thus had a great tendency to draw them from vain amusements."

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war they were without a State government, and located on the frontier, they were exposed to frequent attacks and alarms from the Indians and Tories. A large number enlisted and went into the United States army, and served during the war. All the able men remaining formed themselves into a company and stood ready for any emergency that might happen. The town appointed a committee of safety that directed, in a great measure, all their movements. This committee agreed upon a place for all the inhabitants to meet in case of alarm, about 100 rods south of where Lyme Bridge now stands, near a large pine tree, on the farm then owned by Abijah Howard, and if necessary to cross the river into Lyme, and prevent the Indians and Tories from crossing. There were a great many alarms and the inhabitants frequently met at the pine tree, and once or twice crossed the river.

The militia were frequently called on to defend other towns. They went to Strafford and Newbury a number of times. Oct. 16, 1780, about noon a messenger arrived from Royalton with news that the Indians and Tories had attacked the town, killing and taking prisoners. The company was immediately called together at Capt. Wm. Heaton's tavern, and were ready with a number of days' provisions to march for Royalton at sunset. This company on their way called on Dr. Burton (where Lyman Slafter, Esq., now lives), and requested him to come out and make a prayer with them, which he did. They continued their march, 25 miles, for Royalton through the wilderness where they arrived at daylight the next morning, and pursued the enemy a number of days. The town had a company of scouts that were in active service during the war. The town, Oct. 27th, 1780, voted "to raise six men for scouts, and pay them eight bushels of wheat per month, and exempt them from the tax, to pay for their services; also to allow said scouts one and one-half gills of rum per day, and other provisions necessary for said men," and appointed Capt. Wm. Heaton, Lt. Abner Chamberlin and Capt. John Strong a committee to provide for said men.

The town frequently voted to purchase powder, flints and lead for the use of their home guard, and paid them for their services, so that the defense of the settlement was borne equally by all the inhabitants. There never was a band of men more firmly united to defend each other. There were many active men in this small company of home guards; among them Joseph Downer, one of the first settlers, always ready to turn out to meet any danger, was with Gen. Wolfe when he landed his small but gallant army on the night of Sept. 12, 1759, ascended the plains of Abraham in the rear of Quebec, and was engaged on the memorable 13th, when the English obtained a complete victory, which

* Rev. Mr. Sumner, after he removed to Swanzey, "became a Universalist preacher and continued in that persuasion until his death. (Powers' Historical sketches of the Coos County," p. 146.)—*Ed.*

ended the power of France in America. Mr. Downer was near Wolfe when he fell. Richard Wallace and Mr. Osburn were the only settlers in the west part of the town during the war, Wallace enlisted and was most of the time absent in the army. Mrs. Wallace would go out from the river settlement, 6 miles, and gather all their crops, and cleared some land. She frequently stayed at the farm a number of weeks, with but one neighbor nearer than 6 miles.

Late in the Fall of 1777, Wallace was with the American army at Ticonderoga. We had a force under Gen. Lincoln, on the east side of the lake, near Mount Independence. It became important that the commander at Ticonderoga should communicate with Gen. Lincoln, in order to move the forces on the east side of the lake further south. The British shipping had full command of the lake. The commander called for two volunteers to swim the lake, and carry dispatches to Gen. Lincoln. Wallace was the first to volunteer. At dusk that evening he commenced his hazardous task of swimming 2 miles through the English fleet. The water was cold, but he succeeded in passing the lake, and then made his way through the English lines, stationed on the east side of the lake, to our army. In one hour after Wallace arrived, Gen. Lincoln, with the American army, was moving south. This intelligence proved of great importance to our cause. After the war he returned and lived on the farm that Mrs. Wallace had so heroically taken care of, in his absence, and they both died at a great age.

Timothy Bartholomew was the first representative in town March 12, 1778. He was the first surveyor, and most of the lots for a number of years were laid out by him.

Orange county was organized in February, 1781. The first session of Orange county court was held in Thetford, at the tavern of Capt. William Heaton, on the second Tuesday of June, 1781, chief-justice, Jacob Baily; assistant justices, Israel Smith, Noah White and Thomas Russel; clerk, Davenport Phelps. Israel Smith was for a number of years after, chief justice of Orange county court. He came into town in 1766, and was an active man in all matters relating to the interest of the town, and the independence of the colonies.

At a town meeting Jan. 12, 1779, "to see if said inhabitants will resolve into a general rule by which all persons which walk disorderly, may be punished according to their crime. "Voted "that the laws of Vermont, or such parts thereof, be adopted, as is necessary, to punish all offenders, on transgression of the same."

At a meeting held on the 11th of June, 1782, "to see if said town considers itself belonging to the State of Vermont, or not." Voted, "we consider ourselves belonging to the State of Vermont.".

It is stated in a recent history, that a number of men in Thetford deserted, and went over to the British. There was at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, 75 able men in town, 10 enlisted and went into the United States army, from six to ten were constantly employed as scouts, and every man left was enrolled in the home guards.

Never was there a set of men more patriotic, and firmly united to defend each other, and achieve the independence of the colonies, or made greater sacrifices, than the first settlers of this town.

The first settlement was made on the river and did not extend back more than one or two miles. In 1783, but two families lived west of Ompompanoosuc river. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war emigrants came in rapidly and commenced the settlement of the west part of the town. All the meetings had been held in the east part, near the river. The log meeting-house soon became too small to accommodate the inhabitants, and the question began to be agitated, about building a new meeting-house. The town was unanimous to build, but the great question was the location. The inhabitants on the river were determined the house should be located near where the old log meeting-house then stood. The west part contended it should be built near the centre. A great number of meetings was held by the town, and the timber for the house was drawn from place to place a number of times, as the town changed the location. It was evident that the west was the stronger party and the house could not be built near the river It was finally agreed by both parties that the question about the location should be left to a disinterested committee from out of town. This committee, after a long hearing of both parties, fixed the location on the hill, about midway between the places wanted by each

party, and this location did not satisfy them; both said, "We have not got what we wanted, neither have they," however it was a great consolation that the other party had not succeeded.

This house was erected in 1787, on the west side of the common. It was built by the town, and they allotted every family a seat in it every 10 years, which was continued until 1830, when the town voted to sell the house at auction and divide the money, giving one-half to the Congregational society. The house was purchased by William Child, Esq., for the benefit of the society. When it was erected, no provision was made to warm it in the winter. There was no belfry nor bell. The society, in the summer of 1830, moved the house to the north end of the common and repaired it, adding a belfry and bell, and took out the old square pews and put in slips and stoves. The society again, in 1858, made extensive repairs. There is now a Congregationalist house at Post Mills, a Methodist at the Centre and at Union Village, and a Congregationalist and a Methodist at North Thetford.

This was the ninth Congregational church organized in the State, and Rev. Clement Sumner was the ninth minister settled. This was the only church organized on the half-way covenant, and during the ministry of Mr. Sumner, persons were admitted to own the covenant and put themselves under the watch and care of the church without coming to the Lord's Supper. This was done away with during the first year of the ministry of Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., in 1779. Rev. Charles White, D. D., was settled as colleague to Dr. Burton, January 5th. 1825, dismissed by his own request, March 24, 1829. Rev. E. G. Babcock, Feb. 10, 1831; died September 20, 1848. Rev. T. F. Cleary December 11, 1849; dismissed by his request December 18, 1855. Rev. Leonard Tenny, October 21, 1857; dismissed by his request July 2, 1866. Rev. R. T. Scarle settled June 2, 1868. For more than half a century and after the first settlement of the town, the only religious denomination was Congregational, and all attended on the ministery of Dr Burton. Since then other denominations have come in and now there are five meeting houses and places of worship.

The Congregational church at Post Mills was organized Feb. 26, 1839. When the town owned the meeting house, until 1830, all the town meetings were held in it. After it was sold to the society, the town, in 1831, built a town-house at the Centre, where the meetings have since been held.

This town is watered by Ompompanoosuc river. One branch rises in Vershire and the other in Stafford, which unite in the southerly part of the town. This river runs in a south-easterly direction intoConnecticut river, in the northern part of Norwich, and affords fine water privileges. About half of Fairlee lake lies in the north part of the town. There are several small ponds. One, called Child's pond, on the farm and near the residence of the late Bela Child Esq., about half a mile north of Thetford depot. This pond is a great natural curiosity. It covers about nine acres, and is nearly round. It is located 6 rods from the west bank of the Connecticut river, and is 143 feet above the level of the river. It is fed by no streams, nor are there any issuing from it. It is 60 feet deep, and in the summer falls 2 or 3 feet. The rail and travel road pass between it and the river. Many years ago, an attempt was made by some men in the night to let it out into the Connecticut river. The water commenced running, but the blue clay that surrounds the bed of the pond did not wash away rapidly, and it was discovered in the morning in season to stop it. Capt. John Strong kept a public house that stood near this pond, from 1766, until 1788, when William Child, Esq., purchased the farm and continued the tavern for a number of years. The road leading north to the house then owned by Joseph Downer is nearly level and was then 8 rods wide. For a great number of years, it was used for a race course. Here the people would gather from all the adjoining towns and large sums of money changed hands upon the speed of their horses. The militia met here, and and at the tavern of Capt. William Heaton, one-half mile south, for training and muster.

In 1761, Mr. Johnson and two other men were going down the river in a canoe they followed the brook, at North Thetford, into the meadow near the residence of the late Capt. William H. Latham. They heard what they supposed to be a catamount, and fled down the brook to get back to their canoe. One of the men fell and broke his gun. This gave the name to that brook, which has ever since been called Gun brook. One of the party, in

1768, settled near this brook. By a statute of Henry III, 1250, pillory and stocks became a part of the law of England for the punishment of criminals and continued in force under that government until it was totally abolished by Act. 1, Victoria, June 1837. This barbarous law came with our ancestors and was established in all the Colonies, and remained long after our independence, and in a few States—to their disgrace—still finds a place in their statute books. When the meeting-house was built, the authorities put the stocks and whipping-post on the common near the north-west corner of the building, which there remained and was used as late as 1805, for the punishment of criminals. In June of that year, it was used for the last time, when an old man was publicly whipped by the constable for stealing a cod fish. It is hard to believe that such an instrument was ever used here but a little more than half a century ago. It is easy to look back and wonder at the past; and so it will be with those who come after us. They will see many things that now pass "all right," that will look as absurd to them as this instrument and manner of punishment does to us, perhaps.

Dr. Burton says, "When I came to Thetford, in 1779, they had few schools. The inhabitants, though poor, soon established common schools, which they liberally supported."

In 1780, Dr. Burton commenced a singing school, which he taught for a number of years without any compensation, in order to improve the singing on the Sabbath. They then united with the young people of Lyme, N. H., and formed a society for the improvement of church music. Dr. Burton was president of this association for a number of years. He says in 1790, "there was a better choir than in any other town in this vicinity."

Common schools continued to improve. Dr. Burton made it a business to visit all the schools, advise with the teachers upon the best manner of instruction, and address the scholars. This he continued for more than half a century until age and infirmities prevented. In 1818, Dr. Burton, Hon. Joseph Reed, Hon. I. P. Buckingham, Hon. Simeon Short, and others, with the liberal contributions of the citizens of this town, built the Academy. The school commenced Feb. 8, 1819. Rev. John Fitch was the first principal. An act of incorporation of the trustees of Thetford Academy was granted Oct. 29, 1819. This was the second academy chartered in Orange County. When the school commenced it had no funds. In 1820 the State granted the rent of the land, about $75 per annum. In 1821, Mrs. Burton, wife of Rev. Asa Burton, D. D., left a small fund, the interest to be used in educating young men, preparing for the ministry. In 1833–35, the funds were increased by subscription, mainly through the exertions of Hon. Simeon Short, one of the trustees. In 1836 the Royal Arch Freemasons gave the institution $150. In 1854 the Trustees received $1000, left by Capt. William Kingman. In 1865, Mrs. Abigail Bartholomew gave them a building called Bartholomew Hall, for a boarding house.

Rev. John Fitch was the first principal, who continued the charge a number of years. The school under Mr. Fitch soon took a high stand for thorough and efficient instruction. There have been a great number of popular instructors connected with this institution, since Mr. Fitch left it.

The school under Mr. Hiram Orcutt, A. M. in 1850–1–2–3, numbered 250 students. This institution has done a great and good work for the youth in this and other towns. The alumni have gone from it to fill places of honor and trust in all parts of our land. The trustees are now making a noble effort to raise funds to restore this ancient and honored institution to its former prosperity and usefulness.

There are 17 school districts organized in town. The Sabbath school was first organized in this town in 1821.

FIRST LAWYERS.

Hon. I. P. Buckingham settled in this town 1781. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College 1779. He was chief-justice of Orange County Court from 1801 to 1805. He was an able man in his profession and continued to reside here until his death Sept. 1, 1840.

Oramel Hinckley settled here in 1790, was an active business man, accumulated a large estate—died in 1811.

Hon. Simeon Short settled here in 1815. He has held the office of judge of probate and county court. He is now over 80 years old—the oldest member of Orange County bar.

FIRST PHYSICIANS.

Dr. I. Burgoyne settled in this town 1779. For his day was distinguished in his profession. He built a house, about three-fourths of a mile north-east of the village, which is now standing, the oldest house in town. He died in 1801.

FIRST POSTMASTERS.

Thetford P. O. established in 1797, Thomas Hopkins P. M. Post Mills—George O. Strong, P. M. Union Village—Morrill I. Walker, P. M. North Thetford—David W. Closson, P. M. East Thetford—William Slade, P. M. Thetford Centre—Joseph B. Clough, P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational church in Thetford was organized in 1773. There have been 7 ministers settled over it, who continued pastors for 89 years. 7 years, during a period of 96 years, the church has been without a settled pastor. The church has furnished 17 of its members for the ministry.

In the pastorate of the late Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. in 1822-3 during 18 months, 150 united with the church. From 1797 to 1808, at every communion (which was 6 times in the year) more or less united with the church, by profession.

In the ecclesiastical history of the New England churches, can another instance be found, where for a period of 11 years, more or less were added to the church for 66 successive communion services? The former prosperity of this church was, under God, in a great measure due to Dr. Burton. No pastor was more strict to enforce the covenant obligation, and rules of the church, than this great and good man, who devoted all his talents, energy, zeal and piety in the work of the ministry to this church for more than half a century.

Dr. Burton, for 20 years after his settlement, attended every conference meeting held in whatever part of the town, and averaged from 4 to 5 each week.

Dr. Burton baptized 316 during the first 25 years of his ministry. There were added to the church during that period 158, and married 112.

REV. ASA BURTON, D. D.

Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. was born in Stonington, Ct., Aug. 25, 1752. When 16 years old, his father, Jacob Burton, moved to Norwich, Vt., and purchased a large tract of wild land. At that time, there were but two families settled in Norwich. He lived with his father until he was 20 years old, and worked clearing up the land.

About this time Dartmouth college was established at Hanover, N. H. When about 16 years, Asa Burton, with a few other young men struck the first blows—cutting down the trees, and clearing up the land where the college now stands.

When a little past 20, he commenced studying the languages, having previously attended only the district school. In about nine months he prepared himself and was admitted a member of Dartmouth college, on his 21st birth-day.

His mind, at this time, was deeply impressed on the subject of religion, and during his residence in college, he united with the church at Hanover under the care of President Wheelock. He graduated in August, 1777; on account of the Revolutionary war, was frequently called upon to stand guard against the Indians and Tories. After he graduated, he remained at Dartmouth, studying divinity till the Fall of 1777, the Grafton Presbytery met at Hanover, at the house of President Wheelock. The Presbytery sent for Mr. Burton, and after asking him a few questions, to his great surprise presented him a license to preach the gospel. He preached his first sermon at Norwich, subject, "Justification by Faith."

Feeling, however, he was not yet qualified to preach, he went to Preston, Ct., where he spent a few months in the family of Rev. Dr. Hart, in study and preaching in towns in that vicinity, from Preston to Topsfield, Mass., where he remained a few months and then returned to Vermont. He preached several times at Windsor, also at Royalton, where he received a call to settle, which he declined.

In September, 1778, he was invited to preach a few sabbaths in Thetford, and Nov. 18th, received a unanimous call from the church to settle with them. This call he accepted December 5th, and was ordained Jan. 19, 1779.

At this time the town contained but 57 families and the church only 16 members. Previous to this, in 1773, Rev. Clement Sumner was settled over the church in Thetford, and obtained the minister lot. The town voted to give him £42 10s., and as the list of

the town increased to raise it to £85. They also voted to give him 50 acres of land, and £50 to build him a house. At this time there was no meeting-house, and Dr. Burton preached in barns in the Summer, and private houses in the Winter, until the people were able to build a log meeting-house.

Under his preaching, in a short time, 30 were added to the church. At the time Dr. Burton was settled in Thetford, the church belonged to the Grafton Presbytery, and continued until Jan. 19, 1787, when they voted to withdraw. Since that time the church in Thetford has been Congregational. At this meeting of the church Mr. Burton proposed rules to govern the church agreeable to the change from Presbyterian to Congregational.

His great influence as a pastor, was looking to all parts of his congregation, and selecting and preaching his sermons to meet the wants of all his hearers. He especially appointed lectures for the young and kept up a familiar aquaintance with them.

In common with many of the clergy of that day, he had strong prejudices against the Methodist and other denominations, and once preached a severe sermon against them from Matt. 7, 15. As we now look upon the Methodist and other denominations, it does not seem possible that such a good man as Dr. Burton, 75 years ago, could have held such views: but will not many things in our own church at the present day be viewed in the same light by future generations?

He insisted on a strict discipline in his church, and was always ready to share his full responsibility. The articles of discipline drawn up by him founded on the Bible and Congregational precedents and usage, show a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of that denomination. They were adopted by the church in Thetford in 1796, and remain the rules of the church to this day, never having been altered nor amended. He says, "many think a minister in such cases should keep hid and conceal his own opinions; this is worldly and not gospel prudence. At no time does a church more need light than in such cases, especially if difficult."

The Doctor continued the pastor of this church until his death, May 1, 1836, more than 57 years. Rev. Charles White, D. D., afterwards president of Wabash College, was settled as a colleague to Dr. Burton, Jan. 5, 1825. In January, 1829, Dr. Burton preached his half-century sermon, in which he reviewed his fifty years' ministry, vividly contrasting the condition of the little church, of 16 members, without a meeting-house, with the church then numbering 320 resident members; the privileges the young enjoy for education in the common schools and academies established in this town. Dr. Burton did more in gathering the church and forming the moral character of the people in Thetford than any other man, and his influence continued many years after his death.

In 1789, he commenced taking students in divinity, and generally had from two to four until 1816. He prepared in that time more than 100 young men for the ministry, and gathered between 400 and 500 into his church. He was not a great orator, but his great reasoning power, and the clearness with which he presented the subject to the minds of his hearers, made a deep and lasting impression.

No minister was more punctual to meet all his appointments likewise, and he always commenced at the time appointed if but one person was present. The writings of Dr. Burton, metaphysics, ethics, and theology and the controversy with Dr. Emmons and others on these questions, I leave to some theologian.

Dr. Burton labored more or less on his farm until age and infirmity prevented. His salary was never more than $283.33, and that was at first made payable one-half in wheat and other products. With this small salary he was able to accumulate some property.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on him in 1804, by Middlebury college, and he was afterward invited to the presidency of that college, but declined, assigning as a reason, "that duty called him to labor among his people and the neighboring churches."

[A more extensive biography of Dr. Burton may be looked for in the history of the Congregational churches of Vermont, which was under compilation by Rev. P. H. White at the time of his death, and now under preparation for press by Rev. A. W. Weld.—*Ed.*]

RICHARD WALLACE.

[*From Rev. Grant Powers' "Historical Sketches of the Discovery, Settlement and Progress, of events in the Coos Country and vicinity, principally included between the years* 1754 *and* 1785." *Ed.*]

It is Richard Wallace to whom the Rev. Mr. Powers, the historian of the Coos Country gives credit for the material from which he drew up the history of Thetford and neighboring towns in his work, who appears, at an advanced age, to have written out and sent Mr. Powers much information. Whatever is said of him in Mr. Powers' account, we shall give in part condensed, and in part in the words of Mr. Powers.

RICHARD WALLACE was born in Nova Scotia, and, at the age of 16 accompanied Col. Johnson, one of the first settlers of Haverhill, N. H., to that place, in April, 1769. Mr. Wallace writes Mr. Powers, that on the second day's journey from Hampstead, N. H., his feet became so swollen and travel-sore, he had to fall behind the family, and at length fell so far in the rear, he had to camp out alone in the eleven-mile woods, which he had entered for the first time. "I soon found," said he, "a large tree fallen on the side of a knoll, the butt end lying up from the ground, leaving just room enough for me to crawl under"—where he describes himself nearly the night long serenaded by all the animal inhabitants of the forest, "the wolves taking the lead"—and lastly the owls upon the trunk of the tree over his head taking their part in his entertainment. He always described it as a tedious night—and as soon as ever the day broke, he pressed on so determinedly, that he rejoined the family as the sun rose. He lived for a time with Col. Johnson—I think probably about 3 years and a half, as he afterwards speaks of having lived this period of time in the Coos country. At the age of 16 he could not write his name—did not know his alphabet; and his first attempt to write was on birch bark, with a turkey-quill.

The next account of Mr. Wallace is during the flood of 1771, when he goes to the relief of the family of Hugh Miller, of Bradford.

Mr. Miller's wife was the sister of the famous scout, Robert Rogers. Mr. Wallace rowed his canoe into Miller's house as far as the width of the door would receive it—took the family from the bed upon which they stood, and conveyed them to a place of safety.

The man and his family were rescued, but here the services of Mr. Wallace on this occasion seem to have ended. The next day the woman seeing their few sheep standing on a small eminence in the meadow surrounded by water, and her husband being absent, resolved to rescue them herself. She pressed a young man into her service, and taking a boat, "they reached the place, caught the sheep, tied their legs, got them aboard the boat, and set out on their return; but when they got into the strong current, were carried down the stream, until the canoe struck the stub of a tree and capsized. All were precipitated into the water, the depth of ten feet. But when our heroine and her companion in the adventure arose, they caught by the stub and held on till another boat came, and they were liberated. But the resolute woman lost her sheep—neither boat nor sheep were heard from more. "From this time the people sought a more elevated situation for their habitations."

In the autumn of 1772 John McConnel and family came to the Coos. The intelligence reaching Haverhill that they were advancing, Jonathan McConnel, a brother of John, started on horseback to meet them that afternoon—and Richard Wallace the next morning—Wallace taking with him some provisions. Jonathan met his brother and family 16 miles from Haverhill, and took one child and set out to return back to Haverhill. He met Wallace the next forenoon, and promised to stop at the camp near Eastman's brook, and wait for him and the family to come up—where they would all spend the night together. Wallace did not, however, meet the family till near night. "They were in miserable plight—a mere apology for a horse staggering under the weight of a few necessary articles." The family were all barefoot, and on foot—"some scolding, some crying and some laughing." Wallace took two of the children—a large girl of 12 years behind him on his horse, "and one of two years (which would have been the infant, had there not been another younger) in his arms, and started to return to Eastman's brook, which the rest of the family were to reach if possible. As Wallace ascended the height of land where there was a camp—pretty well convinced by this time that the family could not make Eastman's brook that night, he erected a loaf of bread on a pole, and passed

on. This was done to keep it from the wolves, and that the family might see it—which by some mishap they did not see—passed by—did not reach Eastman's brook that night, and lay out without food or covering. Wallace had a hard task of it, likewise: coming to the camp where, according to arrangement with Jonathan McConnel, he was to stop and await their arrival, and he expected to find a fire for their comfort, "he found no McConnel, no fire and nothing to make one with. McConnel had concluded to make Haverhill that night, and leave the rest to shirk for themselves." Wallace found himself obliged to pursue his journey under circumstances very disagreeable—this great girl, as large as ordinary girls of sixteen, hanging on to him in the rear, "and carrying the child of two years before him; as the night came on the child became drowsy and sank down into his arms very heavily. For a time he kept it awake by calling its attention to the howling of the wolves in the vicinity; but at length nature triumphed, and the the weary child sank down into a profound slumber, and he bore it into the Corner, in this condition. They arrived at Col. Charles' house at twelve o'clock at night, a full moon favoring them. The Colonel was up and had a good fire, some expecting them from what Jonathan McConnel had told him. But Wallace was so exhausted by fatigue and benumbed with cold that he fainted on coming to the fire." "The family arrived the next day, and in just six months from that time, the girl whom Wallace brought in, was married to Jonathan Tyler, of Piermont." "This was the first marriage in Piermont." Rev. Peter Powers, of Newbury, married them. The bride was aged just twelve years and six months.

At this time, and for some years after, the people of Coos never expected to have a road through to Plymouth for loaded teams: all their hopes rested on Charlestown for heavy articles.

Speaking of those times, Mr. Wallace says, the style of living, where they possessed the means, was boiled meat, peas or beans, and potatoes for dinner, and for supper or breakfast, pea or bean broth, and sometimes milk porridge. "We never thought of having meat more than once a day, and I never drank a cup of tea during the three years and a half that I lived at Coos." "Many wore Indian stockings and moccasins of raw hides, when tanned leather could not be obtained; and some of the wealthier had Indian blankets cut into box-coats and wore buff caps." Of Rev. Clement Sumner, the first minister of Thetford, who was a tory, he says, "He was no more fit to preach than a fox is to make a gold watch." "And the church remained in a divided state more than three years after Sumner left." Until Rev. Asa Burton, young and full of zeal—at the age of 27, came among them, who, it seems, soon as it were, won all hearts to union and to himself.

Wallace relates next a distressing scene by an alarm spread through the country in the summer of 1777. He was at Charlestown, N. H., when an American scouting party came in with a party of scouts from Burgoyne's army which they had captured. Papers were found upon the prisoners, stating that three detachments of British soldiers and tories were to be sent out, one to Newbury, one to Charlestown, and the other to Royalton.—This was a stratagem of Burgoyne's to divert the Americans from his army. "The scout was sent out to be taken, and it succeeded wonderfully. The news spread like electricity through the country." Wallace made all speed for Thetford—where he had settled.—Wallace had settled in the west part of Thetford, 6 miles from the river.

Wallace found on reaching Thetford, the people, by order of the committee of safety, passing in from Strafford and other settlements in the greatest consternation. He met, between the place where Thetford meeting-house now stands and his habitation, a crowd of men, women and children. He looked for his wife in the caravan, and finding her not in the midst put spurs to his steed. Arriving at his hut, he found his wife sticking by the stuff. Having no means to transport her goods to the river, "she had resolved to wait and see if there was cause for all this trepidation and flight." She had, however, commenced carrying their household stuff into the woods, and covering it with bushes. They both together, now completed the work the wife had so heroicly begun, and then both mounted their horse and rode off for the settlement at the river.

The next day Wallace took another man and went and brought in his goods, and then enlisted "to go in pursuit of Burgoyne, concluding to so press the lion in his den that his

whelps should not be at liberty to go abroad and devastate the surrounding country. This was the effect of Burgoyne's stratagem generally; it returned upon his own head."

After Wallace had gone in pursuit of Burgoyne and the alarm had somewhat subsided, Mrs. Wallace traveled back six miles to see to their crops. "She found the oats ripe for harvesting and many of them lodged. She was alone. No man could be procured to assist in gathering them. Every man that could be spared had gone to the war." "Nothing daunted," however, "she took a scythe and mowed them, dried them, raked them into bunches, bound them, and stacked them in good style. She then took an axe, cut poles, fenced them about, and went back to the river." When her corn-stalks were ripe for cutting, she went out, cut them, bound them, and put them on her stack of oats. In like manner she went out and dug her potatoes, and then "went to work at clearing some ground which had been felled and was burnt over the year before;" and that Fall, herself cleared and sowed an acre of wheat.

A little time before Wallace returned from the pursuit of Burgoyne, he was engaged in an adventure, the particulars of which, while he was obtaining his pension,* were transmitted to the pension office at Washington, and are authentic beyond question.

"It will be recollected by those aquainted with the war of the Revolution, as soon as the battle was fought at Bennington, and the Americans began to hope that Burgoyne would fall into their hands, they set about retaking the forts of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence, on the shores of Lake Champlain, which Burgoyne had left in his rear, supplied with troops. Ticonderoga was taken, and Mt. Independence was straitly besieged for some time. There was a good deal of hard fighting, and it was confidently looked for that Mt. Independence would surrender: but they did not. The British shipping had full possession of the lake. Ticonderoga was on the west side of the lake and Mt. Independence on the east side. Our troops on the west side could hold no communication with those who had besieged Mt. Independence, and of course they could have no concert in action.

It was at this time when the greatest solicitude was felt by the two American commanders to know each other's minds, that the commander of Ticonderoga called on his men to know if there were any two of them who would volunteer to swim the lake in the evening and carry despatches to Gen. Lincoln near Mt. Independence. For a time none offered to undertake the hazardous enterprise; but when informed how much was probably depending upon it, Wallace of Thetford, stepped forward and said he would attempt it; and then followed him Ephraim Webster, of Newbury, and about sundown an officer took these two men on to an eminence which overlooked the lake and pointed out the course which they must take to avoid the British shipping, and about where they would probably find the American camp. At dusk the same night, the same officer attended them to the margin of the lake and saw them started. They had got to swim up the lake and down in a zigzag course, in order to avoid the enemy, more than two miles before they could reach terra firma. But they rolled their despatches in their clothes, and bound their clothes on to the back of their necks, by cords passing over their foreheads, and entered the water. "We shall never reach the shore," said Wallace to Webster, as soon as they touched the water.—It was late in the season, and the water was quite cold; but this he said without any thought of relinquishing the enterprise. When about midway of the lake, the cords which bound Wallace's clothes to his neck, slipped from his forehead to his throat and cut so hard as almost to strangle him. He failed in several attempts to replace the string upon his forehead, and was on the poiñt of giving up all for lost, when the thought of the importance of his undertaking seemed to inspire him with new vigor, he said, and, at length, he succeeded in replacing the string, and passed on without saying a word to dishearten Webster. They passed so near the British shipping, as to hear the oft repeated cry, "All's well!" which they took care not to correct, and buffeted the waves with stout hearts and sinewy limbs.

They kept in company until they came near the eastern shore of the lake, when Webster seemed to fall into the rear. And just as Wallace struck the twigs of a tree which lay extended into the lake, he heard Webster say, "Help, Wallace, I am drowning!" Wallace sprung to the shore, caught a stick, and rushed into the water, extended it to Webster in the act of sinking, and drew him ashore. Webster could not stand, but Wallace rubbed him briskly and got on his clothes and he soon recovered so as to walk. Webster was so full of gratitude to Wallace for the preservation of his life, that Wallace had to caution him not to speak so loud that the enemy would hear them. They were out of the water now, but new difficulties presented themselves. It was now dark, and they were in a strange place. The enemy was near and had their sentinels on shore as well as the Americans; and worst of all, they knew not the countersign of the Americans on that side of the lake. They started in quest, however, of the camp, but after wandering about for nearly an hour were hailed by a British sentinel, and did but just make their escape. They then took a different direction. Wallace gave both despatches into Webster's hands and told him

* Hon. Simeon Short, Esq., was Wallace's agent in procuring his pension.

to keep in the rear, while he would go forward, and if he should fall into the hands of the enemy, that he might have an opportunity to escape with the despatches. They did not proceed far before Wallace was hailed again by a sentinel. "Who comes there?" "A friend," answers Wallace. "A friend to whom?" challenges the sentinel, "advance, and give the countersign!" It was a fearful moment. Wallace hesitated an instant, and then replied by question. "Whose friend are you?" "A friend to America," the sentinel responded. "So am I," said Wallace, "and have important despatches for your general." They were immediately conducted to the general's quarters, the despatches were delivered, and Wallace and Webster were received with every mark of surprise and gratitude, and every thing was done to render them comfortable and happy. But Wallace never enjoyed the degree of health afterwards, that he did prior to that chill and almost incredible effort."

Burgoyne and his army surrendered October 17, 1777. Wallace returned to his hut in December after, where he and his wife "lived through the winter, without any chimney, hearth or floor, except three or four loose boards to set their pole-bedstead upon, which was corded with elm bark."

The following year they procured some sheep, which they had to yard in a pen near the house, every night. Wallace was at work at the river at a certain time, and his wife could not find her sheep, to yard them in the evening. As soon as it was dark, the wolves set up a fearful howling—as it seemed—within 20 rods of the house. Frightened for her sheep she sallied forth, and discharged a gun she had loaded in the house, "to let the wolves know something was there besides mutton." At midnight she re-loaded, and went forth and fired again; and, before daylight they heard from her the third time.—At sun rise she went out and found all her sheep safe, near the pen.

This woman also served as an accoucheuse 45 years—rode in seven towns—was present, in all, at 1666 births, and never lost a mother of whom she had the charge.

Here on this farm which thay cleared up—being among the first settlers in Thetford—this worthy couple lived and died. Wallace drew a pension for some years, and died Feb. 7, 1833, aged 80. Mr. Powers speaks of him as not only a distinguished patriot, but a man of undoubted veracity, and a professed Christian for many years. Mrs. Wallace died May, 1831, aged 81 years.

Their children were eleven, of whom nine lived to settle in life, and raise up families. In 1828 these grand-parents had 50 grandchildren and 5 great-grandchildren.

ANECDOTE OF A SABBATH-DAY SLEEPER.

Related by Dr. Burton to Mr. Powers.

I had a parishioner by the name of John Osman, and he was an abominable sleeper in the house of God—and his habit had become so inveterate as to resist all remonstrance.—It so happened, one very warm Sabbath day in mid summer, Osman was seated on one of the long benches facing the aisle. I soon saw by now and then a nod and reel of the body, he was paying his devotions to Somnus, but said nothing to disturb his repose, and he placed his elbows upon his knees, folded his arms and leaned forward, and soon fell into a profound slumber. I still said nothing—I had quite given over his case, regarding his habit as incurable. But at length Providence interposed—Osman lost his balance, pitched his whole length on to the floor, and lay sprawled out like a spider. Many sprang upon their feet—some of the women shrieked out—the shock with the audience was electric; but when they saw Osman gathering up his limbs in the most doubtful manner, rubbing his eyes and scratching his head, the transition from surprise to risibility was irresistible, and for a few moments I had to labor myself, to maintain the dignity and gravity of my station. But it proved a specific in Osman's case—he was never known to sleep in meeting after that event.

BEAR STORY FROM MR. POWERS.

Joel Strong, of Hebron, Ct., came into Thetford May 7, 1768. He first settled on the bottom lands of the Ompompanoosuc.

As soon as he began to raise corn, he was exceedingly annoyed by bears in his field, devouring his unripe corn. For a time he bore these injuries with meekness; but stirred, at length, by the impunity of these depredators, and the increasing waste and destruction, he arose and shook himself, and determined on some reprisal. The waxing moon smiled on his enterprise. He loaded his gun with two balls, took his powder-horn and bullet-pouch and sallied forth to reconnoitre. He had not proceeded far before he heard the ears of corn snap, snap, as though there was a "husking" with the bears. He advanced cautiously until he secured a good sight, and then he

brought one huge fellow to the ground. The shot was a general signal for retreat the others made good to effect. Without looking to him he had disposed of, he pursued the flying foe, two of whom climbed up a large tree near the border of the field. This was greatly to his satisfaction. It was not sufficiently light for him to distinguish the game in the boughs, but he struck up a fire at the foot of the tree, and waited for the return of day.

The sun-rise showed him two sleek, lusty fellows sitting in appropriate angles of the tree formed by the union of large branches with the trunk. Strong now decided which should be his first trial for, and took deliberate aim at the heart, and down came his bearship from a goodly height, which made the ground tremble.

The remaining bear attempted to climb higher up into the boughs; but Strong, with all expedition, charged his gun the third time, and in a few moments the last bear joined his comrade upon the ground.

Strong was now at liberty to visit the one shot the night before. He found them all bears of the first class, which remunerated him for all previous losses, and secured his field from further depredations.

TOPSHAM.

BY CARLOS HILL, ESQ.

This town, lying in the northerly part of Orange County, is bounded, E. by Newbury, S. by Corinth, W. by Orange, and N. by Groton, in the county of Caledonia.

CHARTER.

Province of New Hampshire.
George the Third

By the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know Ye, that We, of Our Special Grace, certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for the due encouragement of settling a New Plantation within our said Province by and with the advice of our Trusty and Well beloved Benning Wentworth, Esqr., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of New Hampshire, in New England, and of Our Council of the said Province.

Have, upon the conditions and Reservations hereinafter made, given and granted, and by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant in equal shares unto our loving subjects, Inhabitants of our said Province of New Hampshire, and our other Governments and to their Heirs and Assigns forever whose names are entered on this Grant to be divided to and amongst them into Eighty-eight equal shares all that tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by admeasurement twenty three Thousand and forty acres, which tract is to contain Six miles square and no more, out of which an allowance is to be made for Highways and unimprovable lands by rocks, ponds, mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and forty acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's office and hereunto annexed, butted and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner bound of Newbury, a town lately granted in this Province lying on the westerly side of Connecticut River, from thence running north sixty-five degrees west, six miles to a stake and stones, then turning off and running north twenty degrees east, six miles to a stake and stones, then turning off again and runing south sixty-nine degrees east, about six miles to the northwesterly Corner of Newbury aforesaid, thence south twenty degrees west, about six miles and one half mile by Newbury aforesaid, to the bounds began at.

And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of Topsham. And the Inhabitants that do or shall hereafter inhabit the said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchised with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within our Province, by Law, Exercise and Enjoy. And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding two Fairs, one of which shall be held on the ————, annually, and the other on the ————, which Fairs are not to continue longer than the respective ————, following the said ————.

And that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened and Kept, one or more days in each week, as may be thought most advantageous to the Inhabitants. Also that the first meeting for the choice of Town Officers agreeable to the Laws of Our said Province, shall be held on the Second Tuesday in November next, which said meeting shall be notified by Capt. George Frost, Esqr., who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first meeting, which he is to notify and govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of our said Province. And that the annual meeting forever hereafter for the choice of such officers for the said Town, shall be on the First Tuesday of March, annually.

To have and to hold the said Tract of Land as above expressed, together with all privileges and appurtenances, to them and their respective Heirs and assigns forever, upon the following conditions, viz:

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or assigns, shall plant and cultivate five Acres of

Land within the Term of five Years for every Fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township, and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations, on Penalty of the forfeiture of his grant or share in the said Township, and of its reverting to us, our Heirs and Successors to be by us, or them, Re-granted to such of our subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all White and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for masting Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that use, and none to be cut or felled without our special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the right of such Grantee, his heirs and assigns to us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the centre of the said Township as the land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be alloted to each Grantee of the contents of one acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, Our Heirs and Successors for the space of ten years to be computed from the date hereof the rent of one ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty fifth Day of December annually, if Lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on the twenty fifth day of December 1763.

V. Every Proprietor, Settler or inhabitant, shall yield and pay unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors yearly, and every year forever, from and after the expiration of ten years from the above said twenty fifth day of December, namely, on the twenty fifth day of December, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1773, One Shilling Proclamation Money for every hundred acres he so owns, settles or possesses, or so in proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land: which money shall be paid by the respective Persons above said, their heirs or assigns, in our council chamber in Portsmouth, or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benning Wentworth, Esqr., Our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province, the Seventeenth day of August in the year of our Lord CHRIST one Thousand seven hundred and sixty three and in the third year of our Reign.

By his Excellys command with advice of council B. Wentworth

T. Atkinson Junr., Secy.

Province of New Hampshire Sept 27, 1763 recorded according to the Original Charter under the Prov. Seal

Pr P. Atkinson Junr. Secy.

The names of the Grantees of Topsham, viz.

George Frost, Esqr., Capt. Joseph Frost, Capt. John Blunt, Andrew Pepperell Frost, Edward Sargeant, Joseph Sargeant, Rev. Mr. Stephen Chase, Ephraim Amaseen, John Amaseen, Noah Sherburne, James Randell, Stephen Battson, John Crown, Robinson Jones, Wm. Jones, Capt. Abraham Trefethen, Abraham Trefethen, Junr., William Trefethen, Henry Trefethen, Junr., George Trefethen, Henry Langmaid, Joshua White, Junr., George Frost, Esqr., Hon. Richard Wibird, Esqr., Daniel Warner, Esqr., Thom. Bell, Esqr., Stephen Barton, Wm. Frost, Esqr., Nathanl. Batson, Henry Tredicke, John Trefethen, Christo. Amaseen, Joseph Amaseen, Shadrach Bell, Meshech Bell, Junr., Alcocke Stevens, Solomon White, Robert White, Gershom Lambert, Benj. Underwood, Edward Card, Benja. Randell, Marke Randell, John Sevey, David Mitchell, Henry Tucker, William Tredicke, John Skinner, John Odiorne, Joseph Frost, John Colefax, Walker Sear, John Simpson, Joseph Newmarch, John Shannon, Paul Randell, William Trundy, Nathan White, Junr., John Pierce, Saml. Peirce, Willm. Neal, Willm. Clarke, John Talton, Richd. Yeaton, Benja. Yeaton, Robert Lapish, Saml. Wallis, James Levey, John Tuckerman, George Walton, Junr., Saml. Wallis, Junr., Capt Willm. Branscom, Capt. Simon Branscomb, Capt. Willm. Vennard, Capt. Zachy. Jones, John Card, Wm. Blunt, Richard Jenness, 3d. Esqr. Francis Jenness, John Neal, Robut Neal, Henry Foss, Thomas Bell, Esq.

State of New Hampshire, }
Secretary of States Office. }

I, George S. Fogg, Secretary of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the Original Charter Records in this Office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal.) Seal of the said State, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1846.

George S. Fogg, Secretary of State.

It also appears by the land records* in the early history of the town, that Samuel Holland came into possession of a large tract of the lands of Topsham; and that at Quebec, Sept. 28, 1784, he executed a deed of the same to Col. Asa Porter, of Haverhill, N. H., wherein he deeds to said Porter, all trusts, rights or proprietors' shares he owns in Topsham, lying in what is termed the New Hampshire grants, whereby Col. Porter became a large landholder in town—a few of those lands remaining unoccupied at the present time.

The first settlement was commenced by Thomas Chamberlin in 1781, on lot, or square, No. 3, upon the east side of the town, near where Capt. James Chamberlin now resides. He was soon joined by Thomas McKeith and

* The proprietors' records have been mostly lost or destroyed, as their clerk, Johnson Smith, early left town.

Samuel Farnham. In 1783 they were joined by Robut Mann, Samuel Thompson and John Crown. Crown appears to be the only one of the original grantees that settled in town.

In 1784 Lemuel Tabor came into town, and built the first saw-mill, that year, on the site occupied by one of the saw-mills in the village of East Topsham at the present time.

The first settlers were chiefly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts; endured all the privations and hardships incident to the infant settlements of the State. There being no grist-mill in town, they were under the necessity of going to the easterly part of Newbury, some 10 or 12 miles distant, to mill, until, in 1787, Lemuel Tabor built a grist-mill on the same spot occupied by the present mill in East Topsham. Tabor received from the proprietors of the town a tract of about 200 acres to build a saw and grist-mill, and keep the same in repair 14 years.

The town was organized by Samuel Hazeltine, Esq., of Corinth, at a meeting held for that purpose at the dwelling house of Lemuel Tabor, March 15, 1790, when Lemuel Tabor was elected town clerk; Lemuel Tabor, Robut Mann and Wm. Carter, selectmen, and Samuel Carter, constable. The town was first represented in the general assembly by William Thompson, in 1801. The first child born was Polly McKeith, Oct. 1, 1783, daughter of Thomas and Sarah McKeith, who married, settled and died in Topsham.

The first death recorded was that of Samuel P. Crown, son of Samuel and Lydia Crown, born Aug. 25, 1789; died Aug. 9, 1790. The first marriage on record is Samuel Crown to Lydia Foot, June 18, 1788.

I find by the records, that the town meetings, after the organization, were held at different dwelling-houses until 1806, when the town built a comfortable town-house, at a cost of $203.48,6, as appears by receipt of Edmund George, collector. It would seem that the early settlers were not very extravagant in their expenditure of the public money, as the tax-bills were very small; even in 1803, they voted to raise $73.29, being a tax of .01,5 on the dollar; one cent on the dollar of which was to pay current expenses, and the 5 mills on the dollar, to pay for guide-boards, and weights and measures, a sum little more than sufficient to pay one town officer for a year's services at the present day. The west part of the town was first settled about 1798 to 1801, by Nathaniel Mills, Dea. David Bagley, Dea. Jonathan Sanborn, John Nutt, and others. Nathaniel Mills built the first saw-mill, then about 1799, near where the present grist-mill stands in the village of West Topsham. The first grist-mill, in the west part of the town, was built by Jonathan Jenness, on the spot occupied by the present grist-mill in West Topsham, soon after moving into town in 1807.

The first store in town was opened by David Barnett, near Newbury line. He came into town with an assortment of goods from Londonderry, N. H., about 1796, and continued in trade till near 1816. The first store at East Topsham Village was opened about 1811, by Messrs. Micah & Wm. Barrow, of Bradford, Vt., under the superintendence of Moses Wallace. At about the same time, David Bagley and Jona. Sanborn each kept a small stock of goods about ¼ of a mile east from the present village of West Topsham. At the present time there are six stores in town.

The surface is uneven—interspersed with hills and valleys which are alike cultivated; and many of the best farms in town are on the highest hills, and quite as fertile as the lands on the streams.

The soil is productive, with very little waste or barren land, producing abundance of corn, rye, oats, and other grains, also large quantities of potatoes, &c. Wheat does well, and yields a good harvest on the more elevated farms. It is also an excellent grazing town. In the northeasterly part of the town is quite an elevation, covered with good farms, which was by the first settlers called George Hill, on account of its being settled by a number of families by the name of George; but, in 1811, when politics ran high, the freemen on that hill and in the immediate neighborhood cast so many votes for Gov. Galusha at the September election, that its name was changed to Galusha Hill, by which name it has ever since been known.

It is watered by the main branch of Wait's River, which rises in Harris' Gore, passing through the N. E. part of Orange, and enters Topsham, running southerly, passing through the villages of West Topsham and Wait's River, entering the town of Corinth about 1½ miles below the last named village, affording many fine mill-privileges, and on which are erected, at Wait's River village, a fine grist and saw-mill, built in 1854 by E. C. Swift,

Esq., and now owned by Amherst Perkins.—At East Corinth Wait's River receives a smaller branch, running through the village of East Topsham. There are in town 4 grist and 6 saw-mills.

This town contains three small villages.

EAST TOPSHAM,

near the center of the town, is the place where the town business has ever been transacted, and where the old town-house was built in 1806, and re-placed by a new one, built in 1853.

It is situated 4 miles northeasterly from the village of West Topsham, and 4 miles northwesterly from the village of East Corinth. It contains 2 stores, 1 grist-mill, 2 saw-mills, 1 wheel-wright shop, and 1 church edifice, now owned and occupied by the Reformed Presbyterians.

WEST TOPSHAM

is a small, neat village, in the S. W. part of the town, on the stage road leading from Bradford to Montpelier, situated 14 miles from the former and 18 miles from the latter place, and contains 3 stores, 1 tavern, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 1 planing-mill, 1 tannery, 1 carding and clothing-mill, together with the Union meeting-house, erected in 1828, and thoroughly repaired in 1856, occupied alternately by the Baptists, Methodists and Free-will Baptists; but the present year exclusively by the Methodist. Rev. S. L. Eastman, pastor.

WAIT'S RIVER VILLAGE

is situated on Wait's River, and on the south side of the township, with 1 store, 1 tavern, 1 saw and grist-mill; also a Union meeting-house, built in 1859, and occupied mostly by the Methodists and Universalists.

This village was mostly built up by E. C. Swift, Esq., a late resident of the place, who left town in the spring of 1861; went to California, where he died in the spring of 1868. There are three post-offices in town, one in each of the above named villages.

The people of Topsham have in general given much attention to the cause of education. Common schools were established at an early day. There are 19 school-districts, with a comfortable school-house in each, while some districts are provided with excellent houses, and there is a good attendance of scholars.

District No. 17, comprising the village of West Topsham, has lately erected a fine house at a cost of over $3,000.00, with a large hall over the school-room; the building being used for both district and select schools, under experienced teachers, the students pursuing academical studies. It has lately been under the superintendence of Rev. S. L. Eastman, M. A., a successful teacher, with competent assistants, averaging from 70 to 80 scholars each term.

Previous to 1864, Rev. N. R. Johnson opened a select school at the East Village, which he conducted with ability a number of years, having a large class of scholars under his care. Mr. Johnson left town in 1864 and removed to some part of Ohio, taking charge of an educational institution. He was a very efficient speaker, as well as teacher, and his removal from town was felt to be a great loss to the community.

This town has had only 4 resident lawyers, two of which were located at East Topsham: Philip H. Baker, who died in 1841, and John W. Batchelder, removed from town. The other two located at West Topsham: A. M. Dickey, now of Bradford, and the present practicing attorney, J. O. Livingston.

There have resided in town 12 physicians, 6 at each part of the town, only two of which remain, Dr. Frank E. Dow, at East Topsham, and Dr. O. L. Watson, at West Topsham.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

In the early history of the town the prevailing denominations were Presbyterians and Baptists. Religious meetings were held at different private dwellings until the building of the town-house, in 1806, when it was occupied by different denominations at East Topsham until 1827, when the Presbyterians, Congregationalists and others, erected a good house of worship, but which is now exclusively owned by the Presbyterian church and society. They were supplied with preaching part of the time by ministers from Ryegate, including Rev. William Gibson and Rev. James Milligan, until about 1820, when

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized Feb. 14, 1821, Rev. William Sloan, pastor: Thomas McKeith, William Nutt, ruling elders. Mr. Sloan remained pastor of the congregation 8 years, after which the society was destitute of any settled minister 24 years, still retaining their organization. In 1853 the society called Rev. N. R. Johnson, who remained their pastor 11 years, since which time they have had no settled minister, but preaching occasionally. The

society now numbers about 40 members, four of which are ruling elders, and one deacon. Most of the members reside in the east part of the town. Rev. William Sloan, their first pastor, claimed and received the ministerial right.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

in West Topsham is nearly coeval with the first settlements in that part of the town, and was organized in 1801 with 6 members. The next two years were years of prosperity to the church, and at the close of 1803, there were about 60 members. They remained without a pastor until Aug. 13, 1806, when Elder Ebenezer Sanborn was ordained and settled over the church, becoming their pastor, which relation he held until 1823. During the latter part of Elder Sanborn's ministry, owing to outside influences, the church gradually diminished in numbers until it became nearly extinct, although there were some influential members of the church remaining, who, in 1834, met and re-organized, at which time Rev. Friend Blood became their pastor, and remained as such ten years, after which the church was supplied with preaching by Rev. J. Clement and Rev. John Kyle, until, January, 1858, Rev. N. W. Smith became their pastor, in which capacity he remained until his death, in July, 1863, since which time they have had no pastor, but been supplied with preaching from different sources. The number of members at the present time is 21.

The last settled minister of this church, Rev. Nathan W. Smith, was a man of rare talent, possessed of a pleasing address, combined with fine oratorical powers, and was one of the best speakers in this section of the State. His death was a great loss to his family, to the church, and the public.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Dec. 23, 1829, consisting of 19 members; some by letter, some by profession, some from other denominations, besides a few not before belonging to any church, who agreed to adopt the articles of faith and covenant of the church in Bradford. Services were conducted by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, and Rev. David Sutherland, of Bath, N. H. They continued to have occasional preaching and some additions, until June 7, 1835, when Rev. Benjamin Abbott became their acting pastor, with an addition of 5 members.

In 1839 Rev. Stillman Morgan, of Corinth, became their pastor; settled at East Topsham, remaining until 1856, when he removed to Bristol, in this State, and the church has since that time remained without a settled minister, but have had occasional preaching. The number of members at present is about 30, most of which reside in the eastern portion of the town.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

in West Topsham, embracing a small part of Orange, was organized about 1816, under the charge of Elder Nathaniel Bowles, then of Corinth, but now of Bethlehem, N. H., who was for many years their pastor.

Since the labors of Elder Bowles have ceased, their settled ministers have been Rev. John Hilliard, who died at West Topsham, Dec. 5, 1829, and afterwards, Rev. Ophir Shipman, succeeded by Rev. Stephen Leavitt, who left this place for some part of New Hampshire in 1846, or '47, since which time the church has been supplied by ministers from other towns. For several years after its organization, this church was in a prosperous condition, numbering 70 or more members, and supplied preaching in the Union church one half of the time; but the church has gradually diminished until it has only about 40 members.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

has had an organization near 30 years. At an early period this circuit embraced East Corinth and West Topsham, their ministers preaching alternately at each place. In 1853 and '54 Rev. Isaac McAnn was stationed at East Corinth, preaching part of the time at West Topsham. He was a very efficient speaker, and this was the first circuit he had in charge after joining the Vermont conference. Soon after Mr. McAnn's term of service expired, East Topsham was added to the circuit, followed by Wait's River; and have been supplied by Revs. Robert Brown, Wm. McAllister, J. S. Spinney, L. C. Powers, S. L. Eastman, James Hale, and others. There are about 150 resident members in town at the present time; Rev. S. L. Eastman supplying the church at West Topsham, Rev. James Hale at East Topsham, while Wait's River is supplied by Rev. —— Trevellian, of Corinth.

THOMAS CHAMBERLIN,

the first settler in town, was born in 1734; moved from Dunstable, Mass., to Newbury, Vt., and was one of the early settlers in that town. He remained in Newbury until the

summer of 1780, when he came to Topsham and cleared some 3 or more acres of land, and built a log-house on lot No. 3, leaving his family at Newbury. In the winter of 1781 he kept a road open with his oxen, from Newbury to his clearing in Topsham, and March 4, 1781, moved his family into town. That yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 1 yearling and 6 sheep, subsisting the remaining part of the winter on what in old times was called browse, or buds of trees, &c. Those 3 acres first cleared have been a mowing-field over 80 years and never plowed, producing at all times a fair crop of hay.

Mr. Chamberlin held some town offices; was elected justice of the peace, &c. He died March, 1817—83 years of age. His children consisted of 2 sons and 1 daughter, neither of them now living. His son Blanchard occupied the same farm until his death, in 1842. It is now occupied by Capt. James Chamberlin, a grandson of Thomas.

In connection with this sketch I might say that Jacob B. Chamberlin, son of Thomas Chamberlin, was the first male child born in Newbury. He received 100 acres of land in that town, which was promised by Gen. Jacob Bailey to the first male child born in town.

LEMUEL TABOR,

one of the first settlers of Topsham, was born Sept. 24, 1749; moved into Topsham in 1784, from Cornish, N. H., and built the first saw-mill. In 1787 he built the first grist-mill.—At the organization of the town in 1790, he was elected town clerk, which office he held, with the interruption of one year, 1792, until 1824. He died Oct. 4, 1824, leaving a large family. But very few of his descendants are now living in town.

DR. RICHARD H. HUNTLY,

the first physician settled in town, was born Dec. 7, 1768; married in Putney, Vt., Oct. 13, 1792, to Hannah Talbot; moved into town soon after, probably as early as 1793 or '94, and was the only practising physician until about 1818, when he was succeeded by Dr. James Petrie. He had for many years a successful practice, and at one time paying the largest taxes of any man in town. He died March 13, 1833.

JOHN GEORGE

was born at Amesbury, Mass., February, 1749; moved into Topsham in 1799, on what was afterwards known as Galusha Hill: died in 1822. Mr. George has, probably, more descendants living than any other man that ever lived in town, having had 17 children, 15 of whom lived to marry and have families.

EDMUND GEORGE, ESQ.,

son of John George, was born in Warner, N. H., May 26, 1777. In 1798 he married Joanna Flanders, a daughter of Hon James Flanders, of Warner, a man early distinguished in the politics of that State, and long a member of the senate of New Hampshire—also holding other important offices in his town, county and State. Mr. George removed from Warner to Topsham, and settled near his father, in June, 1800. He was early elected a justice of peace, which office he held until 1849; was constable many years, in town: died May 20, 1851, leaving 2 sons, Hon. James F. George and William T. George, Esq., a man of good business talent, and is largely identified with the interests of the town and county.

HON. JONATHAN JENNESS

was born at Deerfield, N H., March 30, 1780, and removed with his family to Topsham in the winter of 1807, into that part of the town now denominated West Topsham. Being a man of accurate judgment and stern integrity, he was soon after elected to the first offices in town, in one or another of which he was, with little interruption, retained during his life.

In 1813, during the war, he was chosen the representative to the legislature, a post in which he was retained 15 out of the 22 succeeding years. Upon the alteration of the constitution of Vermont, providing for a State senate, he was elected State senator from Orange county, in 1837 and 1839. In 1840 he declined a renomination to the senate, and his name was placed upon the electoral ticket for President and Vice President, pledged to the support of Mr. Van Buren and Colonel Johnson.

In 1845 he was nominated for one of the assistant justices of Orange county court, amounting at that time to an election, which he peremptorily declined. Four times he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of the State; and in the years 1830 and '40 held the office of Assistant United States Marshal.

Esquire Jenness was ever largely engaged in farming, in the vicinity of what is now the village. In 1822 he still further added to his farming interests, and also, at the same time, built what was in those days called a large

and commodious hotel and out-buildings, in what is now the village of West Topsham, and which are known as the Jenness House, and which he kept with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the traveling public until his sudden death, in Nov. 2, 1846. He was over 66 years of age.

The village of West Topsham is in a large measure indebted to his untiring energy and perseverance for its thrift and enterprise.—He had not the benefit of a liberal education, but was possessed of good business talents, united with strong intellectual powers—prompt, energetic and decisive, always engaged in every work that would contribute to the public benefit. He was what might be truly termed a public-spirited man, and but few men in this section had more influence than Esquire Jenness, while at the same time he was a friend of the poor and suffering, liberally supplying their wants—as a man was much honored and respected.

DEACON DAVID BAGLEY,

born at Newton, N. H., Feb. 22, 1777; moved into the west part of the town in 1800; was by occupation a farmer, but previous to the war of 1812, in addition to his farming interests, sold goods, successfully continuing the mercantile business nearly 20 years. He early united with the Baptist church, and was one of its most active and influential members some 8 or 10 years, when he left the Baptist for the Freewill Baptist church, and at its organization was elected deacon, sustaining that relation to the church many years. He became enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, and was a zealous member of the Liberty party. In 1845 and '46 he was the candidate of that party for town representative.

Deacon Bagley was a much respected and worthy citizen, and a devoted Christian, contributing liberally for the support of the Gospel, and all other religious and charitable objects around him. He died Oct. 5, 1854.

DR. LEVI BURTON,

son of Jacob Burton, born at Washington, Vt., Oct. 30, 1803, entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, about 1824, but not graduating at that institution, which he left to enter the Berkshire medical institution, located at Pittsfield, Mass., where he finished his studies and received his diploma in 1829. He then entered the office of Dr. Stevens, in Boston, practicing with him about one year, when he returned to Washington, practicing alternately at Washington and Topsham until the fall of 1865, when he finally settled at West Topsham and married Sarah, daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Jenness, successfully following the practice of his profession until the winter of 1867, when he gave up business on account of ill health, which terminated in consumption. He died Aug. 27, 1867. Dr. Burton was a safe, as well as successful practitioner, well-read in his profession, and honorable in all his business transactions.

SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD,

one of the first settlers of the town, was born at Dunstable, Mass., April 17, 1765.—His father moved to Newbury, Vt., while the son was very young. Samuel, at the age of 17, joined the Home Guards. In 1785 he moved to Topsham. He was twice elected town representative, and in 1822 was delegate to the constitutional convention. He died Aug. 15, 1835.

His father, Jonathan Butterfield, held a commission in the English army, (I think that of Captain) some 30 years. He was one of the men who accompanied Maj. Rodgers in his expedition against the St. Francis Indians. He was also one of the spies accompanying Putnam and Rodgers, sent to Crown Point in 1755, at the time the Frenchman was cut down by Putnam.

Henry Butterfield, a grandson of the old Captain, resides in town, and has a French musket in his possession that was captured at the Isle Aux Noix, in 1756, with which the Captain has killed 76 moose, from time to time.

STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS—RESIDENTS OF TOPSHAM.

STATE SENATORS.

Jonathan Jenness, 1837, 1839; Roswell M. Bill, 1858, '59.

JUDGES OF COUNTY COURT.

John W. Batchelder, 1852, '53; Levi Tabor, 1854, '55; James F. George, 1858, '59.

SHERIFFS.

Oramel H. Watson, 1848, '50; William T. George, 1860, '61.

STATE'S ATTORNEY,

Asa M. Dickey; 1850, '51.

REPRESENTATIVES.

William Thompson, 1801, '02; H. E. G. McLaughlin, 1803—'10; Samuel Butterfield, 1811, '12, Jonathan Jenness, 1813 '14, '17—'23, '26—'28, '31, '32, 33; Gilman White,

1815, '16; James Petrie, 1824, '25, '29, '30, '34; Samuel Batchelder, 1835, 1836; David Corliss, 1837, '38; James F. George, 1839, 1840; Charles Grow, 1841, 1842;—Moses Jones, 1843, '44; Carlos P. Bill, 1845, 1846; John W. Batchelder, 1847 and '48; Hale Grow, 1849, '50; James Chamberlin, 1851; William A. Bagley, 1852, '53; Roswell, M. Bill, 1854, '55, '57; Oramel H. Watson, 1856; Edson C. Swift, 1858, '59; Horace Mills, 1860; Lemuel H. Tabor, 1861; *No choice*, 1862; William T. George, 1863, '64; Ferdinand Sherwin, 1865; Newton Morgan, 1866, '67; John Willey, 1868.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Jonathan Jenness, 1814, '28, '35, '42; Samuel Butterfield, 1822; John W. Batchelder, 1849; Roswell M. Bill, 1856.

TOWN CLERKS.

Lemuel Tabor, 1790—1792, and from 1793 to 1824; Samuel Thompson from 1792 to '93; Levi Tabor, from 1824 to 1845, and from '46 to '48; John W. Batchelder, from 1845 to '46, and from 1848 to '54; Roswell M. Bill, from 1854 to '59; Andrew J. Wallace, 1859—'64; Ferdinand Sherwin, 1864—'66; Jacob Mills, Jr., 1866, present incumbent.

POST-OFFICES.

TOPSHAM—located at the village of East Topsham—was established about the year 1823, and Warren Ives appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent, Warren C. Meserve, was appointed in 1864.

WEST TOPSHAM—located at the village of West Topsham—was established about 1825, George Jenness appointed the first postmaster. The succeeding postmasters were Moses Wallace, John Smith, A. J. Wallace and L. H. Tabor, the present incumbent appointed in 1865.

WAIT'S RIVER—located at the village of Wait's River, (in Topsham)—established in 1854, and E. C. Swift, Esq., appointed postmaster—successors, Samuel McCrillis, Edwin Rowland, and Ira A. Perkins the present incumbent, appointed Nov. 22, 1862.

One reason why the record is so meager from E. Topsham is, that many men are appointed postmasters who do not do the business, but have it done by their assistants; and as it is from memory merely, it is hard finding out who the postmasters really were, so as to make any thing like a correct record.

MILITARY.

The military record of this town is very brief, not having any records from which to ascertain the names of the men furnished for the war of 1812; yet one incident occurred in town worth recording:

On the eve of the battle of Plattsburgh, Capt. Jackman (now of Corinth) brought word to Esquire Jenness at the west part of the town, informing him that the battle was in progress, and all the volunteers that could be raised in Topsham would be greatly needed. Jenness at once started for East Topsham, notifying the inhabitants as he passed, until reaching Edmund George's, on what is termed Galusha Hill, when, at 3 o'clock in the morning, Jenness and George took different routes through town, notifying every able bodied man to meet at the town-house as early as possible. At sunrise it was found that 53 men had responded to the call and made their appearance, 52 of whom volunteering to march to the scene of action, went to Jenness' and took refreshments, and that night encamped at Montpelier. They started in the morning, and, having nearly or quite reached Richmond, in Chittenden county, they met a man with handbills, informing them the battle was fought and the victory won.

In the late gigantic struggle for the preservation of the Union, Topsham sent to the field 8 men in the 1st Reg. Volunteers, 111 3 years' men, 6 men in U. S. Navy, 11 one year's men, 28 9 months' men, making 164 men, 46 of which either died in service or were killed in battle. At the close of the war the town had credit for 3 men more than its quota. There were also 20 men who paid commutation money. The town bounty paid volunteers was $27,091.00.

West Topsham, Nov. 17, 1868.

TOPSHAM MILITARY RECORD, 1861—'65.

First Regiment.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Co.*	*Mustered in.*	*Remarks.*
Bixby, Jason R.	Corp.	D	May 2, 1861.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861
Bagley, Frank M.	Priv.	"	"	" "
Brown, Oramel B.	"	"	"	" "
Dickey, Thomas W.	"	"	"	" "
Heath, Albert D.	"	"	"	" "

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Sawyer, Jacob B.	Priv.	D	May 2, '61.	Mustered out of service Aug. 15, 1861.
Tubbs, La Marquis	"	"	"	" "
Young, Andrew J.	"	"	"	" "
			Third Regiment.	
Batten, Albert J.	Priv.	K	July 16, '61.	Killed at Lee's Mills, April 16, '62.
Daley, Vespucius	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Must. out of serv. July 11, '65.
			Fourth Regiment.	
Brocke, Reuben S.	Priv.	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Chamberlin, Samuel H.	"	"		No further report.
Dickerman, Aldrich L.	Mus.	H	"	Discharged Nov. 17, '62.
Gove, George H.	Priv.	B	Aug. 4, '63.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Jones, Darling H.	"	I	"	Killed at Wilderness, May 6, '64.
			Fifth Regiment.	
Hall, Jesse, Jr.	Priv.	A	Sept. 16, '61.	Discharged Nov. 2, '62.
			Sixth Regiment.	
Bagley, Adoniram J.	Priv.	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp. Nov. 25, '61—died Oct. 25, '62.
Bagley, William	"	"	"	Mus. out of serv. Oct. 22, '64.
Batchelder, Albert	"	"	"	Died Dec. 15, '62.
Bixby, Franklin	"	"	"	Mus. out of serv. Oct. 28, '64.
Bixby, Jason R.	Serg't	B	"	Died Dec. 12, '61.
Bixby, Nelson J.	Priv.	"		Recruit—died.
Bixby, Russell C.	"	G	Sept. 22, '62.	Mus. out June 19, '65.
Brown, Oramel	"	B	" 30, "	Died Oct. 11, '62.
Bowen, Warren C.	"	G	" 22, "	Mus. out of serv. June 19, '65.
Chase, Hosea Q.	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged Jan. 20, '63
Church, George K.	"	G	Sept. 22, '62.	Mus. out June 19, '65.
Cilley, James M.	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Discharged July 5, '62.
Caruth, Albert M.	"	G	Sept. 22, '62.	Pro. serg't—mus. out June 19, '65.
Craig, Albert E.	"	G	"	" " "
Craig, William P.	"	G	"	Killed at Funkstown, Md., July 10, '63.
Divoll, Charles P.	"	G	"	Pro. corporal—died June 3, '64, of wounds received in action May 5, '64.
Divoll, Morriss L.	"	G	"	Died Dec. 27, '62.
Eastman, George E.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't—mus. out June 19, '65.
Eastman, Seth N.	"	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Pro. corp.—must. out Oct. 28, '64.
Heath, Henry B.	"	"	"	Discharged June 23, '62.
Heath, Horace L.	"	G	Sept. 22, 62.	Disc.—pro. U. S. C. T. Aug. 18, '64.
Moulton, Daniel	"	B		Not accounted for.
Parker, George,	"	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Disc. March 12, '62.
Paul, Josiah	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Disc.; pro. U. S. C. T. July 12, '64.
Payne C. C.				Recruit not accounted.
Sawyer, George, Jr.	"	G	"	Died Dec. 8, '62.
Tubbs, Le Marquis	1 Lieu't	B	Oct. 5, '61.	Pro. capt. Co. G. Resigned June 5, '63.
Willey, John C.	Priv.	"	" 15, "	Re enl. Feb. 9, '64; mus. out June 26, '65.
Craig, Daniel R.	"	G	Dec. 30, '63.	Died Sept. 8, '64.
McLane, Robert	"	"	Jan. 4, '64.	Pro. corp.; mus. out June 26, '65.
Poole, Charles	"	"	Aug. 4, '63.	Mus. out June 26, '65.
Usher, Nathan D.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	" " 27, '65.
Wallace, Victor A.	"	"	Aug. 4, '63.	Mus. out June 26, '65.
			Seventh Regiment.	
Foster, Elihu S.	As't Surgeon		Oct. 7, '62.	Resigned Feb. 20, '65.
Eastman, Kirk N.	Priv.	F	Sept. 3, '64.	Mus. out July 14, '65.
Howard, James S.	"	"	Aug. 2, '64.	" Aug. 14, '65.
Jones, David N.	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	Died March 29, '65.
Tubbs, La Marquis	"	I	Aug. 15, 64.	Mus. out July 14, '65.
			Eighth Regiment.	
Avery, George W.	Priv.	D	Feb. 18, '62.	Died June 28, '62.
Avery, Sylvester H.	"	"	"	" 3, '63.
Butterfield, Henry, Jr.	"	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson, May 27, '63.
Dickey, Thomas W.	"	"	"	Disc. Oct. 15, '62
Eastman, Harmon W.	"	"	"	Died April 10, '63.
Garland, Edwin P.	Corp.	"	"	Died March 4, '64.
Hayward, Putnam	Priv.	"	"	Pro. corp.; re-enlisted; mus. out June 28, '65.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Heath, Albert D.	Corp.	D	Feb. 18,'62.	Pro. U. S. C. T.
Ingram, Ira J.	Mus.	"	"	Re-enlisted; mus. out June 28, '65.
Johnson, Eben D.	Priv.	"	"	Died December, '63.
Mills, Jacob, Jr.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't; re-en.; mus. out June 28, '65.
Peabody, Jesse W.	"	"	"	Dis. Oct. 23, '63.
Peabody, Luther	"	"	"	Died Nov. 2, '62.
Peabody, William S.	Corp.	"	"	Dis. for promotion.
Renfrew, George	Priv.	"	"	Killed at Port Hudson, June 3, '63.
Richardson, Henry C.	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; pro serg't; mustered out of service July 17, '65.
Sawyer, Jacob B.	Serg't	"	"	Discharged and died May 4, '63.
Willey, Horace L.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged.
Young, Andrew J.	Corp.	D	"	Deserted March 1, '62.
Booth, William	Priv.	H	Jan. 6, '65.	Mustered out of service June 28, '65.
			Ninth Regiment.	
Bagley, Charles	Priv.	G	July 9, '62.	Died March 3, '63.
Bagley, Frank M.	Serg't	"	"	Pro. lieut. Co. D.; mus. out June 13, '65.
Heath, Daniel	Priv.	"	"	Died 1864.
Sanborn, Lyman W.	"	"	"	Died Nov. 12, '63.
Sanborn, Ophir S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Bagley, Charles 2d	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Died April 11, '64.
Bixby Cyrus	"	"	"	Discharged June 13, '65.
Coffran, James H.	"	"	Dec. 26, '63.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Davis, Albert A.	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	" Dec. 1, '65.
George, Roswell	"	"	"	" June 13, '65.
Green, Orrin,	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	" Dec. 1, '65.
Heath, Henry B.	"	"	"	Died Oct. 16, '65.
Hooper, Joseph A.	"	"	Jan. 1, '64.	Mustered out of service Dec. 1, '65.
Jackson, Lyman R.	"	"	"	" June 10, '65.
Laird, J. F.	"	"	"	" June 22, '65.
Lovrein, Geo. H.	"	"	"	" Dec. 1, '65.
Miller, John H.	"	"	"	" Dec. 1, '65.
Rice, Geo. H.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't; mustered out June 10, '65.
Smith, Albert D.	"	"	"	Died.
Willey, Charles H.	"	"	"	Died April 1, '65.
Willey, Oramel D.	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Coburn, Ransom	"	H	Aug. 26, '64.	" June 13, '65.
Glines, William P.	"		Recruit.	Died.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Clark, Josiah	Priv.	G	Sept. 1, '62.	Killed at Wilderness, Sept. 19, '64.
Corliss, J. F.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service July 13, '65.
Sanborn, William	"	"	"	Discharged April 5, '63. [regiment.
White, Thomas H.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't—pro. lieut. Co. C.; mus. out with
Batchelder, Lewis	Priv.	A	Dec. 31, '63.	Died Oct. 14, '64.
Clark, Alfred	"	G	Aug. 13, '64.	Mustered out of service May 13, '65.
Clark, Jesse	"	"	Jan. 5, '64.	Died Feb. 10, '64.
Willey, Frank			Recruit.	
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Stevens, Curtis S.	Priv.	K	Sept. 1, '62.	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Sawyer, John	"	H	Dec. 10, '63.	" May 24, '65.
			Twelfth Regiment.	
Hood, Allen	Priv.	H	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out of service July 14, '63.
Manson, Charles A.	"	"	"	" "
Pettis, Phineas P.	"	"	"	" "
White, Carlos	"	"	"	" "
			Thirteenth Regiment.	
Moore, Seth A.	Priv.	H	Oct. 4, '62.	Died May 24, '63.
			Fifteenth Regiment.	
Bond, Calvin T.	Priv.	D	Oct. 22, '62.	Pro. corp.; mus. out of service Aug. 5, '65
Clark, John S.	"	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '65.
Crazgy William	"	"	"	" "
Dickerman, Orange T.	"	"	"	" "
Dickey, Peter S.	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 1, '62.
Downie, John	"	"	"	Died.
Glover, Joel	"	"	"	Died May 13, '65.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Keenan, Josiah A.	Priv.	D	Oct. 2, '62.	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Marsh, Josiah	"	"	"	" "
McLain, James	Serg't	"	"	" "
Miles, James D.	Corp.	D	Oct. 22, '62.	" "
Meserve, Warren C.	Lieut.	"	"	Resigned June 11, '63.
Newton, Edwin	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Palmer, O. H.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't " "
Pearsons, Charles F.	Corp.	"	"	" "
Pearsons, Hiram E.	Priv.	"	"	Died May 9, '63.
Richardson, Henry M.	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; mustered out "
Rowland, Edward W.	"	"	"	Died.
Swift, William P.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Taisey, Daniel	Corp.	"	"	Mustered out of service Aug. 5, '63.
Thurston, Cornelius C.	Priv.	"	"	" "
Thurston, Lucian H.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't; mus. out "
Willey, Charles H.	"	"	"	Discharged April 23, '63.
Willey, Oramel D.	"	"	"	Pro. serg't; mus. out Aug. 5 '63.
Usher, Nathan D.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
			Seventeenth Regiment.	
Manson, Charles A.	Corp.	I	July 6, '64.	Discharged June 12, '65.
			First Cavalry.	
Ebert, Ernest			Nov. 19, '61.	
			Third Battery.	
Frost, Isaac W.			Sept. 2, '64.	Died July 16, '65.
Ranson, A. R. S.			"	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Sanford, James M. 1st Co. of S. Shooters,			Sept. 10, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.

U. S. NAVY.

Bigelow, Hugh,	Forest, Charles G.,
Bradford, William,	Martin, James,
Campbell, John,	Smith, Thomas.

Number of men who are credited to Topsham, but not by name.—7 men.

REMARKS.

If needed, will give the names of those who furnished substitutes for 3 year's men.

Emery Elijah, Richardson Alonzo, Smith, Horace E.

Soldiers furnished,	155
Re-enlisted,	5
Paid commutation,	20
Furnished substitutes by enrolled men,	3
	183

MEN WHO PAID COMMUTATION MONEY IN THE LAST WAR WERE

Bixby Hiram, Caldwell Joseph, Cunningham Orville, Dexter Martin, Dutton Solon S., Eastman William G., Farnham George W., Felch Hezekiah H., Gove George H. 2d, Green Welcome M., Hood Anthony, Lang David, Lang John Jr., Moore Gilman L., Nason Samuel, Newton Prince A., Perkins Anson, Thurston Almon R., Welch Joel F., Williams Harvey,—20 men.

In the general footing I have said there were 7 men credited whose names were not given, and above that footing it should say, "Miscellaneous, not credited by name—7 men." Probably those men were obtained in Boston, went into service in the navy or somewhere, so that Government gave the credit, but not the names of the men.

Gen. Washburn has given the town credit for the 7 men not named, in his report of 1864, above the men who paid commutation money.

TUNBRIDGE.

BY REV. O. S. MORRIS.

No more appropriate name could be given to the town, in view of the multitude of its bridges; and yet it received its name before a bridge was thought of. The township is nearly square, lying about midway between Windsor and Montpelier, and bounded by Chelsea, Strafford, Royalton and Randolph. The surface of the town is quite uneven, its highest points being near its 4 corners; but from occasional abrupt hills and meandering rills the landscape would resemble a "sheet let down by the four corners," through the center of which lies a beautiful valley of the most fertile land, embracing hundreds of "rich acres," which, like the regions of the Nile, are rendered more rich by the frequent overflowing of the First Branch of the White river, which divides the town into two nearly equal parts.

No heavier crops of corn or grass can be raised in the State than are produced on the meadows on either side of this stream; and here lies, too, one of the most pleasant stage-

routes from the shire-town to South Royalton depot, over which passes an enormous amount of freight every week: a thoroughfare which is shunned by designing men of rail-road rank; yet coveted by wise builders and money-making cantractors. But few sections of the country afford better and safer facilities for water-power than are found along this beautiful valley.

The town was chartered by Gov. Wentworth, Feb. 3, 1761, to Ab'm Root, Obediah Noble, and others, under the caption of

"Province of New Hampshire,
George the King by the grace
[L. S.] of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, &c."

The first permanent settlements in town were commenced about the year 1776, by James Lyon, Moses Ordway, Elias Curtis and the Hutchinson brothers. Hezekiah is said to have sowed the first wheat ever sowed in town.

I think these early settlers did not bring their families with them at first, but commenced preparing for themselves a future home. Some small patches of land were cleared, and a few rude huts, made of logs, erected in the southern part of the town, were soon occupied by happy wives and playful little ones.

What a lonely spot this wilderness must have been for those youthful pioneers, ere a human foot had marked the soil, or the woodman's ax had once been heard! How full of hope and joy those sturdy men must have felt, as around them stood in this dense woods a few of their empty huts of logs, made by their own hands, into which they were about to introduce their youthful wives, as mistresses of such splendid palaces! With what a bounding heart James Lyon leaves the rude house of his toil for the fair hand of her who had promised to be his wife! It is almost idle to attempt to follow his hopeful steps as he leads his loving bride through the woods and over the hills of Strafford, following a line of marked trees, until, at last, tired and almost disheartened, they come to a pile of rough logs covered with bark—hear him as he whispers in her ear, "My dear wife, this is the house that James built; this is *our home!*" "O! how nice!" I imagine she exclaims, "There is no place like home!"

Thus Lyon returned to the new town. What a prize he brought into his rude castle! How little this sweet, blushing bride thought that her name would be remembered in history as the mother of the first child born in Tunbridge.—This youthful pair commenced house-keeping on the hill east of the river, near where Silas Jones now lives. In 1780, Jan. 25, through the dreary hours of winter in the woods, were their hearts gladdened by the birth of their first-born, James Lyon, Jr., the first child born in town.

Obediah Smith came with his "better-half" about the same time, and perhaps in company with young Lyon, and made a strike near by "Old Uncle Moses Ordway," but built a log-cage a little further to the south—and he came into this strange country not only with a healthy, boon companion to share his sorrows and joys, but he brought a little group of children, whose merry laugh was to echo with gladness over the hills and among the tree-tops in this lonely wilderness.

This healthy woman became the mother of over 20 children, and I am told, with very good authority, that 18 of them lived to be married. Such a fruitful family certainly should not be neglected in history. The celebrated Hutchinsons settled on the river, and Elias Curtis just south of the invisible line of the town. Robert Haven, an elderly gentleman with a family quite grown up, settled near what is now the South village; and a Button family on the opposite side of the stream. These older families gave quite an interest to the young settlement—pressed with hardships, poverty and toil, these vigorous settlers were striving with a will, to subjugate the soil of this "goodly land."

A diligent little band had commenced a life-long work of preparing these heavily wooded hill-sides and bushy meadows for future use—we see them patiently pelting away upon the growing trees of this forest, tearing up the turf and soil for improvement, and alternately going to help each other roll a few logs together for a house and barn—and especially when a young man who had no helping mate began making preparations for his anticipated bride, would they all join in lending a "helping hand," in making a home as complete as the times would admit of.

Some of your readers may like to know how these primitive houses were built. They should remember that mills and boards were not to be found in this vast wilderness, and if they could, there were no roads over which they could be drawn, and a man was obliged to select a few of the straightest trees and with his ax lay them to the ground, cut them in lengths to suit

the size of his house, then, with the help of a few neighbors, pile these logs into a square box or pen, as a boy builds a "cob-house," lock them together by mutual notches at the corners. When sufficiently high for the walls, form a roof of bark from the trees, reserving some of the larger and thicker pieces of bark for the door and a table. For the floor, level down the ground inside these walls, leaving no loose dirt in the room to trouble the good lady's hemlock broom. This embraces in one room kitchen, parlor and bedroom. A hole or opening should have been left between two logs for a window. Here is a house all ready for the coming bride, madam, mistress and future mother.

How free from dust and furniture! What more beautiful picture for the skill of the poet or artist, than that of a youthful couple next day after a fine old-fashioned wedding, entering such a primitive palace for their future home.—See some limb of a stately oak for a piazza over the front door, and the back yard all studded with a dense forest of maple and birch. Yet how "free from anxious care," and how full of hope and pleasure were those hardy settlers and their trusty and faithful wives. These cosy huts sprung up with rapidity for a time, until this part of the town had become quite a little neighborhood.

Their prospects were growing brighter every month. The comforts of home were increasing. Fertile fields began to greet the sunlight, and this land of promise was opening richly before these faithful pioneers of the forests.

How pleasant their labor by day, and how sweet and refreshing their slumbers at night! —little dreaming what a storm of anguish was gathering in the north—what a tyrant was planning their destruction.

I have dwelt more minutely in drawing this picture to a close, that we might more fully appreciate the fearful and barbarous calamity which was so soon to overwhelm this infant, yet happy colony.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN BY THE INDIANS.

The summer of 1780 was one of peace and prosperity with this growing neighborhood, and the autumn was yielding the comforts of civilization.

Their labor was just beginning to yield our young settlers a supply for their winter wants. By the first of October their barns were for the first time well filled, and their cellars were crowded with winter stores as they had never been before.

Families, already here, were feeling rich and happy, and men whose families had not yet been moved into town, were making arrangements to bring them into these quiet abodes to share these hard earned comforts during the approaching winter.

On Saturday, October 14th, Hezekiah Hutchinson and Solomon Cushman started for their families, for whom they had made preparations. How fortunate for them and their friends! How little they dreamed from what terrible dangers they were thus unconsciously fleeing!

Sunday, the 15th, was a day of hilarity and pleasure among the settlers. The work for the Fall was principally finished. Some had gone for their families, others were designing to start on the morrow. Among these were young men intending to be married in a few days. Such anticipated additions to the little township, and to its social interests, were waking up enthusiastic hopes of future bliss. Courtship and marriage will never cease to become exciting topics of neighborhood talk. Sunday evening was a time of congratulations over future prospects. Young Pember, from Randolph, was among the company. He stayed quite late. Reports say he was partial to Mr. Haven's daughter. It is evident he was spending the night in town with some one. Who would guess that upon an evening so bright with hope, "Such awful morn would rise?" Just before the light of morning on the 16th, a merciless body of 300 bloodthirsty Indians broke in upon this quiet settlement, amid their happy and hopeful dreams, with the most fiendish yells, and they were suddenly awakened to the fearful realities of savage captivity.

The scenes which followed baffle description. Innocence and poverty had no security—no redress. With barbarous cruelty the Indians destroyed almost every thing valuable; nearly every barn with the contents they burned, furniture broken, bed-clothing thrown into the flames, feathers torn from the ticks, thrown into the air, and set on fire, the odor of which spread far over hill and vale. Seeing property destroyed seemed to fill these savages with the wildest delight. "Destruction to the white man and all his earnings!"

This horde of Indians had left Canada intending to destroy Newbury. Their chief commander was a British lieutenant by the name of Horton,—their pilot a villain by the name of Hamilton, whom the Americans took a prisoner at the taking of Burgoyne, in 1777. He had

been at Newbury and Royalton on parole of honor, escaped, went directly to the enemy, and was doubtless the instigator of these awful depredations.

On their route for Newbury they were frightened by some hunters, who told fabulous stories of armed garrisons at Newbury, when they turned their course through Barre, Washington, Chelsea, and followed the First Branch down, and laid their encampment in Tunbridge, a little south-west of the market. Here they remained over the Sabbath concealed behind the hills in the woods, maturing those diabolical plans of plunder and cruelty from which sprung such bitterness, sorrow and death.

The savage foe entered the settlement on Monday morning under cover of darkness.—They first approached the house of John Hutchinson, who was unsuspicious of danger until they broke the door in upon him, and making him fast with a rope about his neck, forbade any outcry under penalty of death; and a sturdy Indian grappled his brother Abijah by the throat while in bed, flourishing his tomahawk over his head till he was closely pinioned with strong cords. After plundering the house they proceeded to cross the Branch to the house of Robert Haven. He had just gone out into the pasture to look after his sheep on the hill. The old gentleman heard the savage yells and laughter, mixed with the barking of dogs.—Casting his eyes towards the river, he saw to his surprise the fiendish tribes. Knowing his own danger and inability to afford his family the least relief, he hid himself under a log, but could not hide his anguish, or prevent his tears, as he heard the cries of distress from his family. His son Daniel and Thomas Pember saw from the door the Indians approaching, and ran for their lives, a little before the invaders came up. Daniel escaped by throwing himself over a hedge fence and down a bank, where he crawled under a log, over which the Indians passed several times in pursuit of him. But poor Pember was overtaken by the Indians, speared and scalped. (See history of Randolph.)

Imagination turns with inexpressible pity back to the house, where stands the fair one, with whom he had spent the night in hopeful talk of future happiness, surrounded by savages, her soul overwhelmed with fear, now stung with the grief of so sudden and bitter bereavement. How her heart ached to see his scalp reeking in the hands of the barbarous foe.

The Indians, hurrying up their work of destruction, pressed down the stream with their plunder and prisoners, when they saw a youth, Elias Button, in the distance, who, espying his danger, was upon the full run, whom the savage tribe, giving the war whoop, pursued, as a whirlwind of swift and deadly arrows over the ground they flew, piercing the trembling lad through and through with their bloody spears, and taking his scalp. His body was afterwards buried by the few who escaped this terrible visitation, where it still rests beneath a humble slab.

Still hurried by the fear of pursuit by the American troops, the barbarous raiders proceeded with the utmost speed, and, in order to be less encumbered, left the women and helpless children amid their ruins to mingle their tears and groans with the agonies of the dying.

When the murderous gang had passed the premises, with inexpressible grief and joy the father came from his hiding place home, and received his son Daniel who had narrowly escaped.

They now proceeded to the house of Mr. Elias Curtis, where they took Mrs. Curtis, John Kent and Peter Mason. Mrs. Curtis had just waked from her slumbers of the night, and was about dressing herself as she sat up in the bed, when the savage monsters entered the door.—One of them instantly flew at her with a long knife in his hand, and seized her by the neck; but while in the very attitude of inflicting the fatal wound, discovered a string of gold beads around her neck which attracted his cupidity and averted the dreadful stroke. His raging passions were suddenly cooled. Instead of taking her life he simply cut the string to secure the glittering pearls, but quick as thought, she snatched the string from his hands, and with a jerk scattered the beads over the floor. Struck with surprise, and pleased with her bravery and coolness, he now only good humoredly exclaimed, "Good squaw! Good squaw!" and throwing her a silk dress as a reward for her courage, left her to gather up her golden treasures.—These beads are still in the possession of a son's widow, and are both idolized and coveted by a large circle of grandchildren.

The exultant foe continued their ravages with infuriated zeal and violence, and horrors attended their movements, while they hastened with all speed to lay the thrifty village of Royalton in ashes.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER

received from a daughter of this brave woman,

"*Aunt Polly Curtiss*," wife of David Hutchinson, of Jericho, Vt., written in her own hand, in 1868, in answer to a letter I wrote her:

"All was correct except receiving a present of a silk dress. I never heard of that before, and presume it was *not correct*. I am the youngest of the family, and have been the only survivor for many years, and am 77 years old. As I sat in the stage last Fall, while exchanges were made in the mail, I looked on the old 'gambrel-roof house" I used to live in, and thought of Rev. D H. Williston, who used to tell me I could not deny my age, for he well remembered when the Sabbath meeting was about to commence, he must go down to Dea. Hutchinson's to hold his meeting, he did not quite like it.—(Said meeting was appointed at Elias Curtiss' house, and it seems she was about to intrude upon the meeting, as she had never been seen there before.) This must have been soon after young Williston came to town.

One incident I have heard mother relate:—When the Indians were holding their council before leaving, father begged her to take the children and hide herself. She crawled under a bridge and thought she should die there. She saw a man running with a rope around his neck and an Indian hold of the other end, and both running as fast as they could. It was my brother John. He said "*Farewell, Sarah!* I shall never see you again!" You have heard of my mother's heroism and fearlessness, when she took her Scotch plaid from their pack three times, and was twice knocked down with a gun.

My parents had two children when the Indians came. My oldest brother, Elias, was four your years old, born the same day on which Independence was declared. It was just 50 years, to a day and hour, from father's captivity to his death."

Moses Ordway and family, who lived on the hill to the south, smelled the burning feathers, heard the general stampede, and the whole family hid themselves for days far in the woods.—Their youngest was scarce 3 weeks old. They killed a favorite dog, lest his barking would lead the enemy to their hiding place—and all escaped.

Those messengers of destruction had left nothing for the helpless to live upon,—desolation marked every loved spot. The settlement was crushed under such a weight of affliction. I almost wonder it did not sink under the stroke; yet several had luckily escaped death and captivity.

These prisoners were taken to Montreal and passed over into the hands of the British, at $8.00 a head. After suffering untold miseries, and almost death, these veterans of the soil all returned to the land of their choice. Some escaped at all hazards; some were exchanged, and others returned at the close of the war.

THE PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENTS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE TOWN.

The barbarous invaders of this "goodly land," who were sent out by the British from Canada, to spread destruction through the State, left this new settlement with starvation staring them in the face—women and helpless children were robbed of every earthly comfort almost. Some sought protection among their friends whom they had so recently left for a home in the wilderness, and others tried to struggle through the dreary months of an approaching winter with nearly nothing but bitter memories upon which to subsist. The savages seemed to show a little mercy towards the women and children, and sometimes a little pleasure at the bravery of a trembling female. We are not surprised that an Indian should be moved by the heroism of an innocent woman. But their mercy lies perhaps in the fact that the scalps or persons of women or children would bring no rewards when they returned to the British provinces.

The more recent scenes of cruelty, starvation and "worse than death," at Andersonville and Libby, will perhaps aid the imagination in drawing a picture of the suffering and perils through which these prisoners passed, first in the hands of savages and then in British prisons of pestilence and death, more protracted than savage vengeance; captured and recaptured, punished and punished again, until life was almost extinct. These captives all made their escape and every one returned to the land of their choice and to the arms of their friends, and in less than 5 years were unitedly engaged in the cultivation of the soil and building up a township. There seemed to be almost a resurrection in Tunbridge—men who had been supposed dead suddenly appeared again in town, and houses sprang up as by magic power. The Revolutionary war closing about this time, others, as well as former settlers, began to settle in different parts of the town. Mr. Ordway, Lyon and Smith removed on the east hill during this dreary period of untold gloom.

In 1784, we find a Mr. Morgan had built a house and was improving that beautiful place where Mr. Armstrong now lives, and Solomon Cushing brings his little family into the place and strikes his stakes where the school-house now stands in No. 19. This family brought with them their darling "lit-

to Bennie," now uncle to almost everybody in town, when he was then but 6 years old. He remembers it distinctly, and says he remembers too when he was sprinkled before that, and that he "was never so scared in his life." Uncle Ben. Cushman has grown up with the town, or rather, always having lived here, the town has grown up around him. If I could only unfold the leaves of his memory, I could give a very complete history of the town. He sings now, however, a song he learned when he was 16, by hearing a peddler sing it at Hanover, Mass.; recollects that he "was at the first funeral in Tunbridge" before a minister had entered the town, "and that Dea. Hutchinson made a prayer"—he heard the "first sermon preached in town," and "sung tenor at the ordination of the first settled minister." He has attended almost every town meeting before the last (1870), and has been absent from but two freemen's meetings, and voted in every presidential election but three and would then if he "had only been born soon enough," or móved here six years earlier; is in his 92d year and thinks he "should be about as spry as any man in town if he had not run off the bridge and broke his hip," which he did after he was 78 years old.

James Kelsey came in 1784 and boarded with Solomon Cushman. He commenced clearing and building over the west hill near Randolph. He was a jovial story-teller, who loved to attend raisings and other gatherings; would mount a frame like a cat and stand on his head on the ridge-pole, or would spread out his hands and feet and run or roll like a boa-constrictor or cart-wheel as fast as a horse would trot, but was not so bad a man as many men of fun and tricks.

Abijah Hutchinson, who suffered more from his Indian captivity than either of the rest, entered again, with enteebled health, upon the cultivation of his chosen farm, near where John Cowdry now lives, but wore the marks of cruelty and suffering to the grave. Four long years of painful history had passed since he was about starting to join in holy bands with one he loved. With joy he met again his own betrothed, whose faithful heart must almost have died with fear during this period of doubt and hope. The severe trial had but matured their affections and prepared them both for a peaceful and prosperous life. He lived in town for half a century, when, with his only son, he moved West where he died when 86 years of age. The government gave him a pension of $ 80 a year.

In 1785, Dea. Elijah Tracy, wife and one child, came to town and stopped a week or so with Mr. Morgan's family, near where Mr. Armstrong lives. Leaving his wife and child at Morgan's, the Deacon shouldered his ax and followed a line of marked trees until he reached what is now called the Tracy farm. Not a rod of land was cleared between the two parts, not even a log-hut where he could stop to rest. See the good old man as he introduces himself to a few of the most familiar trees, all alone, no eye but "the all-seeing" can discern his manœuverings. I imagine he falls upon his knees and implores divine aid in the selection and arrangement of his future home; deciding where to build his humble dwelling, he strips off his coat and joins issue with a stately oak, and then as night comes on, he returns to Mr. Morgan's to report progress to his "better half." Carrying a few articles of food and furniture, from day to day, he continues his tedious work, until his excellent wife, impatient to set up house-keeping for herself and share the toils of her husband, says, "Elijah, let me go with you to-day, it is too bad for you to travel so far, night and morning; I can cook the food, fix up the cage and help you a little. And now I rather like this woman's heart—"I go my husband—I am ready" she says, and in a few moments is all ready to move into her new, unseen home. Elijah takes the little Amy on one arm and some comforts in the other hand. "You have the child and I will take a brand of fire," says the wife. So bidding adieu to their friends, the little family started. Yet Mr. Morgan's family were to be their nearest neighbors. This was journeying on foot through the forest; after following through the brush and over logs, for a long time it seemed, the young wife inquired, "How long before we shall come to the road?" "Why," replied the husband, "we have been in the road all the time." With unfaltering steps she pursued the course until they arrived at the spot on which stood the rude hut of logs; and I doubt not she felt—"Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." She had faithfully guarded the live brand she had taken from Morgan's and now kindled the first fire

ever built on the celebrated Tracy farm. Furniture they have but little; borrow they can not, for their nearest neighbor south they left in the morning and no one lived nearer than Montpelier north of them, and only one man was living there at that time. The Deacon prepared to fix up a table, while his wife should cook the dinner. There was a stump in the cabin which could not very well be removed when he had made his house, and it made a good foundation for a table which he hewed smoothly down and covered with brush for their table cloth. All their furniture consisted of the rude table, one kettle, a bedstead and a few pieces of crockery. In this kettle our housekeeper fried her meat, and then washed it out and made her tea, and the potatoes roasted in the ashes being done, the Divine blessing was implored, and the little family sat down to eat the first meal in their own house. Mrs. Tracy used to tell her daughters that "she never enjoyed a cup of tea as she did this."

Happy woman, her children have grown up to call her blessed. This was a blissful day with Deacon Tracy's family. Six weeks of peace and plenty; health and work went hand in hand. The stream of pleasure never flows long without a fall. They had gathered a few comforts around. One day some men from Massachusetts came there with a horse, and the Deacon went with them to lay out a road, while Mrs. Tracy with the little girl mounted the horse and rode out to visit their nearest neighbor Mrs. Morgan. When the men returned, the house with its contents lay in ashes. Mrs. Tracy was met on her way home by one of the men and told the misfortune, and without a tear turned and rode back to Mr. Morgan's. He saw her returning and came out to meet her with the inquiry why she returned, when she told him "She had no house to go to," burst into tears. Poor woman!—let her weep; she has been too happy for a few weeks. The fire she had so carefully carried and watched over had not ceased to burn, and when her watchful eye was absent for a day, it had kindled mysteriously and run in the turf and destroyed their home.

Assisted by friends, this man of labor soon had another hut as comfortable as the former, and all were happy again on the old farm.

I have dwelt more minutely on the history of this family because I have had it in detail from surviving members. The Deacon improved a fine farm; accumulated a handsome property, and bore the burden and heat of the early days of town and church.

His excellent wife became the mother of 2 sons and 3 daughters and died in peace. And little Amy still lives; she married Amos Thatcher who died in the 98th year of his age and left her a widow.

In 1786, Cyrus Tracy, a brother of the Deacon, came and planted his family on the west hill where Alpha H. Tracy now lives. He built the 3d framed-house in town, and raised a family of 7 sons and 6 daughters. For more than 64 years no death had occurred among his children; a circumstance almost unknown in modern history. Eight of them were living 9 years ago, and all were church members but one.

The town was organized in 1786, about the same time Hezekiah Hutchinson and family came to town. He had been employed by the government during the war. Mr. Curtis, whose wife was Sarah Hutchinson, had returned from his Indian captivity and commenced building a grist and saw-mill at the market (so called), where the mill now stands. This was the first water-power improved in town. John had returned, also I cannot learn whether with Mr. Curtis or not.

Hezekiah changed his place. Instead of reaping the wheat he sowed on what is now the "poor farm,"—the first sowed in town, he soon purchased a large tract of land on the river and built a framed-house where Mr. Demmon now lives. Elijah Tracy built a framed-house about the same time. I can not tell which was built first—and Uncle Ben Cushman says he does not know, and we may as well give up the search. Dea. Hutchinson was a peculiar man, and if he had not the honor of building the first framed-house in town, he certainly was the first man who built two framed-houses in town.

He had scarcely finished the first when it caught fire and burned to the ground. He had been to Connecticut for money and was returning with it in his pocket, to pay up the men who were finishing the mansion, into which his family had just moved, and just as he came in sight of his new house it was in flames. This was towards night. The fire caught in the shavings and spread with such rapidity that the family barely

escaped. When the mother looked for her 5 children, in the agitation of that fearful moment she discovered, to her grief, that little Harvey was missing—a boy of two or three summers. Looking through doors and windows, she discovered him curled up in the large fire-place to hide from the raging flames, calling us in vain. She tried to have some of the men run to his rescue, but they dare not. No mother could endure to see her own child burned, and she rushed through the flames, secured the little fellow in her arms and brought him through the fire just in time to meet his father, who, though disappointed at his loss, rejoiced greatly to find his family all saved from the flames. He was not the man, however, to be discouraged though his new house and furniture and provisions were destroyed. Hezekiah Hutchinson, a grandson of the deacon, who bears some resemblance to his grand-sire in eccentricity and physical endurance, has in his possession a relic of that fire.

Old father Hutchinson was a man of strong, athletic frame and of nerve and muscle firm. He paid off his men and went at the work again on the same spot, and about the identical chimney and soon moved his family into the house and erected an altar unto the Lord, and had family-prayers. He was apt, and eccentric sometimes, but carried his religious influence wherever he went, was familiar with the scriptures, bore his share of burdens in town and church, raised up 7 children and lived to a good old age (99) and died in peace.

A. Stedman, who was first town clerk, built a house where the Rev. D. H. Williston afterwards lived. Col. Seth Austin cleared and built where Mr. Clark now lives. Dr. Cowdry, the first physician in town, settled on the spring road near where Maj. R. Smith lives. Peter Branch, "a very tall man" very soon commenced a little above the North Village. He could shear his 50 sheep per day, which gave him some notoriety in town as a "tall sheep-shearer." James Andrews settled on the hill where Dea. Farman afterwards bought and still lives. Dea. Dewey, a quiet and very good man, cleared a farm between Lyon's and the town-farm. While the men were settling in different parts of the town rapidly, the women were not idle in helping on the growth of the settlement, for children were being born unto them still more rapidly. Mrs. Cyrus Tracy became the mother of 13 children in about as many years; Seth Austin's wife of 14 or 15, and the wife of Capt. John Moody raised a family on the East hill, near where the meeting-house now stands, of 10 sons and daughters. Capt. Moody built the first framed-barn in town, and "snaked the boards" through the woods from Strafford with one horse. His unmarried sister who resided with him rode the horse to draw the boards,—women helped, and had a right to in those days—fashion did not forbid it. Rob't Sargent's wife raised 12 children. Rob't Forest, of Revolutionary notoriety, his wife raised 10 children. It is believed that this man helped capture the British spy, Maj. Andre, a gentleman and soldier of beauty and talent, on whose execution Washington almost wept. Mrs. Aaron Noyes had a family of 9 children, among whom was Lydia, who married Nath'l King in the 15th year of her age, and became the mother of 13 children and lived to be over 90, cheerful, bearing her full share of the burdens of life. But Moses Ordway's wife excelled them all in bearing burdens and became the mother of, at least, 20 children.

It is difficult to conceive how the growing of so many little folks and older ones could be supplied in a new and unsettled territory, and it is no wonder that we find records of destitution, want and famine.

In 1787, the town elected Seth Austin their first representative in the Legislature of Vermont, who rode to the capitol on horse-back. About this time the egress of inhabitants was so great that grain could not be procured sufficient for their support, and the town suffered almost to starvation—children were obliged to go half clad, half fed and barefoot all winter. Some of the boys of a family would heat chips and carry out for the large boys to stand on, while chopping, to keep their naked feet from freezing—"necessity is the mother of inventions." This is not strange when we think that these early settlers had neither time to go for, or money to buy boots and shoes and other comforts of life. But this was a "good land" and only needed time and perseverance to develop its resources, and since that time of want has always yielded a competency for man and beast.

During these early years, Dea. Simeon Hunt started a settlement in the N. E. cor-

ner of the town, whose "good wife" made the bread for Joseph Smith during the summer of 1792, while preparing a home for his family of children, which he brought on an ox-sled, with all his goods, in the following winter, driving their only cow, and were obliged to get her shod before reaching their new home in the woods. The old clock which was brought with much care on that sled, still stands in the same corner of the room where it has been faithfully beating time for 67 years. Faithful old sentinel! let him serve out his three score years and ten. Dea. Major Smith, the son of Joseph, lives on the same spot where his father made his early strike for a home.

Joel Emery moved on a similar sled, with all his effects, into the same neighborhood and school district No. 8, where some of his descendants still reside. Old uncle Nathan Goodwin planted himself and a family of 15 children on the north-western hill, and was soon surrounded by neighbors, Stephen Smith and Mr. Whitny settling near him. Moses Smith, the father of David, Moody and Nathan, soon after shouldered his ax and struck the first tree ever fell by the ax, on the farm where Dea. Nathan now lives and raises such a rich variety of fruit.

I have marked the early settlements along the beautiful valley, and on the hills near the four corners of the town, and thus introduced the reader to a set of hardy, thrifty pioneers of the forests, determined and persevering, who have succeeded in bringing into requisition a splendid township of productive farms. What a mighty work they have accomplished! while a wilderness of gloom and woods have fairly retreated, before their march, into oblivion, and a land of springs and grain and fruit presents itself to the eye.

A map of the main river and its contributaries of meandering streams and brooks, would resemble the picture of a stately tree with wide-spread branches. Not every wise bird builds her nest nearest the trunk of the tree, but some prefer a high branch. So these wise settlers built in every part of the town, and a farm on the hills as well as in the valley helps to keep up the balance of interest and wealth in the town, and in those good old days of early date, the whole township was one friendly neighborhood, and each was ready to lend a helping hand—women as well as men.

Mrs. James Kelsey, who lived over the hills towards the north-western corner of the town, would mount her faithful horse in the morning, with one child behind her and two in her lap in front, and ride almost to Strafford line, near the south-western corner, to help Mrs. Moses Ordway in making coats and pants for her little brigade of robust boys. A goodly number of these families brought into this "land of promise" their bibles and their religion, and how proud and happy these praying mothers must have felt to see in the morning a gang of robust boys shouldering scythe or rake or ax to follow a devoted father to the field or woods, before whose faithful stroke both grass and tree must yield.

She loves to see them moving forth,
With health, and strength of arm and back,
So free to work, and full of worth,
When none are faint, or sick, or slack.

And when with loving voice she cries,
"Come in my boys and eat your bread,"
What joy must tremble in her eyes,
To think what wealth will crown her head.

How soon the time does speed away,
To see a field of grass or grain
Where "husband" toiled from day to day,
So quick with scythe or sickle slain.

How soon her boys are almost men,
A few days since, upon her knee,
How light and slim and helpless then,
But now, with ax they smite the tree

Which bids defiance to the breeze,
And strong as he, who bought the land,
Cover the ground with fallen trees—
O, what a faithful, working band!

Nor is her pride in work alone—
Her husband's heart and her's are one;
Her hope is not in flesh and bone
And if a trying hour should come,

When some at home could scarce remain,
She guides this band just like a pilot;
With her it is—all safe—the same,
She knows her power to rule the ballot.

And I am wondering now what these noble mothers would have thought of a mother with only one little pale-faced, pimping lad, playing all day with the kitten, and put to bed at night with a free-stone or warming-pan; or of a wife despising the care of an infant boy, and carrying her poodle in her arms or leading it with a silken cord. Two generations of such people would scarcely show energy enough to fit up a decent cemetery, and the third would need none.

Such were not these fathers and mothers of the town, who embraced it as a town with farms to work, and soon began to reap the fruits of faithful labor and social and religious comforts.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Among the early settlers who came into the wilderness of Tunbridge, about the year 1776, was one man who brought his Bible and his religion—Hezekiah Hutchinson. He sowed the first bushel of wheat ever sowed in town, and, probably, offered the first prayer in town. The crop of wheat was destroyed by a murderous gang of Indians who took two of his brothers and his sister's husband as prisoners to suffer untold miseries among the savages, and left the newly settled town in ruins, while he escaped, being out of town at the time. But the seeds of Christian truth were not to be demolished by a tribe of blood-thirsty invaders, and they have been yielding Christian fruit ever since. It was in autumn when the Indian destroyers went through the town, leaving nothing for the few who were left, and but three families spent the winter in the town; and it was quite a time before Mr. Hutchinson returned to raise an altar unto the Lord in this goodly land. Yet he did return in season to offer prayer over the first child which was buried in the town.

But little progress, however, was made by the settlers, until the close of the war of the Revolution.

During this dreary period Elias Curtis returned from his Indian captivity, to the comfort of his family who had mourned him as dead. He was told while a captive that the Indians had killed his wife and children, and knew nothing to the contrary until he found them alive to the surprise and joy of his heart. These and a few other Christian families, very soon began to feel the necessity of a preached Gospel among them; a minister and a place of worship began to engage their thoughts and prayers.

A young man of promise, David H. Williston, studying for the ministry at Hanover, N. H., came over and preached the first gospel sermon to the early settlers, and on Feb. 5, 1792, the present

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized by the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, consisting of 15 male and 12 female members. Elias Curtis was elected clerk; Hezekiah Hutchinson and James Andrews, deacons.

The necessity of a settled ministry had been agitated and prayed over so much for a few years that the town, at a legally moved meeting in Jan. 1792,

Voted, unanimously, that it is the mind of the town to give Mr. David Howe Williston a call to settle among them as a Gospel minister." "In addition to a very valuable right of land through this town, given to the first minister by the charter, and to give forty Pounds settlement, estimated equal to wheat at four shillings per bushel and other grain equivalent, and for annual salary, for the first year to begin fifty Pounds, and to rise with the last to seventy Pounds estimated as above, the settlement to be paid with the first, and the salary to be paid yearly by the 15th of January, with the addition of twenty cords of wood to be cut and drawn off of his land, delivered at his door, eight feet long."

I suppose the *wood* and not the door was to be 8 feet long.

On the day of its organization, the church voted unanimously to concur with the town in giving Mr. Williston a call to settle as their minister. After some delay the call was accepted, and David H. Williston, the first settled minister, was ordained and installed over the church, June 26, 1793. Rev. Father Williston preached the installation sermon. The town voted to defray the expense of publishing for circulation in town, 250 copies of the discourse. Meetings were held in various places for a time and a delightful state of harmony seemed to prevail. The next important religious enterprise was the location and erection of a house of public worship. This had already been talked, but action was now demanded. The town seemed ready to engage in these matters, and I find in the old records of that year two very curious votes taken by the town; one was directing a committee to clear a spot for the meeting-house by making a bee and to find rum at the town expense; the other quite as noval: "Voted to raise the house at the expense of the town, only the committee were to find 2 barrels of rum out of meeting-house funds."

In these days this seems a little too rummy, and the records look as if the town became almost intoxicated over the matter of building a house of Christian worship. The rum project failed and it was a hard and long struggle before the house was completed.

This enterprise passed through "great tribulations," and the house was not finished until 1797, and even then the matter was involved in a law-suit with the contractors. During these years of strife and wrangling the town increased in wealth and population, but not in Christian union. The little faithful band who threw themselves into the Christian work with the young minister, began to meet with opposition. Men withdrew their aid and embarrassed the work of taxation in town-meetings and soon organized opposing sects.

The Universalists organized the same year the meeting-house was finished. A Baptist minister from Brookfield hearing how matters were going, came over the hills to this quiet land of streams and much water, and told the people how anti-christian it was to "suffer little children to come" to priest Williston for sprinkling when water was so plenty, and that the Bible taught exclusive immersion. I doubt if young Williston or either of his deacons had ever seen a person "plunged into water" for baptism; but their eyes were now to be opened.

The state of society was ripe for party strife and discussions. The agitation went like "wild-fire," and as a matter of course drew out strong men on both sides..

Williston was a finely educated man, and strong men from the place struck against, not only infant sprinkling but an "educated ministry," and a "salaried clergy." Baptist ministers of zeal and native talent rushed into the field of controversy, preaching in private houses, barns and in the open air, "everywhere the Lord working with them" (without doubt), "confirming his own word," and men and women professed to be converted and rushed into the water by scores.

A FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed in 1799. Nathaniel King, a man of some property and influence in town, possessing strong combative powers, entered the controversy, was immersed and at once ordained as a Baptist minister in 1802 and led the excited band on to various victories, and for 13 years acted as pastor of the Free-will Baptist Church.

Williston and his band were poorly prepared for such a religious hurricane. The town thus divided withdrew its support and Mr. Williston was dismissed in 1802, yet he remained in town, preaching occasionally, until "in a good old age, he came down to the grave" where he rests beneath a marble slab, in full view of the place where the church he planted in his youthful vigor still continues to worship.

For 11 years the little flock struggled along without a shepherd, when Rev. Jacob Allen was settled over the church in 1813 and dismissed in 1821. For a long time after the dismission of Mr. Allen the church received occasional supplies. They abandoned the old meeting-house which stood a mile out of the village and succeeded in building a more convenient one in the Center village, and engaged the services of Rev. Joseph Thatcher. On the very night of his moving his family into town some one set fire to the house of worship and in the morning naught but a bed of smouldering ashes marked the spot where stood the beautiful structure. This vile stroke of affliction served to nerve up the people to more diligent and persevering action, and soon another house more beautiful still was completed upon the same spot, into which the people entered, feeling more fully their dependence upon the Great Builder of churches.

Rev. Joseph Thatcher remained as acting pastor from 1838 to 1841, died in town; Rev. Joseph Stone, 1841 to 1846; Rev. Ebenezer Smith, 1849 to 1860; Rev. Joseph Marsh, 1861 to 1864; Rev. E. A. Alden, 1864 to 1867; Rev. O. S. Morris, 1868 to present time.

The following is a list of deacons who have served the church since the first two closed their labors: R. Andrews, Elijah Tracy, Abijah Putnam—this man died in 1852, (while carting wood to the church on a wheelbarrow, aged 83); Harly Farnham, N. G. Smith, Jasper Lyman, are living now. Five members have died within the last 14 months. At present the church numbers 14 males and 14 females; owns a commodious house of worship, organ and bass viol; a good parsonage and lot worth $1,500, and a school fund of $200, and is struggling hard to support the institutions of the gospel, and only needs a gracious revival to give it influence and success.

The Congregational Church was the first church organized in town and has encountered, of course, the greatest amount of opposition. Started feeble and small—has never sunk below its starting point—has received hundreds into its ranks who have gone into different parts of the world and into other

churches—has enjoyed several seasons of revivals—it has been the main branch in the ecclesiastical tree in town, from which the other branches have received strength, and yet some of the other branches have outgrown her in size and number. The Free-will Baptist Church which sprang up from the hurricane of excitement did certainly out-run her for a time. Both tried for years to maintain the most extreme points on matters of difference. One was zealous for an educated ministry and for sprinkling, while the other was as zealous for rushing men into the ministry from the plow and from the "fisher's net;" pouring contempt upon mental and theologic training as a qualification for the greatest work of mortals, and no less for exclusive immersion.

Rev. Nathaniel King, possessing a strong mind and voice, succeeded in building a house of worship on the east hill, and won laurels of fame among the Baptists, for a time, through the north portion of the State, and acted as pastor over the church, which numbered at one time over 200 in town, from 1802 to 1816, a trifle more than 13 years, and was followed by Rev. D. Hackett, from 1816 to 1846; Rev. Moses C. Henderson, 1846 to 1850; Rev. G. W. Richardson, 1850 to 1852; Rev. E. G. Cilley, 1852 to 1854; Rev. F. H. Partridge, 1854 to 1857: Rev. W. P. Chase, 1857 to 1859; Rev. E. Clark, 1860 to 1861; Rev. H. Scribner, 1866 to 1868.

This church, once strong, is now weak, once numerous, now numbers but a few; a few years ago built a new and tidy house of worship; but find it difficult to support preaching. A branch church was organized in 1840 at the North village, which united with the Universalists in building a house of worship, who now feel themselves old enough and sufficiently strong to "walk alone," and are about building a house of their own—Rev. Mr. Foster is their present minister—while the Universalists are raising funds to repair the old one.

The Baptists have buried 5 ministers in town, and sent from their ranks 11 out into different parts to preach the gospel to other towns; two of whom are now successful Congregational ministers—Rev. S. Drew, of Cabot and the Rev. A. A. Smith, of Troy, Vt., both of whom have been blest with recent seasons of revival. Four of the 11 young ministers who have started from this church—W. L. Noyes, A. A. Smith, E. G. Cilley and F. S. Wiley received impressions, and formed resolutions to preach the Gospel while living with Dea. Major Smith, whose overflowing heart gave them great encouragement; nor did his purse withhold entirely its sympathy and aid; whose liberal heart rejoices to hear of their prosperity in any field or over any church.

During the agitation of sprinkling and exclusive immersion in 1826, another branch sprung out of the ecclesiastical tree. A few men aiming at a medium between the two extremes and more Freewill than either, who would baptize either or both ways, as suited best the convictions of the candidate, organized themselves into a

METHODIST CHURCH,

and were aided by the labors of a goodly number of ministers from the conference, who were quite successful for a time, enjoyed some gracious seasons of revivals and built a house of brick in 1835, in the southern part of the town. Uncle Ben. Cushman, now living and smart, in the 92d year of his age, made the brick with his own hands. This branch of the church has numbered over 70 members and the station has been the headquarters of the District and home of the Presiding Elder Fairbanks for a while and was called by ministers a good appointment. It has seen its days of prosperity and adversity; numbers now about 20 members; owns a meeting-house and parsonage, both needing repairs. They have sent from their numbers three men into the ministry, one of whom is the celebrated financier of the church and a popular speaker, Rev. A. G. Button, whose locality is where the Conference send him. This church has never, like the other two, buried any of its ministers in town. Their present minister, Rev. A. Merrill, is an excellent man and an excellent worker in the cause of temperance and religion. More than 250 of the inhabitants of the town attend some Christian worship on the sabbath, and more of them might.

HISTORY OF THE LOYALTY OF THE TOWN.

The town was baptized with the spirit of loyalty in its infancy, and ever since it has recognized the pledge of fidelity.

Nine of the early settlers were men who served the country during a part or all of the time, during the revolutionary war, viz. Elijah Tracy, Cyrus Tracy, Timothy Dewey,

Abijah Hutchinson, Gershum York, Hezekiah Hutchinson, Solomon Cushman, John Hopkins, John Riddle. Several of its first settlers were men who served in the Revolutionary war, one of whom helped capture the British spy, "Andre."

In the war of 1812, Tunbridge did her full share, and when the rebellion broke out and the flag of our country was threatened, the men of this town were among the first to enroll their names to defend the honor of our country, as seen by the following list of men who enlisted into the service, some of whom were discharged on their way to Plattsburgh: Andrew Bennett, Daniel Bennett, Sam'l Noyes, Abner Hall, Sam'l Cleaveland, Mr. Cushman, Rob. Forest, Eph. Hackett, David Knox, David Whiting, James Goodwin, Moses Goodwin, Amos Thatcher, Chas. Thatcher, Joshua Eaton, Thos. Whitney.

The shameful smoke of a burning Sumter, and the echo of a rebel cannon, had scarcely reached the State before a company of men (in town) seized the pen to write, "We go"—"We face the danger of the storm, to save our country from the wrong".

The following list will show how freely Tunbridge sent her men, and how many precious lives she sacrificed upon her country's altar:

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS,

Credited previous to call for 300,000 *Volunteers of October* 17, 1863.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Allen, James	21	2	E	1 Lieu.	Mustered out of service June 29, 1864.
Blodgett, Benjamin F.	22	18	S.F	Priv.	Dis., Oct. 4, '61.
Broughton, John D.	32	11	M	"	" June 6, '65—wounded, pro. serg't, was prisoner some months, died at Goldsboro', N. C.
Bugbee, Carlos R.	23	11	H	"	Re-enlisted,—was wounded.
Broughton, Thomas F.	21	2	E	"	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Burroughs, Henry	25	9	G	"	Died March 25, '65.
Clark, Charles H.	18	11	H	"	Promoted corp., mustered out June 24, '65.
Clifford, Benjamin F.	18	2	E	"	Trans. to V. R. Corps, must. out July 17, '65.
Colburn, Freeman L.	24	"	"	"	Wounded May 5, '64, must. out June 29, '64.
Corliss, Albert A.	18	8	E	"	Pro. corp., do serg't, must. out June 28, '65.
Corliss, Stephen	44	"	"	"	Died April 22, '63.
Daniels, David B.	28	Cav.	E	Bksmh.	Re-en., trans. to Co. A, must. out Aug. 9, '65.
Darling, Gilbert A.	19	9	D	Priv.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Davis, Charles C.	19	11	H	"	" " 27, "
Davis, George W.	21	2	E	Corp.	Pro. sergeant, mustered out June 29, '64.
Dunham, Dennis C.	20	"	"	Priv.	Pro. serg't, do 1st lieu't, and mustered out as captain, July 15, 65.
Durrell, George W.	20	"	"	"	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Emery, Edson	27	"	"	Corp.	Promoted serg't, must. out June 28, '64.
Emery, Philo	22	"	"	Priv.	Died, June 9, '64, of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5.
Finchou, John	18	9	D	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Fisk, Wilbur	22	2	E	"	Pro. Q. M. serg't, must. out July 15, '65.
Foster, John E.	19	"	"	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Glines, Moses C.	27	"	"	"	Discharged Jan. 4, '62.
Goodwin, Harvey K.	37	"	"	Mus'n	Died July 19, '62.
Gould, Lorenzo W.	22	7	H	Priv.	" Nov. 29, "
Griffin, Edgar	—	2	—	——	No report—supposed to have deserted.
Hayward, Henry R.	—	2	E	Serg't	Pro. 2d lieutenant, must. out June 29, '64.
Hopkins, Ebenezer	20	"	"	——	Mustered out July 21, '65.
Hopkins, William R.	20	Cav.	E	——	Discharged May 22, '62.
Jones, James M.	45	2	"	——	" Sept. 30, "
Lunt, Cyrus W.	21	2	E	Corp.	Died Nov. 29, 1861.
Lunt, Wm. B.	27	"	"	Priv.	Discharged, Nov. 8, '62.
Meader, Benjamin L.	20	"	"	"	Pro. corp., do serg't, must. out July 15, '65.
Mosher, Richard L.	20	11	H	"	Mustered out April 22, '65.
Mudgett, John	30	Cav.	E	"	Discharged, May 22, '62.
Noyes, Charles B.	23	2	E	"	Died Oct. 12, '62.
Noyes, George H.	29	"	"	Corp.	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Noyes, Luman A.	23	"		Surg.	Resigned, May 27, '63.
Noyes, Wm. M.	26	"	"	Priv.	Killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Osman, Jacob F.	19	11	H	"	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Page, Adelbert H.	20	2	E	"	Deserted, and enlisted in U. S. Regulars.
Pike, Milton E.	23	7	H	"	Died August 2, '62.

Names.	Age.	Reg.	Co.	Rank.	Remarks.
Poole, Edward P.	18	9	D	Priv.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Reed, Wilson Jr.	19	11	M	"	" " 5, "
Rowell, Charles A.	20	"	"	"	Died, April 28, '65.
Rowell, Geo. W. Jr.	28	2	E	Sergt.	Discharged, Sept. 10, '62.
Rowell, Marcellus C.	25	7	H	Priv.	" Oct. 15. "
Russ, Albert	21	2	E	"	Died, May 18, '64.
Sanborn, Charles F.	21	"	"	"	Deserted.
Sanborn, Royalton	18	"	"	"	Pro. corp., mustered out July 15, '65.
Sargent, George W.	18	11	H	"	Mustered out May 25, '65.
Sargent, Luther A.	36	11	M	"	" June 12, "
Sargent, Marcus J.	24	2	E	"	" " 29, '64.
Smith, Adam	43	"	"	"	Killed at Savage Station June 29, '62.
Smith, Fitch C.	21	7	H	"	Died Dec. 9, '62.
Smith, Richard	40	2	E	Capt.	Resigned Aug. 1, '62.
Smith, Walter F.	19	1st Bat.		Priv.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Warner, Lewis	26	11	L	"	" July 10, '65.
Wills, Andrew J.	21	2	E	"	" Sept. 27, '64.
Wentworth, Jarvis	44	Cav.	E	Serg't	Died July 17, '63, from wounds rec'd in action.
Whitney, Azro B.	21	1 S.S.	F	Priv.	Discharged March 20, '62.
Whitney, George H.	—	Cav.	D		
Whitney Lucius C.	28	2	E	1 Lieu.	Resigned, Jan. 8, '62.
Whitney, Milo F.	22	9	D	Corp.	Pro. serg't, was reduced, must. out June 13,
Whitney, Orlando	21	"	"	Priv.	Died July, 4, '63. ['65.
Wills, Horace S.	23	2	E	Corp.	Discharged Dec. 1, '65.
Wing, George L.	21	7	H	Priv.	Died May 26, '62.
Tuller, Elihu	20	2	E	"	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Credits under call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 Volunteers, and subsequent calls.

Alexander, Hasen C.	44	9	D	Priv.	Died while at home on furlough
Atwood, Oliver W.	23	3d Bat.		"	Mustered out July 18, '65.
Clark, Smith	44	2	C	"	Discharged Feb. 2, '64.
Clapp, Edward	21	3d Bat.		Corp.	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Cressey, George	30	2	E	Priv.	" "
Cushman, Albert H.	24	3d Bat.		"	" May 13, '65.
Cushman, Daniel W.	20	2	E	"	Killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64.
Drake, Alonzo	19	"	"	"	Mustered out July 7, '65.
Durkee, Charles	19	9	D	"	" Dec. 7, "
Farrar, Stephen	23	2	E	"	Discharged April 19, '64.
Flanders, George W.	34	8	G	"	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Foster, Jacob T.	44	2	E	"	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
French, Henry P.	18	9	A	"	Discharged June 13, '65.
Hoyt, Homer	18	"	D	"	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Huber, Marcus	19	Cav.	A	"	" May 12, "
Kibbie, Milton M.	32	9	D	"	" Dec. 1, "
Lee, James H.	18	"	"	"	" "
Lieber, John W.	21	"	"	"	" "
Moxby, Azro G.	24	"	"	1 Serg't	" Dec. 6, "
Reed, Charles	18	2	E	Priv.	" July 15, "
Reed, William	22	"	"	"	Died Sept. 19, '64, of wounds rec'd in action.
Smith, Nathan F.	20	"	"	"	Killed at Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Sweeney, John	23	Cav.	"	"	Deserted Oct. 4, '64.
Whitney, Abel D.	18	9	D	"	Died in Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 8, '64.
Whitney, John S.	21	"	"	Corp.	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65.

Miscellaneous, not credited by name—7 men.

VOLUNTEERS FOR 9 MONTHS.

Bugbee, Ducell O.	19	12	D	Priv.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Clark, William L.	39	"	"	Corp.	Died, May 10, '63.
Colby, Alpha H.	33	"	"	Serg't	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Dunham, George D.	23	"	"	Mus'n	" "
Durkee, George W.	18	"	"	Priv.	" "
Durkee, John	28	"	"	"	" "
Emery, Leonard	32	"	"	"	" "
Farnham, James L.	26	"	"	1 Lieu.	" "
Flanders, George W.	33	"	"	Priv.	" "
Foss, Elijah D.	18	"	"	"	" "
Gallup, William W.	20	"	"	"	" "
Goodale, Ora H.	21	"	"	"	" "
Goodwin, Julius C.	19	"	"	"	" "

Names.	Age.	Reg.	Co.	Rank.	Remarks.
Goodwin, Nathaniel K.	31	12	D	Music	" "
Hackett, George H.	21	"	"	Priv.	" "
Jones, Philip F.	16	"	"	"	Died May 12, '63.
Moses, Joseph	40	"	"	"	" March 17, '63.
Noyes, Spencer S.	25	"	"	"	Deserted Oct. 6, '62.
Rowell, Edgar	19	"	"	Corp.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Smith, Charles B.	24	"	"	"	" "
Smith, Henry H.	21	"	"	Priv.	" "
Whitney, George H.	27	"	"	"	" "
Whitney, Leander	21	"	"	"	" "
Whitney, Lewis	18	"	"	"	" "

FURNISHED UNDER DRAFT, PAID COMMUTATION.

Alexander, John H.	Dunham, E. F.	Holmes, Joseph	Whitney, Charles C.
Ballou, George	Flanders, Edwin B.	Rowell, Wilbur F.	Whitney, John S.
Bordwell, Asa	Hall, Abijah W.	Slack, Origin L.	Woodward, Albert P.
Colburn, Wm. L.	Hillery, Merrill L.	Smith, Wallace F.	

PROCURED SUBSTITUTE.

Whitney, William

ENTERED SERVICE.

Conant, Edmund	33	6	G	Priv.	Mustered out May 13, '65.
Freeman, Henry B.	23	4	C	"	" July 13, "
Mudgett, John	35	"	G	"	Discharged January 16, '65.
Sargent, Lemuel B.	28	"	"	"	Died July 11, '64.
Sanborn, Henry M.	30	"	G	"	Died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864.
Smith, Henry	—	—	—	——	Deserted.

CREDITS UNDER LAST CALLS OF 1864 AND '65,—VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Davis, Merritt A.	26	8	D	Priv.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Hallidey, Richard F.	21	7	G	"	" Feb. 9, '66.
Hedrick, William	22	"	A	"	" " 17, "
Ripley, Willard D.	21	2	C	"	" June 27, '65
Shampeau, Peter	23	8	"	"	" " 28,
Whitney, James H.	18	4	E	"	" July 13,

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Foster, Benjamin F.	18	2	E	Priv.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lewis, George	21	3	—	"	Deserted Feb. 28, '65.
Marston, Jeremiah W.	38	9	D	"	Mustered out Dec. 1, '65
McIntyre, John		7	H		

U. S. NAVY, ONE YEAR.

Casey, John
Francois, Edward A. L.
Green, Rufus C.
Leslie, William
} No returns.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The town contains two mineral springs of some repute. The water of one is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It has been resorted to, by people of cutaneous diseases, and has been found beneficial to many. It is owned by A. M. Gould. It was discovered in 1805 by a multitude of tracks of wild animals around the spot, and for a while it was visited by hundreds daily, many of whom found relief. The other is owned by Mr. Dickenson, and is esteemed quite highly by many who have been benefited by its waters and is said to be excellent for diseases of the bowels. It is not to be wondered at that three persons in town have seen their 100th, birth-day, before they left "this land of springs of water."

The tomb-stones of seven mark the resting places, of persons who were over 95 years of age and two are now living over 90 years of age.

Five men have been killed in town while felling trees in the woods: John Folson, Geo., Howe—instantly and while alone, in 1844, Chas. Abbott, Elisha Lougee, a young man, whose mother was so grieved by the stroke that she died and was buried at the same time, and in the same grave, and Abr'm Butterfield in the winter of 1870. He went from

orning prayers with his family to the woods nd in less than one hour the falling tree ounded and struck him on the head, when e fell dead beside the tree.

A negro boy living with Esq. Paine was stantly killed while running under a falling ee before he was seen by the chopper.

Young Felton was drowned while in swim-ng when the river was high and roily.

Calvin Russ was killed by the falling of a one, which was being raised by a pulley or errick, over his head—and his sister was ddenly killed by a team which ran down a ill with a load of wood, and struck her head ith the neap.

In March 1870, Wilson H. Tracy was rown from his sleigh and drawn by the ins until his head struck a log and his skull as broken. He survived in an unconscious ate for 38 hours, and died in his 20th year. e was a Christian young man of much prom-e and he is greatly lamented by many who mpathize with his deeply afflicted family.

ourteen men have had an untimely grave y the use of strong drink, several of whom ll a "drunkards grave," and yet but few wns can present so good a record for the use of temperance of its size and number of habitants. Scarcely a young man can be und in town who is a habitual drinker of ink stronger than cider. This is a little range when we remember how rummy the wn appeared over the building of the first eeting-house.

One case of attempted assassination was by terrible drinker of the intoxicating cup, who ecretly and suddenly fell upon Uncle Ben ushman, 50 years ago, smiting him in the re-head with the head of an ax, breaking a ortion of his skull into fragments; from hich blow he lay senseless three days, never nowing what hurt him. The assassin and l who saw him supposed he was killed but after three days, he revived," and "is yet ive," and contributes the following to this apter.

FROM THE OLDEST MAN IN TOWN.

"I came into town when I was 6 years old. y parents brought me from Norwich where was "sprinkled" when but 4, and I remem-er distinctly that I was terribly *scared*. I n the oldest person in the town, and have ways lived here since 1784, when my father oved into the tavern. I am the father of sons and 3 daughters, all living but 3—none of them have ever been drunk; neither have any of them, or either of their parents ever used "the filthy weed." So you see tobacco is unnecessary. I have attended every town-meeting in town until last March—I have voted in every presidential election except two, and should then if I'd only been old enough—I attended the funeral of General Washington, and the tears ran down my cheeks like rain, I tell ye— it was the most solemn funeral I ever attended. They played with muffled drums and sung "Hark from the tombs," &c., O! I shall never forget it! how I felt: My mother died in her 92d year, and I am in my 92d, and do not expect to see another birth-day. I am in good health, but must die soon with a painful cancer, and pray that I may have patience—My mother used to pray with me and her prayers were answered for I embraced religion when I was but 11 years old and have ever since indulged in hope, and am glad to leave my testimony in favor of the goodness of the Lord through my long history. B. H. CUSHMAN.

April 15, 1870.

Five young men of the town have been liberally educated. Three sons of Rev. D. H. Williston, all of whom died while their reverend father "was yet alive." Joshua Kilborn, who is also dead, Steven Drew and A. A. Smith, who are in the prime and vigor of life, and are both upon "the walls of Sion," publishing the news of Salvation.

Bears were very troublesome to the early settlers. Flocks of sheep and fields of corn suffered greatly from their depredations. Women and children were often frightened by their noise, and sometimes by "old Bruin's" personal appearance. "Uncle Ben," says he remembers having been chased four times by an old bear who made her head quarters just over the ledge near what is called the "Needle's Eye"—and at one time she gave him and his little brother a close and hard chase, when they ran for "dear life"—after which his father went out by moon-light and shot her—the ball wounded and exasperated her and she came at him with all fury, and vengeance, and he fought her with the breech of his gun until she yielded and fell dead. This dangerous and fearful battle was fought in a cornfield, and the fallen victim was a large and fat one, and made excellent meat for the family—such luxuries are scarce in town in these days.

Ten couples have dissolved their marriage relation by a bill of divorce, and a great many have been dissolved "only by death." The first case of divorce in town was that of Dr. Spaulding and his wife, who lived in single blessedness a few years after the separation and then actually courted, and were married the second time and lived the rest of their days together in peace.

Some of the latter ones are quite as laughable. But one case of a thief's being brought to justice, and punished by imprisonment; and this was the case of an Ordway, who was admitted to the bar to practice law in 1831; came to town, as a lawyer, soon after Esq. Rolf had opened an office at the center of the town; did a little business for a few years, and in an "evil hour," either being "worse for liquor," or "want of means to," stole an overcoat, a horse and carriage from a Dr. in Montpelier and thought he could ride and keep warm; but the law he had broken was too close upon him and he was arrested, tried and sent to prison in 1839.

Only one case of murder has occured in town; a young woman, the wife of Julius Fox, living in the south-western part of the town was found dead, and buried in hay on the floor of a barn which was on fire, the body was extricated from the flames in season to be identified, though badly burned; her skull was broken, which gave evidence that it must have been done with a blow from an ax, and in such shape as to show that she could not have done it herself. This occured at "dead of night," and was one of the most deliberate and diabolical murders on record. Suspicions rested at once upon her husband, and he was arrested, and confined in jail at Chelsea for over two years. He was tried before juries who could not, or would not agree; and for a year or more has been at large—being released from confinement on his own bail. If guilty, he is terribly guilty; and justice sleeps in awful stupor, and if innocent, suspicion rests on no one else, and the guilty one need not have the least fear of ever being disturbed in his guilt.

Eleven cases of suicide have occurred in town; 7 males and 3 females; 1 by taking poison, 1 by drowning in a brook, 1 by throwing himself into a well, 1 by cutting her own throat and 7 by hanging. Most of these cases had been subject to seasons of insanity.

For about 50 years of the first settlement, the population of the town increased rapidly and numbered over 2000 inhabitants. In nearly the same length of time since, it has decreased nearly 20 per cent.—290 families, and about 400 children between the ages of 4 and 21, and nearly 100 under 4 years.

There are six substantial dams across the stream which flows through the center of the town, all of which are used to good advantage. There are several other falls in town, which may yet be improved with profit.

One man who was brought up in town, living now in an adjacent town, has been legally divorced from three wives, buried one, and now lives with his fifth.

One woman was buried in town whose brother preached her funeral sermon, and her two sons, son-in-law and brother-in-law acted as bearers—all at her request.

One woman was burned to death whose husband (a Baptist minister,) preached her funeral sermon.

Four widowed ladies are living in town who have passed their 85th birth-day—all mothers of living children.

PAPERS BY CHARLES I. BUSHNELL, N. YORK.

[EXTRACTS FROM A WORK READY FOR PRESS.]

PETER BUTTON

was a native of Connecticut, and was born in the year 1745. He was twice married. His first wife died soon after bearing him a daughter. His second wife was Louisa Welch. Mr. Button moved to Tunbridge, Vt., in the year 1778, bringing with him his wife and their son Thomas. On the 16th of October, 1780, at a very early hour of the morning, Mr. Button started to go to the residence of Mr. Havens, which was situated upon an eminence above the first branch leading into White River. There being at the time a dense fog prevailing, Mr. Button found himself in the midst of the Indians before he was aware of their presence. Being unwilling to be taken prisoner, he attempted to make his escape, but was pursued, overtaken, surrounded and literally butchered, while endeavoring to defend himself from his savage foe. Mr. Button was a very brave, resolute and energetic man. Had he quietly surrendered himself, his life, as in the case of others, might have been preserved. He owned two lots of 100 acres each, upon which his widow lived till her death. One of the lots she gave to her

son Thomas, and the other to her son Silas. Mrs. Button died at the residence of the latter, on the 4th day of July, 1823, at the age of 88 years.

See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.

JOHN HUTCHINSON

was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in the year 1754, and was by occupation a farmer. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he repaired to Boston, and was engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill. On the 3d day of Nov., 1779, he married Hannah Parkhurst, of Royalton, Vt., and soon after settled on the first branch of White river, in the town of Tunbridge. The house he built there was the first one that was erected in the place, from Royalton line. When the Indians made their incursion in 1780, his house, which was the first one that was attacked, was burnt, his personal property destroyed, and Mr. Hutchinson himself taken prisoner and carried to Canada, where he remained one year, when he was exchanged. After his liberation he returned home, and soon after enlisted in the army, and was subsequently at the capitulation of Cornwallis. On his return home he exchanged his farm in Tunbridge for one in Royalton, on White river, where he resided till the time of his death. He died on the 21st day of Oct., 1817, in the 93d year of his age. His wife died on the 23d day of Aug., 1812.

See Bushnell's Notes to Memoir of Abijah Hutchinson.

ABIJAH HUTCHINSON

was born in Connecticut on the 4th day of July, 1756, and was brought up to the trade of a blacksmith. In April, 1775, being then in his 19th year, he enlisted as a private in a company of Connecticut troops commanded by Ensign Abner Robinson, and was on duty in the neighborhood of Boston for about 8 months, when his term of enlistment expired, and he received an honorable discharge.—Having a natural predilection for the sea, he engaged in the latter part of the year 1777 as one of the crew of the ship Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Timothy Parker, in which vessel he continued for several months, participating in several naval engagements, particularly in the memorable one of the 13th day of April, 1778, which resulted in the capture of the Admiral Keppel, a powerful ship of 18 guns. After his term of service had expired, Mr. Hutchinson returned home, and he remained there until the month of March, 1780, when he emigrated with others to Vermont, and commenced a settlement with them in Tunbridge, on the east branch of White river.—At the time of the Indian incursion upon Royalton and the neighboring towns, in the month of Oct., 1780, Mr. Hutchinson was one of those who were taken prisoners by the savages, and conveyed to Canada. He remained a prisoner until the declaration of peace, when he returned to Vermont, residing there until 1835, when he moved to Genesee, N. Y., where he remained to the time of his death. Feb. 11, 1843. A memoir of him was published by his son in 1843, a new edition of which, enriched by numerous valuable notes by Charles I. Bushnell, of New York City, is now completed, and will soon be put to the press.

VERSHIRE.

BY DR. T. C. SIMPSON.

The township of Vershire is situated a little to the south of east from the center of Orange County. It is not a square, as the towns around it were chartered first, and each made their own bounds, irrespective of the other, thus leaving a tract of land whose outlines were not parallel to each other.

The north and south centre-line running N. 30° E., left it gored all around. The township is situated between lat. 43° 53′, and 44° N., and W. long. 72° 16′.

It is bounded N. by Corinth, E. by West Fairlee, S. by Strafford, and W. by Chelsea, and contains 21,961 acres. Its surface is very uneven. Two branches of the Ompompanoosuc river rise in this town, and afford some tolerable mill-sites. This township is eminently composed of hill and vale. The valleys are generally narrow, and frequently the hill-sides steep.—By reason of this diversification of surface, we have but little swamp or wet land, and our hill-sides, as a general rule, are very fertile, yielding good returns to the husbandman for his labors.

The principal productions are corn, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, while the grass crop seldom fails to furnish a rich and abundant supply for large numbers of sheep, cattle and horses. The greenness of these abrupt hill-sides must have suggested to the first settlers the name which the town bears.

There are two well marked ranges of hills extending east and west, also one on the west side

running northerly and southerly. The whole north side of the town is in many places several hundred feet high, and the south face nearly perpendicular, although of easy access on the northern slope. The most marked precipice is called Eagle Ledge, and runs S. E. and N. W.; the southern face being a bare rock almost perpendicular, and more than 200 feet high. The Vermont copper mines are in the other ridge, which runs through the town nearly parallel to the first, and south of it.

The ridge on the west side of the town next to Chelsea extends nearly the whole length of that side, and is in many places so high that most of the State east of the Green Mountains can be seen from it. This ridge divides the waters which flow into the Connecticut river from those which flow into White river, and is familiarly known as the "height of the land.'

The township was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered Aug. 3, 1781, to Abner Sealy and 64 others, viz:

Samuel Clark, Nathan Allin, Jesse Leavingsworth, John Powell, Amos Chamberlain, William Marston, John Marston, Aaron Post, Timothy Bartholomew, Simeon Morey, Zenas Morey, William Goodrich, Silas Pepoon, Benjamin Pepoon, Henry W. Dwight, Arial Bingham, Jonathan Ingosol, David Pixley, Stephen Nash, Ashbel Strong, Sibbel Goodrich, Joseph Fisk, Roswell Smith, Samuel King, Zebina Curtis, Ebenezer Fisk, John W. Dana, David Dana, Bryant Brown, Eldad Brownson, John Boardman, Thomas Chittenden, Ebenezer Leonard, Reuben Buckingham, James Anderson, John Fassett, James Hill, of Sunderland, John Fassett, Jr., Noah Chittenden, Elijah Galusha, Jonathan Sawyer, Joseph Downer, Isaac Chamberlain, Stephen Dewey, Eldad Dewey, Amos Fassett, Thomas Butterfield, Mathew Lyon, Abner Bartholomew, John Woodworth, Jerathmel Powers, Joseph Bowker, Samuel Smith, Nathaniel Jones, Eleaser Taft, Joel Walker, James Hill, John Chamberlain, Gershom Morse, Aaron Taft, Mikel Titus, Lenox Titus, John Clapp, Theodorus Woodward.

Many of these never came to town, neither is there any record of their having transferred their claims to any one else; but some of the settlers did quit-claim their rights of land and give a warranty deed, which looks as though those men's names were fictitious.

It is not known when, or by whom this town was first visited, but Lenox Titus moved into this town in 1779 and found a Mr. Irenus Knight, who had squatted within the township, and was the first settler.

This town was first called No. 7, afterward Caley Town, and it was also at one time called Arlington. The charter confers the usual privileges and immunities of corporate towns. The grantees divided the town into 3 divisions of 70 lots each, being one for each proprietor, and one also for college, county, grammar and town-schools, minister's lot, and one for support of the Gospel. They also voted a right of land to the person who should build the first grist-mill.—William Maltbie built the first grist-mill in town, on land now owned by Hial Colton.

The first meeting of the proprietors was warned July 22, 1783, to be holden Aug. 28, next ensuing, at the house of Lenox Titus.—Ebenezer West was chosen moderator, and Jonathan Maltbie proprietors' clerk. This meeting adjourned to Sept. 4, 1783, at which it was voted to lay out a 100-acre lot to each proprietor, also a lot to each of the other objects named in the charter, and one for a mill. Several of the proprietors had already pitched a location themselves, and it was voted to establish their claims. Some of the original charter members who were settlers, had property, and bought out the charter rights of others, and in the drawing of the lots, they drew the names of those who had sold.

The first proprietors' tax raised in town, was voted Nov. 6, 1783. Land was cheap in those days. We find at an auction sale of land to pay this tax, the price brought was from 6 to 13 pence per acre. The wages of a common day-laborer were 4 s. a day, he finding his own board. Those who were engaged in surveying the town had 6 s. a day, boarding themselves. Timothy Bartholomew, of Thetford, was the principal surveyor, and it was voted that "Theodorus Woodward carry the hind end of the chain during the survey of the town."

It was also voted that the north and south road, through the centre of the town, be eight rods wide, four rods on each side of the centre line. Land was left on every lot for roads, which has been of questionable utility, as it has given rise to numerous litigations. As the old lines became dim, it was found difficult to decide on which of the present lots the allowed land should be. As many of the original surveys were quite imperfect from the nature of the country, it has been found difficult to verify their surveys. Nearly all of their bounds were stakes and trees, which have fallen and left no trace.

The first town-meeting was called Aug. 27, 1783, of which Amos Matson was moderator.—Andrew Peters was chosen town clerk; Theodorus Woodward was constable; Ebenezer

West, John Woodward and Lenox Titus, selectmen.

The first March meeting was held March 28, 1784, at the house of Lieut. Ebenezer West.—Amos Matson, was chosen moderator; Ebenezer West, town clerk and treasurer; William Maltby, Joel Walker and Asa Smith, selectmen;—Nathaniel Jones, constable and collector; Amos Matson, grand-juryman; John Woodward, sealer of weights and measures; Nathaniel Jones and Ebenezer West, surveyors of highways. Voted also that hogs shall run on the commons *yoked;* also that two sign posts shall be set up for public notification, one at Lenox Titus', and one at Amos Matson's. All notices were put up on these posts. Ebenezer West was the first representative to the legislature. Also chose Moses Morey, William Maltbie and Andrew Peters hog haywards for the town; also William Maltbie, Joseph Daniels, Lenox Titus, Jonathan Maltbie and Charles Morey, petit jury.

Money was exceeding scarce in those days, and it was stipulated in all assessments of taxes, that they were to be paid in wheat, at 5 s. per bushel, or in neat cattle at the market price. All values were computed in English currency till 1799.

At a town meeting held the third Tuesday in June, 1792, it was voted to raise £55, to build a frame for a meeting-house. This tax was assessed on the ratable polls of those who were of the Congregational or Presbyterian denomination, and was to be paid in wheat, at 5 s. per bushel, or neat cattle, or other grain, equivalent thereto. Many and warm were the meetings which met and adjourned, before they located the meeting-house, on the military parade, so called, on Dr. Porter's lot.

At a town meeting holden Feb. 4, 1794, the following scheme was submitted to the town, and accepted for the completion of the meeting-house, then begun. A plan of the meeting-house having been exhibited, the pew-ground of said house was set up at vendue, and the person, or persons, who bid highest for choice of pew-ground was to have it, provided they were of the Congregational or Presbyterian order. And it was further ordered, that one-eighth of the price shall be paid in salts of lye, delivered at Jonathan Maltby's, by the first of June next, and the remaining seven-eighths shall be paid at the same time and place in good wheat. And further, that no pew shall be sold for less than £10. The meeting-house at Thetford was to be the model. The town attempted to finish the house after this scheme, but it was found at last not to work well, and was abandoned.

The highest price bid was £46; the lowest, £9, 18 s. The Congregational denomination was called the standing order. This house had no means of warming, and, as the town used it for town purposes, many of the March meetings were adjourned to some neighboring house for warmth.

There are 11 school districts in town. Ten of them were formed in 1797, and a committee of nine persons was chosen to point out the lines and turns of said school districts. In after years, as little neighborhoods sprung up in various parts of the town, new school districts were organized, till we had 17. They have since been reduced to the present number, 11.

Denominational distinctions early showed themselves in religious matters; but, as the Congregational order was most numerous, they had control of the first meeting-house that was built. They paid their taxes as voters in town, but also taxed themselves in addition, to assist in completing the meeting-house. Of the grantees, but a few of them are now represented in town. The most numerous are the Maltby and Titus families. There are also descendants of the Moreys still in town.

Rosannah Titus was the first female born in town. She was born Dec. 31, 1780.

The first marriage in town was Nathan West and Martha Titus, July 16, 1787.

The first death in town was that of Anna, wife of Thomas West, March 1, 1788.

The first transfer of real estate took place March 29, 1782. William Goodrich, Esq., of Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., to William Maltby, of Lenox, same State and county, yeoman, were sold three whole shares, or rights of land, for £90. The first execution levied on land was June 30, 1785.

Titles were not despised in those early days, as the captains, lieutenants, ensigns, &c., to be found on our books show; and among the rest is one E. Fish, with A. M. attached to his name. The first mortgage was executed from Asa Town to Abel Bissell and John Mann, April 16, 1790. Population increased quite rapidly. In 1790, it was 439; in 1800, it was 1031; in 1810, it was 1311, since which time it has decreased.

Many fine scholars and talented men, and also smart business men have gone out from this town to fill posts of honor and usefulness. Of such I will mention the names of but a few.—

The Fullers, of New York, and Keyes, of Newbury, and Dwight, of Boston.

TOWN CLERKS.

Andrew Peters from Aug. 27, 1783, to March 14, 1786; Thomas Porter from March, 1786, to March, 1789; Jonathan Maltbie from March, 1789, to March, 1790; Andrew Peters from March, 1790, to March, 1791; Jonathan Maltbie from March, 1791, to March, 1792; Thomas Porter from March, 1792, to March, 1814; Ebenezer Spencer from March, 1814, to March, 1815; Thomas Keyes from March, 1815, to March, 1846; H. T. Keyes from March, 1846, to Sept., 1853; Lenox Gilman from Sept., 1853, to March, 1856; H. C. Dwight from March, 1856, to March, 1860, Lenox Gilman from March, 1860, to the present time, (1868.)

When Asa Smith was elected to the legislature, he objected, because he had no good hat to wear. Esquire Simeon Morey had a nice white hat, which he promised Smith he should have to wear, if he would go and get him appointed a justice of the peace. To this Smith agreed, and it was done. The settlers had recorded in our town records the ear-marks of their sheep. The first grave-yard in town was laid out in 1785, and is the one at the centre of the town.

This town contributed her full share of men to assist in putting down the late rebellion.—With a population, in 1860, of 1054 persons, she sent 113 men to the field, or 10.72 per cent. of her population. These found war no holiday affair. Their bones bleach on Southern soils and under southern suns. They also have ample experiences of southern hospitality, as shown at Andersonville and other prisons.

The following list comprises those sent to the field. As will be seen, several re-enlisted.

THREE MONTHS MEN.

		Reg.	Co.
Lyman D. Mattoon,		1	D.
Harlan D. Prescott,		"	"

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS, PREVIOUS TO OCT. 17, 1863.

Charles W. Abbott,		4	B
Dan Y. Aldrich,		"	"
Lucean C. Aldrich,		2	E
George A. Austin,		Cav.	D
Moses C. Bacon,		10	G
William H. H. Badger,	Killed.	6	G
Joseph Barstowe,		2	E
Joseph Barstow,		4	B
Russell A. Barstow		8	D
David G. Carleton,		4	B
John C. Carleton,		9	G
Freeman L. Church,		9	G
George P. Davis,		4	B
Daniel S. Dow,		9	G
Charles S. Durgin,		8	G
Franklin Eastman,	Killed.	4	E
John Eleazer,		Cav.	A
Lyman B. Evans,	Died.	8	G
Ransom Fletcher,		4	E
Edward Fitzgerald,		10	G
Alonzo Howe,		4	E
Henry M. Johnson,	Killed.	4	B
Moses N. Leavitt,		10	G
Hiram M. Mateon,		4	E
John L. Mattoon,	badly wounded.	"	"
Lyman D. Mattoon,		"	"
Freeman E. Norris,	Killed.	10	I
William O. Pierce,	died, small pox.	4	E
Alphonso L. Prescott,		"	"
Harlon D. Prescott,		8	G
Horton Prescott,		"	"
James Straw,		2	E
Henry M. Tenney,	died, typhoid fever.	10	G
Freman Titus,		9	G
Graham N. Titus,	Died.	8	G
Charles B. P. Twilight,	Killed.	"	"
Charles S. West,		4	B
Cyrus S. Whitcomb,	badly wounded.	"	"

Credits under call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300-000 men, and subsequent calls.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.

Michael Condon,		11	
James M. Dickey,		3	G
John D. Dow,		17	I
Moses M. Dunham,		Cav.	E
Jethro S. George,	Died.	8	G
George Hayward,		2	I
Charles W. Jones,	Deserted.	17	I
Patrick Murrill,		8	K
William M. Pryor,		Cav.	M
Edwin Rowell,		17	I
William S. Tenney,	Died.	4	
Edgar G. Thayer,		7	A
Carlo Titus,		9	G
Gilbert D. Walker,		9	E
Charles Willey,		5	I
William N. Willard,		7	B

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR.

Galen W. Atherton,		9	K
John N. Bartholomew,		9	G
Richard Cushman,		5	E
Allan J. Dearborn,		9	G
Freeman Donahue,		4	E
Daniel S. Dow,		9	G

		Reg.	Co.
George F. Drew,		9	G
George A. Flanders,		"	"
Abel A. Heath,		"	"
James Love,		Cav.	
John Lyman,		"	
James A. Slatterly,		"	
Thomas Wallam,		"	
George Wilson,		"	

VOLUNTEERS RE-ENLISTED.

Nathan W. Archer,		4	B
Edgar Barstow,		8	D
Russel A. Barstow,		"	"
John Burnham,		6	C
Adoniram J. Burr,		Cav.	I
Charles S. Durgin,	ran away.	8	G
Charles G. Emory,		"	D
Rosaloo A. Howard,		Cav.	
Jared L. Paris,		S. S.	S. E
Horton Prescott,	Died.	8	G
Philip Vaughan,		Cav.	G

ENROLLED MEN WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.

Warren C. Gilman, Charles Knight,
H. F. Jones, William W. Swan.
Six were credited without names.

VOLUNTEERS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Henry H. Aldrich, Moses Gill,
Lucean C. Aldrich, Charles H. House,
Franklin A. Ames, S. M. Kimball, died.
Albert S. Avery, Johnson A. McArthur,
George Bacon, Cyrus M. Morris,
Solomon F. Bixby, Geo. W. Prescott, died.
Silas S. Blakely, Edwin Rowell, died.
Edgar Bliss, William W. Swan,
Dean Hale Derby, John S. Willey,
John Dignam, Thomas F. Williams.
Hiram K. George,

PAID COMMUTATION.

Ira S. Abbott, Roswell Moody,
Reuben Buck, Joseph Polsue,
William Kendall, Alonso W. Smith,
Henry D. McArthur,

PROCURED SUBSTITUTES.

Dexter Godfrey and Henry A. Norris.

This is our record. The desertions were few. (There are two whose names are not marked, who it is presumed have deserted.) All have shown true courage and manhood. I think our soldiers are not so demoralized as we had reason to expect they would be: and when our soldiers returned, they easily and quickly resumed their former occupations and habits of life.

After the surrender of Richmond, some of our soldiers were on guard there, and among the rest a soldier named Carlo Titus, a member of Co. G, 9th Reg., of rather eccentric habits. His orders were to allow none to pass. A file of Johnneys were marching in, having surrendered. When they came to our friend Titus, he ordered them to halt. They disobeyed his order, when he presented his rifle and discharged it, sending the ball with which it was loaded entirely through the chests of the first two men, and bringing the remainder to a halt. One of our soldiers (so says report) having been ordered to retreat, made such good time, that it took him two days to get back to his regiment.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

There have been three religious denominations principally represented in this town, viz.: the Congregationalist, Calvinistic Baptist and Freewill Baptist. These three denominations have each a meeting-house, and churches regularly organized in town.

The first minister who came to town, a Mr. West, was a Calvanistic Baptist.

The first church that was organized in town was a Congregationalist church. The first minister who was settled was the Rev. Stephen Fuller, who was settled over the Congregational church.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized July 14, 1787, and was reconstructed about the beginning of the present century. In 1826, twelve of its members, and subsequently six others, left to form a Baptist church. The present house of worship was erected in 1836. This church has had 2 pastors and 20 stated supplies.

This church has on its roll of members, since its organization, 328 names—its present members number 76.

Rev. Stephen Fuller, the first pastor, was ordained and installed Sept. 3, 1788, and died April 12, 1816, after a pastorate of between 27 and 28 years.

His settlement was £140. His salary was £50 the first year—to be increased £5 a year, until it reached £75, at which sum it was to remain.

The following biographical sketch of the Rev. Stephen Fuller is by Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., of Bradford, and is here inserted as showing the kind ministerial care which surrounded this church during its infancy and the first quarter of a century of its existence:

"The Rev. Stephen Fuller, the first pastor of the Congregationalists in Vershire, was born at Mansfield, Ct. Dec. 3, 1756. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1786. He studied theology with Asa Burton, D. D., of Thetford, and was pronounced by a competent judge to be a more thorough adept in the Doctor's "taste system," than he was himself.

He was ordained pastor of this church Sept. 3, 1788, and continued so till his death, which occurred at the house of his brother, Dr. Fuller of New Haven, Vt., April 12, 1816, in the 60th year of his age. His remains were brought to Vershire for burial. He was a man of good talents—a deep thinker, a close reasoner—thoroughly orthodox in belief, a faithful pastor, and an earnest and impressive preacher. He aimed not at elegance of style, or at popularity in any way, but to preach the pure gospel in the most impressive manner he possibly could, realizing his entire dependence on God for success. He was distinguished for making himself understood, and for the force of his appeals. He labored amidst many discouragements, but not in vain. His labors abroad were highly appreciated. Several of his sermons were published. Under his instruction several young men received their theological training, and became highly esteemed preachers.

The maiden name of Mrs. Fuller was Phebe Thurston, of Hollis, N. H. She was an amiable woman, distinguished for her kindness and cheerfulness, who mourned her husband over 40 years, and died October 29, 1856, in the 92d year of her age.

These worthy parents had 7 sons and 3 daughters. Though Mr. Fuller's salary was always small, he continued to obtain a comfortable support for his large family, and four of his sons received a collegiate education. Three of these became Congregational ministers, and one a lawyer. One of his sons became a respectable physician, and two were farmers.

The eldest daughter married a minister, and the youngest died at the age of 22 years. The surviving sister and youngest son, at this date, (December, 1868,) are the only occupants of the old home of their venerated parents and once flourishing family."

In 1808 there was a general revival of religion in town—an extended account of which was prepared by the pastor for the 2d vol. (1810) of the Advisor, or Vermont Evangelical Magazine, of which the following is an abstract:

"The revival commenced in the latter part February, 1808. It began in the awakening of one young man under a sermon by a candidate for the ministry, who was passing through the place. The preacher was Mr. Wright, afterwards of Montpelier. The awakened young man wished a meeting appointed for young people, which was well attended, and very solemn. Hence it was extended, till it is believed that there was not a person in the society who was not more or less awakened to a concern about his salvation. The meetings on the Sabbath, and at other times were attended with power. The result was that an accession was brought into the church of about 50 members, and the general state of society was greatly improved."

The church has since that time had some refreshings from on high; but there have also been times of coldness.

We are in one of those cold periods at this time (1868). May God, who has in the past owned and blessed this heritage, once more visit us in mercy, "and pour us out a blessing so there shall be hardly room to receive it."

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH in town was organized July 8, 1802. At one time there were 65 names on its roll of membership. In 1842, and afterwards, the members of this church became so strongly tinctured with Adventism, that the church was dropped by the conference, and so ceased to exist. In June, 1867, another church was organized, which exists at the present time. They only have occasional preaching.

THE CALVINISTIC BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Sept. 6, 1852. John Kyle was the first pastor: Samuel M. Malthy the first deacon. This church enjoyed its first communion season, Oct. 3, 1852. This church, like others in town, has had its seasons of coldness and dearth, with occasional visits of the Spirit; but during the winter of 1866 and '67, there was a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and in the spring following 13 united by profession, and there has been a good degree of interest manifested since.

During the year 1866 the society entirely rebuilt their house of worship, expending nearly $1500.00. There is an "Esty Organ," in the house, and the house is well filled nearly every Sabbath. The Rev. J. K. Chase is the present pastor of the church. The roll of the church contains 93 names in all; present number, 62; non-residents, 7. This church has had 7 ministers over it since its formation. There is a flour-

ishing Sabbath-school connected with this church, and, humanly speaking, there seems no good reason why this should not be one of the most prosperous churches of the denomination.

MINING HISTORY.

The Vermont copper mines are in a range of hills extending through several towns. The vein which is worked in this town seems to be the same, or a parallel to those opened in Strafford and Corinth. It is about 50 years since it was accidentally discovered. Many operations were commenced to develope the recources of the mine, but all failed for want of capital and the necessary mining knowledge, until it came into the hands of the present company.

The Vermont Copper Mining Company was incorporated by act of legislature, Nov. 18, 1853. The following names appear in the act granting the charter of the campany, viz.:—Henry Barnard, J. Elnathan Smith, Joseph J. Bicknell, Fulton Cutting, S. L. Mitchel and Loring L. Lombard, and their associates and successors.

The following, from the Geology of Vermont, presents so concise and yet so good a history, that I copy a part, only making such alterations as have been made since that was written:

"This mine is about 2 miles from West Fairlee village, and seven from the rail-road station in Thetford. The decomposing sulphurets of iron and copper at the surface, and the unusual appearance of the earth that overlay the ore, excited the curiosity of the people in the vicinity, and gave rise to reports that smothering fires, fire-balls, smoke, &c., were seen there, and induced them to make excavations to learn the cause. Upon reaching the bed-rock iron and copper pyrites were found, the former quite abundant; and, in accordance with the adage of the Cornish miners, that "Mundic (mundic is an impure sulphuret of iron, usually found with copper pyrites) always rides a good horse," people were led to believe that valuable copper ore existed in that hill.

Accordingly a company was formed, consisting mostly of people who resided in the neighborhood, with the view of working the mine, which was styled the "Farmer's company."—Excavations were made on the vein, and iron and copper pyrites obtained, when a rude smelting furnace was erected.. But in consequence of the inexperience of those having the business in charge, little or no copper was ever obtained from the ore smelted.

Col. Binney of Boston, and Isaac Tyson, Esq. of Baltimore, Md., were the next to engage in the enterprise of working the mines. The outcrop of rock containing the ore being upon the southern slope of a hill, and about 400 feet above the valley adjacent, they very wisely concluded, that the only proper way of working a copper mine thus situated, was to drive in an adit, so as to strike the bed at a considerable distance below the outcrop at the surface: hence they at once commenced the work of driving a cross-cut adit, and pushed it vigorously for more than 2 years. Having penetrated the rock horizontally 94 feet, and not striking the ore, or bed, they became discouraged, and the work was abandoned.

In 1853 some gentlemen of New York city purchased the mines and 248 acres of land adjacent. In the fall the charter before named was granted by the Legislature of Vermont, constituting them a body corporate, under the name of the Vermont Copper Mining Company, with a capital of $500,000. In the spring of 1854 the work was systematically commenced, under the superintendence of Capt. Thomas Pollard, an intelligent and experienced Cornish miner, since which time the work has continued under the supervision (except 1861, '62, '63) and attended with the most gratifying results. The cross-cut adit abandoned by Messrs. Binney and Tyson was at once entered by the workmen, and driven in the direction of the ore, and they had not proceeded 4 feet before it was reached. The bed was found to consist of copper pyrites, associated with mundic, and was from 8 to 16 feet in thickness, and had a dip of about 42° east.

Indications of ore exist at the surface of the ground for the distance of about ¾ of a mile, in a line with the strata of the rocks. It occurs in the calcareous mica schist, which assumes a gneissoid appearance in the vicinity of the mines.

These are situated on the southern slope of a hill, and the drifts or adits are, with the exception of the cross-cut adit before named, all in or near the line of the ore. * * * The ore, as before stated, occurs in a continuous bed, conformable with the schist enclosing it, and has an average thickness of about 12 feet.

But little brimstone is seen, and the ore occurs nearly independent of rock or other impurities, except the sulphuret of iron, and occasional veins of concretionary masses of quartz.

On descending into the earth the bed is found to change in appearance and improve in quality. At, and near the surface, "gossan" is found, overlying the mundic and copper ore, but upon reaching the solid bed or vein, the mundic thins out, and the pure ore is more abundant.

The sulphuret obtained at this mine yields about 30 per cent of copper—when pure ore is subjected to analysis—but the ore sent to market yields on an average about 9 or 10 per cent. Shipments of ore from this mine have been made that yielded 17 per cent, but it is usually considered better not to "cob" or "dress" the ore so as to have it yield more than ten per cent, as much good ore is lost in the refuse thrown away, and the additional labor required to separate the ore from the waste is much increased. It is sold in the ore to smelting companies, who use it in connection with the carbonates and other rich copper ores; and serve so valuable a purpose for a flux, that up to 1866 it had been thought more profitable to sell the ore than incur the additional expense

of erecting smelting works. The company had, prior to 1867, a crusher worked by a stationary steam-engine of 25 horse power, in a building 30 by 50 feet, which adjoins another building of 60 by 80 feet, in which the ore is "cobbed," washed and packed for market.

The company having determined on enlarging their capacities for preparing ore, commenced in 1867 the following works: A furnace building 62 by 102 feet, and a boiler-house 26 by 50 feet, also a stamp-house, 26 by 26 feet, and a place to roast ore, 40 by 200 feet, and completed 2400 feet rail-road, extending from the wash-house to roast-bed and furnace. There was previously between the wash-house and the mouth of the adit where the ore is delivered from the mine, a double track, each 1100 feet long, inclined, and so arranged that when a loaded car descends to the wash-house, an empty car is drawn up on the other track.—There is also a stationary steam-engine at the head of delivery adit in the mine, by which all the ore below is raised on greatly inclined railways, in cars built for that purpose. Four blast furnaces, and two stacks of chimneys connected, complete the works of 1867. In 1868 these additional buildings were erected, viz. two blacksmith's shops, one 18 by 30, and the other 28 by 55 feet, a coke-house 40 by 100, a lumber-house 16 by 46 feet, and a dwelling-house 18 by 28 feet.

The ore, smelted, produces a material called by miners "regulus," which contains between 36 and 37 per cent of pure copper. The company employ 145 operatives. The following table gives product of mines and expenditures since it came into the hands of the present company:

Year.	*Tons.*	*Expenditures.*
1854,	134	$3,245.79
1855,	198	6,472.88
1856,	137	16,938.46
1857,	246	16,998.82
1858,	314	13,504.77
1859,	188½	15,561.24
1860,	1452	33,149.04
1861,	1240	28,077.82
1862,	1113	31,300.50
1863,	1400	37 571.81
1864,	897	44,264.33
1865,	1430	68,359.41
1866,	3615	86,170.24
1867,	4932	94,653.51
1868,	5682	108,000.00

OFFICERS FOR 1869.

Smith Ely, President.
John C. Ely, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

Smith Ely, F. A. Palmer, John C. Ely.
J. B. Dearborn, Corp. Clerk.
Thomas Pollard, Superintendent.
William Long, Smelter.
William Pollard, Ass't Smelter.

The richness of the mine continues, although the hill has been pierced 900 feet horizontally and 500 feet perpendicularly from this horizontal adit.

WASHINGTON.

BY P. A. WHITE.

Washington, a post-town situated in the northerly part of Orange County, 15 miles easterly from Montpelier. The township was granted by the general assembly of Vermont, Aug. 8, 1781, to Elisha Burton and others, original proprietors. Previous to this time the town was called Kingsland, under the New Hampshire Grants, and was then the county seat. A log-jail was built near the center of the town, which stood for many years as a relic of New Hampshire authority. The county records show that the judges under New Hampshire attempted to hold a session of the court at Washington, in the month of March, and came on horseback to the easterly portion of the town, when they became snow-bound, and the judges directed the sheriff in attendance to adjourn the session of the court. As to whether an adjourned session was held, the records are silent.

Some of the early settlers came to Washington while it was known as Kingsland, and commenced the settlement under New Hampshire authority, and many were their privations at that early day. Their only communication was by the way of Connecticut River. They often took a bushel of wheat on their backs, and went 5, 10, or 15 miles to mill, and return the same day to their families, who were anxiously waiting the flour for supper.

Tradition says that at a session of the New Hampshire court at Newbury, a man was convicted of an offence against the laws of New Hampshire, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the Kingland jail, and the sheriff executing the warrant committed the prisoner to the log-jail, the prisoner taking with him a few potatoes to sustain life until an opportunity might be presented for his deliverance. Soon after the officer left, the prisoner broke jail; but being a very benevolent man, planted the potatoes he brought with him before the jail, that the next offender might receive the benefit of his labor. It is said the potatoes thus planted grew spontaneously for years.

From 1782 the proprietors offered inducements by way of grants of a lot of land to the first settler--and a man by the name of Nathan Morse was the first settler. Others soon after followed and commenced the set-

tlement. There were none but the hardy, robust men of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut who ventured to breast the wilderness. The first settlers were very exact that justice should be administered in their settlement. That this end might be fully attained, they appointed a committee, who were to settle all matters of difference that might arise in the settlement; and when complaint was made against any one, the committee set in judgment, and their decrees were faithfully executed. Thus good order was maintained. The settlement enlarged. In 1793 the inhabitants applied to the General Assembly of Vermont for a charter. The town was organized March 7, 1793, by the choice of town officers:

Jacob Burton, first town clerk. At a freemen's meeting held Sept. 2, 1794, Thaddeus White was chosen first representative, the freemen of the town then numbering 34.—Thomas Chittenden received the votes for governor.

The following named persons were enrolled and sworn as freemen, Sept. 2, 1794: Eleazer Bartholomew, Gideon Smith, Abel Skinner, Phinnas Wright, Robert Ingram, Nathan Cogswell, Shubael Smith, Henry Smith, Wm. Bennet, Gershom Hubbard, Gershom Hubbard, Jr., Amos Burton, Benja. Squires, Bethu Bartholomew, Thos. Trufont, Aaron Stiles, Jedediah Skinner, Stephen Strong, Thaddeus White, Augustus Clark, Samuel Bliss, Samuel Dole, Bela Tracy, Joshua Cook, Nathaniel Derbin, Gideon Ray, James Blakalee, Frederick Dodge, Safford Tracy, Stephen Powers, Sanborn Blake, Eber Blakalee, Wm. Worthley, Elias Tracy.

The town thus organised gradually gained in numbers and wealth, and at this time, according to the last census, has a population of about 1300. The inhabitants, from the early settlement, have given their attention to the cultivation of the soil—having no extensive water-power for improvement.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

BY H. S. DAVENPORT.

Williamstown is a 6 mile square township, situated in the N. W. part of Orange Co., lat. 44° 6′, lon. 4° 28′. It is bounded N. by Northfield, cornering by Berlin on the N. W., E. by Washington, S. by Brookfield, and W. by Northfield.

The surface is uneven; the town being divided into 2 nearly equal parts by a valley running north and south, which valley is formed by the head waters of Stephen's branch of the Winooski, and the third branch of White river, naturally divides here, one part running north and the other south; and near the middle of the southern boundary is a deep ravine, known as the Gulf. The hills on each side are very high and abrupt; in some places scarcely leaving sufficient room for the turnpike or stage road, (which runs through this place from Montpelier to Royalton,) and yet covered with indigenous forest trees of large growth, to their very summits. Just north of the "Gulf," and nearly on the line of the road, are three natural ponds known as the Lime, Cutter and Dea. Martin ponds. The latter now known as the Staple's pond, and about one half mile west of the Gulf, on the line of Brookfield, the Rood pond.

The soil is mostly clayey, but in some parts loam, in others sandy, most of it suitable for grass and the various kinds of grain, and with proper cultivation amply repays the husbandman for all his toils.

It being a summit town, there are no streams large enough to afford water privleges for mills or manufactories of any importance. There is one singular feature in our small streams caused by the natural formation of the land. This township receives no running water from any adjoining town except in one instance, a small brook having its source in Brookfield, runs a short distance into this town, and then as if fearing to infringe on another's rights, suddenly turns and runs back into its native town. Another natural curiosity, perhaps, worthy of mention is, that there are several swamps in town, from each of which, the waters drained, form streams which flow in opposite directions. And on each side of the "East and West hills" are saw-mills run by water having their rise in town, except one just across the line in Northfield.

This township is timbered mostly with hard wood, but sufficient spruce, hemlock and cedar is found for building and fencing purposes.

The geological formation is similar to other towns in this section of the State. Argilla-

ceous and silicious slate, silicious limestone in all parts of the town, granite in the east, and veins of quartz containing nearly all the different varieties, mostly in the west part; calcarious spar and tufa in the Gulf. Several deposits of black oxide of manganese or wad, sulphate of alumina, tilanium or rutile, yellow ochre, and gold in small quantities are also found. An inexhaustible supply of peat or vegetable muck is found in all parts of the town, which is used by farmers as an absorbent, and afterwards spread upon the fields as a fertilizer with satisfactory results.

Around the Lime Pond, underlying the soil, is an extensive bed of shell-marl, several feet in depth and covering an area of several acres; large quantities of quick-lime have been manufactured from it, and from it the pond takes its name.

The chemical analysis as given in the Geological Report of Vermont is as follows:

"Carbonate of Lime,	89.0
" Manganese,	4.2
Silica, with traces of Iron and Alumina,	1.0
Water and organic matter,	5.5
	99.7"

In the north part of the Gulf where the hills recede, leaving an interval of an acre or more, is situated a medicinal spring of considerable celebrity. Its chemical analysis is very nearly the same as the Clarendon spring. A large and commodious boarding-house has been erected near, for the accommodation of visitors, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 boarders, and kept by George E. Lang & Co.

The valley of the Winooski was the favorite resort of numerous bands of the powerful Iroquois or Six Nations. They were afterwards expelled by the Abenaquois or Canadian Indians, who used the valley for cultivating corn, trapping and hunting the fur-bearing animals. Their trail followed up Stephens' branch to its source, thence down the third branch of White river to its confluence with that river. They made the valley through the center of this town their thoroughfare in their predatory incursions on the settlements in the south part of the State, or in their hunting expeditions on White River.

There is a tradition that, before the settlement of the town, a party of 7 Indians, when returning from such an expedition, well laden with choice furs, were induced to stop over night, about one mile south of where the village now stands, at the lodge of some white hunters, from Charlestown, N. H., where 6 of the Indians were murdered, the 7th having failed to come into camp; their furs were taken, and the white men made good their retreat for home. For many years afterwards individual Indians were seen lurking in the vicinity of these hunters, and, at last, the body of one was found in an old well, where it was supposed it had been thrust by the surviving Indian who had thus satisfied his revenge for his murdered comrades.

The township was granted, Aug. 9, 1781, to Samuel Clark, Absalom Baker and their associates, in all 75; "reserving one lot for the use of Seminary or College, one for County Grammar School, one for the settlement of a minister and ministers in said town, one for the support of the gospel, and one for the support of English schools in town. The two rights for the use of College and Grammar Schools, their improvements, rents, interest and profits arising therefrom, shall be under the direction and control of the General Assembly forever." Also, each share shall have a settlement, with a house at least 18 feet square, and one family in each, and shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of three years, next after the circumstances of the war will admit of a settlement with safety, on penalty of the forfeiture of each right or share of land not so improved or settled, and the same to revert to the freemen of this State, to be by their representatives re-granted to such persons as shall appear to settle and cultivate the same. And that all pine timber suitable for a navy, be reserved for the use and benefit of the freemen of the State.*

The first settlement of the town was made near its western boundary in June, 1784, by Hon. Elijah Paine, John Paine, Josiah Lyman, Joseph Crane and John Smith, who commenced to fell timber and build log houses preparatory to removing their families.

*But five of the grantees ever lived in town, viz. Samuel Clark, Perley Howe, Moses Jefford, James Thwing, Cornelius Lynde.

Some contend the town received its name from Judah Williams, one of the proprietors, but it is more probable it was given by the proprietors of whom a majority were residents of Williamstown, Mass.

Penuel Deming came into town, with his family, the February following, which was the first family in town. Soon after, Josiah Lyman, Joseph Crane and Samuel Clark came with their families. The wives of Deming, Lyman and Crane received each a lot of land from the proprietors — they being the three first women settled in town.

An incident connected with the advent of Josiah Lyman is worthy of note: A Frenchman, whose name is now unknown, wishing to try his fortune in the wilderness, requested permission to accompany Mr. Lyman to his new home. Having prepared a large hand-sled and depositing a few articles for culinary purposes, their wardrobe and a few bed-clothes, with the indispensable jug of whiskey, placed for safety in the clothes, they started from Mrs. Lyman's father's at Randolph, a distance of 9 miles from their place of destination. The terms of travel agreed upon were that Mr. L. was to draw the sled, and the Frenchman, to go behind and push. The day was extremely cold, and when near the Williamstown line, it was discovered that the Frenchman had worked harder at the jug than on the sled, and was in a state of exhaustion. As it was utterly impossible for Mr. Lyman to draw both his wife and Frenchman on the sled, through the woods, in the deep snow, it was decided to leave the Frenchman and proceed in all haste with his wife to some place of shelter. They stopped at Mr. Deming's, and Deming and Lyman returning, found the man so frozen that he lived but a short time after their arrival at Mr. Deming's. This was the first death in town, and presents a sad opening chapter to the history.

The first child born in town was Lucy, a daughter of Penuel Deming, born May 10, 1785. The first male child was Benjamin, son of Benjamin Clark, born the same year and died in infancy.

The Hon. Cornelius Lynde, one of the town proprietors and early settlers, was married to Rebekah Davis at Montpelier, Oct. 6, 1788. But the first marriage within the limits of the town was that of Jacob Jeffords to Hannah Richardson, May 24, 1791, by Cornelius Lynde, Justice of the Peace.

We copy the following from the records of the proprietors' meeting holden at Bennington, Dec. 7, 1785

"Voted, that the 100-acre lot No. 7, 13th Range, sequestered for the use of mills, be granted to Elijah Paine, on condition that said Paine shall build a good saw-mill in two years, and a good and sufficient grist-mill in three years from the present date on said lot."

The mills were erected within that time by E. Paine in compliance with this requirement, and in 1792 he sold the same to Benjamin Clark. It was a rude concern, compared with the grain mills of the present day, having an upright shaft, a tub-wheel and only two sets of stones.

In 1786-7 quite an accession was made to the population of the town by the arrival of Cornelius Lynde, Samuel Clark, Abijah Clark, James Smith, Amos Robinson, Ezekiel Robinson, Henry Johnson, Darius Jeffords, John Crane, Joseph Cheney, Israel Southwick, Sylvester Smith, Eliphalet Wolcott, Isaac Buck, Jas. Paul, Elijah Wolcott, Waterman Gould and Abner Wise, with their families.

1787—The first town-meeting was holden at the dwelling-house of Josiah Lyman, 4th Sept. 1787, when the town was organized by the choice of the following officers: Elijah Paine, moderator; Cornelius Lynde, town clerk; Joseph Crane, 1st, Benjamin Clark, 2d and Jas. Smith, 3d selectmen; Joseph Crane, constable, and Elijah Paine to represent the town the coming year.

1790—At the annual meeting of the town in 1790, the following officers were chosen: Joseph Crane, moderator; Elijah Wolcott, town clerk; Edmund Bacon, 1st, Elijah Wolcott, 2d and Sylvester Smith 3d selectmen; Isaac Buck, Constable. Also, "voted to raise sixpence on the pound to defray the expense of surveying and cutting roads through the town." July 12th a meeting was called to choose a committee to lay out the burying-ground on the west side of the town, the land being donated by Amasa Howard for that purpose. Abner Wise and Edmund Bacon were chosen committee.

1791-2—Owing to the increase of travel through the settlement, some better place of entertainment was thought expedient; therefore in 1791, Mr. Josiah Lyman commenced to build a frame-house for that purpose, which was completed in 1792. This was the first framed-house in town. It has been moved several times, but is yet occupied as a dwelling-house.

In the latter part of the following summer,

the first school was commenced in Mr. Lyman's vacated log-house, by Miss Eleanor Buck, afterward the second wife of Joseph Crane, Esq. On account of the decayed state of the hemlock bark that had covered the roof, during the cold rains of autumn, the school was obliged to adjourn to the new tavern, where an interlude to their lessons was played by Mrs. Lyman on her spinning-wheel, which stood in one corner of the room, and it was often disturbed by travelers who called for refreshments.

1793—In February 1793, quite a sensation was produced by an event which afforded the settlers an opportunity of setting their eyes on embodied royalty, in the person of Prince Edward, on the occasion of his passage from Montreal to Boston. He, with his suite, called at the house of Judge Paine where they took dinner, and, as claimed by some, afterward honored the new tavern with a call, but more probably only a part of his suite called there.

D. P. Thompson in his history of Montpelier, relates an incident connected with this visit, which we think worthy of repetition. After referring to the Prince's visit to Montpelier, he thus writes: "His next stop was at Judge Paine's, of Williamstown, for his dinner. Here he began to be himself again, and seemed disposed to become quite chatty and jocose." "I suppose, madam," he said to Mrs. Paine, among other of his witty efforts, "you here never read anything but your Bible and Psalm Book?" "O, yes, we do," promptly replied Mrs. Paine, "We are all quite familiar with the writings of one Peter Pindar."

Those who have read the scorching satires of Pindar on the character and capacities of the then Royal family, will readily appreciate the keenness of the lady's retort.

In 1793 Elijah Wolcott was chosen to draw a plan of the town for the Surveyor General, which he did to general satisfaction, and received as compensation from the town, by vote, 10s. 6d.

The first road-survey was made this year. The first road surveyed, was from Brookfield to Barre. The second from Washington to Barre. The third from Northfield to Brookfield, and also several cross-roads.

1796.—In 1796 a saw-mill was built by Cornelius Lynde, and also, a blacksmith's shop, the first in town, by Henry Briggs, on the farm now owned by Joseph Gregory.

1798.—In 1798, the town, by vote, was divided into 7 school districts, and by occasional sub-divisions to 17 at the present time.

1801.—Daniel Childs commenced keeping the first store in town in 1801. As the early settlers desired but a few of the luxuries of life, the merchants of those days were expected to keep for sale, only a few of the most needful. The farmers raised what wool and flax were needed for home consumption, and their wives and daughters spun and wove it and made their own garments.

1803.—The principal feature of 1803, was the building of the turnpike from Brookfield, through the west part of this town, to Montpelier, by Judge Paine's, house, a distance of 20 miles, at an original cost of $10,000, which he subsequently gave to the State. At this early date, it was considered a stupendous work; and at its commencement was looked upon with astonishment. Nothing but the indomitable energy of Judge Paine could have accomplished it; and what makes it the more valuable, it was not for his own pecuniary benefit or aggrandizement he undertook the work, but for the good of humanity, and to open a more convenient thoroughfare for travel and transportation which were rapidly increasing.

The primitive customs of the early settlers rendered them a social community which was kept up by occasional visits on horseback in summer, and in winter with their ox teams, upon which they would travel a distance of 6 or 8 miles, and spend an agreeable afternoon or evening, and then return "Merry as a marriage bell." Not slaves to fashion, they dressed in homespun, ate the bread of their own raising, and lived a life of comparative independence. Their hardships and labors were great, but their constitutions were equally so. Most of them reared large families of children, and the females not only performed the labors attendant, but found time to assist their husbands in their labors on the farm, also in their "raisings" and where the united efforts of many were required. Although they were not pecuniarily able to support a minister of the gospel, they paid a strict observance to the Sabbath, as the following, copied from the town record will show:

	£	s	d
"Fine on Wm. Goldsbury for breach of Sabbath,	0	2	0
Fine on Sam'l Franklin Comp't and himself, &c.	0	6	0
On sundry other persons, &c.	2	10	0"

There is a small, but pleasant village near the center of the town containing about 35 dwelling houses. There are in town 5 meeting houses, a town-house, 3 stores, 2 taverns, 1 tannery, 2 wheelwright-shops, 2 furniture and paint-shops, 1 tub and pail factory, a cheese factory, 1 grain, and 7 or 8 saw-mills, 1 clover-mill, 1 harness-shop and 4 blacksmith-shops.

When the west part of the town was first settled, it was with the expectation that it would, eventually at least, become the business center of the town, and as it was very nearly in the geographical center of the State, might become its future capital. But as the settlements increased, business receded till it came to the valley where the village now stands, leaving them high and dry on the hills. Failing in both these expectations, an attempt was made by Judge Paine, who in 1785 presented a memorial to the legislature, generously offering to give £2,000 for the establishment of a college, on condition that it should be located in this town.*

The Williamstown Social Library was established in 1801. The original design being to promote useful knowledge and piety; to which end the subscribers to its constitution promise and engage to act in all their conduct relating to it. The first article reads thus:

"We do hereby bind ourselves never to introduce into it, any book or books, but such, as, according to our best skill and judgment are well adapted to answer that purpose.

Art. 2d. That this Library may be established on a sure and lasting foundation, we bind ourselves to have the public good thereof in view in all our conduct relating to it; never directly or in directly to endeavor its overthrow or detriment.

Art. 3d. To this end we agree that the community shall have power to purge itself of such members as prove inimical to the end proposed by a major vote of the company, returning to such excluded members the sum of one dollar. From which time such excluded members, shall never have any interest in said Library, and a major vote of the company shall always determine the point without any future dispute."

This association is divided into about 70 shares, and the members hold their meetings once in 3 months, when the use of the books is sold to the highest bidder; the proceeds of which are devoted to the purchase of new books. Said proceeds are now about 60 or 70 dollars annually, and the present number of volumes 1919. There is also an Agricultural Library of 125 volumes.

* More liberal offers were made by Burlington, and the college was located there, and incorporated Nov. 3, 1791.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The first religious society formed in town was the Baptist, as shown by the following, from the town records:

"Oct. 2, 1794. This certifieth that Abner Wise, James Paul, Seth Jones, Ezekiel Robinson, Amos Robinson, James Thwing, Waterman Gould, Benson Jones, Samuel Pierce, Enos Briggs, Moses Jeffords and Calvin Briggs belongeth to the Baptist society in Williamstown and Northfield.

CORNELIUS LYNDE, Town Clerk."

The first Baptist sermon is said to have been preached by Samuel Hovey, an itinerant preacher. In 1816 they built a meeting-house in the east part of the town, on what is still known as Baptist Street, near the present residence of A. S. Martin. For a time the society was in a flourishing condition, being as large as any in town. Their pulpit was supplied with men who zealously labored in the good cause. But the society ultimately relapsed into a torpid state till it became disorganized. It was reorganized Aug. 10, 1834 with 27 members, by Elder Jonathan Merriam.

In 1839, they built a new meeting-house at the village. Jan. 1, 1840, Joseph Huntington was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Friend Blood: Sherburne Dearborn was ordained Jan. 9, 1844: Joseph S. Small July 9, 1857. At that time the church consisted of 98 members, total number of members 151. In 1860, they had a sabbath school of 25 scholars, and a library of 100 volumes. For several years they have had no stated preaching, and the society may be considered as nearly extinct.

UNIVERSALIST.

An attempt to organize a Universalist society was made as early as 1798, when a meeting was holden for that purpose at the dwelling-house of Cornelius Lynde; Henry Briggs was chosen moderator. But being weak in numbers, no organization was effected till 1800, when a society was formed of 61 members, among whom were Hon. Cornelius Lynde, Elisha Gale, James and Smith Martin, Jacob Jeffords and others. The Rev. Paul Dean preached the first sermon, but they had occasional sermons by the Rev. Mr. Farewell and others. They assisted in building a

union meeting-house in 1803, on the common, in the village where the present Congregationalist church now stands, which was used in common by the different societies. They subsequently gave up their interest in the house, and held occasional meetings at school-houses in different parts of the town, till 1836 when they built a house on the hill in the north part of the village. The Rev. Lester Warren commenced his ministerial labors among them in 1840, when a church, proper, was organized with the late Col. Porter Martin as moderator, and Lester Warren, clerk. There were several baptised, and they held communion services. They then had a small Sunday school and Bible class. Mr. Warren was pastor of the church 12 years, married 42 couples and attended 89 funerals. In 1852 the church was moved from the hillside to its present location, and a parsonage purchased. The present Sunday school was organized at that time with a membership of 50. Since 1854 their pulpit has been supplied by the Revs. Mr. Frost, S. A. Davis, Alanson Scott, Moses Marston, ——— Hunton and John Green, the present pastor. The average attendance at the Sabbath school is 30; number of books in library 130.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

As early as Sept. 2, 1794, the town voted to raise a tax of 6 pence on the pound, on the list of 1794, for the purpose of hiring the gospel preached in town, and chose Cornelius Lynde, Elijah Paine, and Elijah Wolcott to procure a preacher. In accordance to this vote, in 1797 the Rev. Jesse Olds was hired to preach, and by vote of the town received as compensation—

"The gift of two lots of land, and a salary of 200 dollars for the first 3 years, and 300 dollars a year forever after, so long as he remains a minister in town."

By vote of the town, the ordination was holden at Mr. John Crane's barn. He was dismissed the same year, and one lot of land was recovered by the town. At the organization of the church Aug. 13, 1795, the following members were received, Sampson Howe, Joseph Rust, Daniel Worthington, Daniel Burroughs, Lemuel Davenport, Ephraim Brown, Elijah Wolcott, Hannah Howe, Esther Wolcott and Hannah Brown. Rev. Nathan Waldo was ordained, Feb. 26, 1806, dismissed Sept. 8, 1812. The Summer and Autumn of 1805 was a season of special revival through the town, in which this church participated. There were in all about 70 conversions, of whom 23 united with this church.

The old union meeting-house, which had never been finished, was taken down, remodeled and rebuilt in 1812, by this society. It was again repaired and modernized in 1851. The year 1858 was marked by another season of special revival, in which 26 united with this church, by profession, and 4 by letter. The present number of members is 98, total number since formed 237. Present number of members of the Sabbath school 105, No. of books in S. S. Library 250. It may as well be stated in this connection, that the first Sabbath school formed in town, was commenced by Samuel Delano, a member of this church, and now a minister of the same denomination. It was holden at a school-house in the S. W. corner of the town. It was afterwards under the superintendence of Moses Lewis, since a minister of the M. E. Church and now living in town. The Rev. Elijah Brainard of Randolph, Cong., preached the first sermon in town.

LIST OF PASTORS.

Rev. Jesse Olds, ord. 1797,—dis. same year; Rev. Nathan Waldo ord. Feb. 26, 1806, dis. Sept. 8, 1812; Rev. Benton Pixley ord. Jan. 3, 1816, dis. Feb. — 1821; Rev. Joel Davis inst. Mar. 3, 1824, dis. Dec. 31, 1833; Rev. Eli W. Tailor inst. Nov. 27, 1844, dis. Dec. 6, 1853; Rev. Pliny F. Barnard inst. Sept. 19, 1860, present pastor.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist class was formed in 1802, and consisted of only 3 or 4 members, but soon increased to 25. As near as can be ascertained, the Rev. Mr. Bigelow preached the first Methodist sermons, and the Rev. George Gary delivered several lectures soon after. The class was, at first, connected with that of Barre, but by a steady increase of numbers, they became sufficiently strong to build a church in 1826, at the south end of the village. In the year 1854, an increased interest in religion was felt under the labors of Rev. Smith Aldrich, which resulted in the conversion of 35, who were baptized and joined the church the same year. In 1866, it being 100 years since the Methodists first established themselves in this country, this society made a centennial offering by purchasing a parsonage near the center of the

village, and erecting on the grounds connected with it, a neat church edifice, of modern style of architecture. They have ever been supplied with zealous and efficient preachers appointed by their conference, and have steadily increased in strength of numbers, till they are now the largest and most flourishing society in town. Presen membership, 120; total since formed, about 500: first Sabb th school formed in 1823 with twelve scholars: present No. 125. No. of books in S. S. Library 600.

FREEWILL BAPTIST.

The East Williamstown Freewill Baptist Church was organized June 18, 1834 by Elders Stephen, Leavitt and Ophir Shipman, and consisted of 20 members. Joshua Tucker was ordained Elder over this church Feb. 18, 1835. There was quite a revival of religion under the labors of Elder Tucker, commencing some months previous to the organization of the church, and continuing till the Fall of 1835, at which time the church numbered over 40 members; and, from time to time, the revival spirit was more or less manifest till 1840, when the church numbered 57. In the Winter and Spring of 1841—42, were added 16, and in the Fall of 1848, 16 more and again 16 more in the Spring of 1853; and the Fall of 1861, under the labors of Eld. F. S. Avery, and in 1865 under the labors of Elder A. Shepard, there were several conversions and additions to the church. In 1841 this society built a meeting-house near the eastern limit of the town. The present number of members is 54; total 134.

The Sabbath school was organized July 2, 1836 with about 40 members. The present No. 30; total—not known: No. of books in S. S. Library 350. There have been over 50 deaths of those who have been connected with the school since its organization. The additions to the church have mostly been from the Sabbath school.*

SPIRITUALIST.

As near as can be recollected, the first Spiritualist lecture in town, was delivered in the Fall of 1859, by Mr. —— Wright of Montpelier. From that time occasional lectures were delivered by Mrs. Geo. Pratt, Mrs. L. L. Tanner and others, till Sept. 16, 1864, at which time a church was organized by the choice of Moses Parsons, moderator and Septa Simons, clerk, and 21 members. Mrs. L. L. Tanner delivered the first lecture after organization, Sept. 25, 1864. They hold their meetings in the town hall and have had lectures every fourth Sunday, during the past Summer. Their present number of members is 38.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Maj. Cornelius Lynde, Penuel Deming, Edmund Bacon, Henry Johnson. Zebulon Crane, Abijah Clark, William Harrington, Joseph Crane, Joshua Gilman, Timothy Snow, James Kilburn, Sylvester Smith, James Buell, John Smith, Eliphalet Colman, Moses Jeffords, James Smith, Job Thompson, Shubael Simons.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Amos Davenport, Samuel Franklin, Otis Franklin, Joel Bass, William Newman, John Lease 2d., William Stockwell, Luther Stockwell, Rufus Simons, David Robinson and Joseph Crane enlisted in the navy. There were several volunteers who never entered active service, and, perhaps, several enlisted men whose names I have been unable to obtain.

* I am indebted to Mr. Joel H. Shepard, for the above history of the F. W. Baptist Church.

SOLDIERS OF 1861.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Paid by town.*	*Remarks.*
Henry W. Davis,	1	6	No bounty. $41 each—$16 paid	3 months' service.
Charles E. Davis,	"	"		
Ai Brown,	"	"		
Henry Wilson.	"	"		
Philander Blodgett,	"	D		9 months' service.
Cornelius Benedict,	12	"		
Orville H. Briggs,	"	"		
Henry Cram,	"	"		
Henry W. Davis,	"	"		
Horace S. Farnham,	"	"		
John Farnham,	"	"		
Nelson Farnham,	"	"		
Newell R. Farnham,	"	"		
Henry N. Jilson	"	"		

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Paid by town.	Remarks.
Erastus Mann,	12	D	by individual subscription.	
Chester C. Marston,	"	"		
Oscar Marston,	"	"		
Carlos Martin,	"	"		
Wm. A. S. McCrillis,	"	"		
Henry Recor,	"	"		
Barney Ring,	"	"		
James M. Sanford,	"	"		
James T. Seaver,	"	"		Died in hospital April 30, '63.
Olney F. Seaver,	"	"		
Orrin Simons,	"	"		
George Stebbins,	"	"		Died in hospital April 10, '63.
Volunteers for three years, credited previous to call for 300.000 *Vols. Oct.* 19, 1863.				
John Bacon,	3	E		
Ira J. Badger,	10	G		Killed at Winchester Sept. 19, '63.
Ira Rice,	"	"		Des. Sept. 13, '64; ret. under Pres. proc. May 5, '65.
Lewis Belknap,	4	B		
Truman E. Blodgett,	"	"		
Almon C. Boutwell,	10	G		
Elmer W. Boutwell,	6	B		
Henry H. Boutwell,	"	"		
Ai Brown,	1S.S.	F		Des. Apr. 25, '63; afterward enlisted in the navy.
Henry P. Burnham,	10	G		Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Newell Carlton,				Died in hospital Nov. 17, '61.
Martin Burnham,	6	H		
Nathan B. Capron,	7	G		
Chester Clark,	4	B		
Lewis Clark,	"	"		Died in hospital Jan. 11, '63.
John C. Clough,	2	D		
Judson J. Clough,	8	C		
Thomas Clury,	2	F		
Francis B. Cosgrove,	4	B		
Leander Decamp,	10	G		Died of wounds rec'd in action, June 14, '64.
Frederick Doyle,	6	B		Killed at Bank's Ford May 4, '63.
Peter Dulow,	7	K		Des. Sept. 27, '64.
George C. Edson,	6	K		Killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, '64.
Gardner Fay,	10	I		Killed in action Nov. 27, '63.
Willard T. Fay,	4	B		
Frank Flint,	"	"		
Judson W. Foster,	"	"		
Reuben B. George,	4	K	No bounty.	Died in hospital Nov. 8, '62.
John S. Green,	4	B		
Wm. H. Hamilton,	3	K		
Wm. P. Hill,	8	E		
Denison L. Hopkins,	10	G		Died of wounds rec'd in action, June 25, '64.
David Jilson,	"	"		
Jason Johnson,	4	B		
Dexter M. Jones,	"	"		
Charles Lynde,	"	"		
Frederic M. Lynde,	"	"		
Henry H. Marsh,	6	B		Died in hospital Aug. 23, '63.
Wm. L. Marston,	9	I		
Wm. Henry Martin,	4	B		Died of w'ds rec'd in battle of Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Eli Mayette,	"	"		Deserted May 11, '63.
Cornelius McMullen,	6	B		
Dean Newcomb,	4	B		Deserted July 18, '63.
Charles G. Newton,	10	G		Killed in action, June 1, '63.
Don P. Nichols,	4	B		
John O'Riely,	6	B		
George L. Poor,	10	G		
Wm. Raycroft,	6	B		
Barney Ring,	11	L		
Wm. F. Ring,	1Cav	C		
Frank W. Sancry,	4	B		
Henry M. Smith,	"	"		Died of wounds received in action, June 5, 64.
Charles Staples,	8	E		
Milton Staples,	"	"		

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Paid by town.	Remarks.
Dan. G. Webster,	4	B	No bounty.	
Charles White,	2	F		
Joseph K. Williams,	10	G		Died of wounds received in action, June 5, '64.
Henry L. Wilson,	4	B		
Wm. Clark Wilson,	"	"		Died in hospital Jan. 13, '63.
George W. Wise,	10	G		
Credit under call of Oct. 17, 1863.				
James H. Bailey,	8	K	Each $315.00 bounty from town, the rest given by selectmen.	
James Bass,	8	C		
Henry A. Dow,	"	"		
Horace Farnham,	"	"		Died in hospital Sept. 16, '64.
Lewis W. Flint,	10	G		
Wm. Judson Foster,	8	C		
Charles J. Greene,	"	"		
Perry Hopkins,	10	G		
Cyrus W. Lathrop,	8	C		
Isaiah C. Little,	8	E		
George Marston,	8	C		
Orvis K. Marston,	9	I		
Carlos Martin,	8	C		
Francis Mizer,	"	"		
Leroy S. Norris,	9	I		
Frank F Parmenter,	17	E		Died in hospital Aug. 21, '64.
Orrin Simons,	8	C	$15.00	
George W. Smith,	8	G		
Willard G. Smith,	8	C		
Volunteers for one year.				
John W. Bacon,	8	C	$600.00 each.	
Faber Benedict,	"	"		
Charles J. Cram,	2d Bat.			
Henry Boutwell,	3d Bat.			
Patrick Branagan,	2	C		
George E. Bruce,	8	C		
George C. Edson,	10	G		
Newell R. Farnham,	8			
George R. Grant,	8			
Julius P. Kellogg,	8			
Oscar Marston,	2d Bat.			
Joseph Mason,	"			
James F. Randall,	7	K		
Benj. F. Scribner,	8	C		
Daniel G. Webster,	"	"		
Charles A. White,	"	"		
Re-enlisted Volunteers.				
John C. Clough,	2	D	$300.00 each.	
William Raycroft,	6	B		
Frank W. Sancry,	4	A		
Charles Staples,	8	E		
Milton Staples,	"	"		
Henry L. Wilson	4	B		
Furnished under Draft.				
Nelson C. Drew,	4	K		
U. S. Navy Credits.				
William C. Chapman,				
Patrick Kennessy,				
Albert Pelsifer,				

Twelve enrolled men furnished substitutes. Seven men credited to the town (names unknown), 3 of whom received, as bounty from town, $1000.00 each.

At the last annual March meeting 1868, the town appropriated $2,000 for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the soldiers who died in service during the late war. It is to be erected in the cemetery north of the village.

An incident in the experience of Zebulon Crane, of whom mention has been made in the list of Revolutionary soldiers, may be worthy of record here. The Regiment to which he belonged, having had a skirmish with the Indians, he, and a few picked men, were sent out on a scout the day following. They came upon a lone Indian, about 2 miles from camp, whom they took prisoner, and after taking from him his gun and 3 knives, they left him in charge of Crane. His companions had been gone but a short time, when Crane incautiously allowed the Indian to step back a short distance from him, when the Indian suddenly sprang upon him and caught him by the hair, and attempted to cut his throat with a sharp two edged knife which the Indian had concealed about his person. But Crane having lately had his hair cut short, the Indian lost his hold, Crane receiving a severe wound across his forehead and temple. The Indian next tried to stab Crane in the bowels, but he dexterously caught and wrenched the knife from his adversary, cutting his hand nearly in two. The Indian then started to run, but Crane instantly shot him with his own gun. He then shouted to his companions, but they took no heed of it, and he started for camp alone, which he reached, nearly dead with loss of blood. The scars of the wounds received in this encounter, he carried to his grave. For this account I am indebted to his son Elijah Crane, yet living in town, at an advanced age.

U. STATES, STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS, WHO RESIDED IN TOWN, WHEN ELECTED.

Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of Vt., Elijah Paine from 1801 to 1842, also Judge of the Supreme Court from 1791 to 1794. Senator from 1794 to 1801.

Chief Justice—Cornelius Lynde, 1797, '98. Assistant Judges—Cornelius Lynde, 1795, '96; John Lynde, 1860, '61; Alvin Smith, 1851, '52. Probate Judges—Elijah Paine, 1789, to 1792; Jonathan Fiske, 1801, to 1818.

STATE SENATORS.

Ebenezer Bass, 1843, '44; James M. Bass, 1862, '63.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1791, Cornelius Lynde; 1814, Jonathan Fiske; 1822, Joel Bass; 1828, Jedediah Smith; 1836, Bradford Newcomb; 1843, Darius Pride; 1850, Wm. S. Beckett.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1787 to '91, Elijah Paine;
1791 to '95, Cornelius Lynde;
1795, Joseph Crane;
1798, Jonathan Fiske;
1808, Cornelius Lynde;
1809, Jonathan Fiske Jun.;
1810, Jared Kimball;
1811, Jonathan Fiske;
1812, Thomas Howe;
1814, Abiel Smith;
1816, Robert Seaver;
1818, Enoch Burnham;
1819, Robert Seaver;
1820, Jonathan Fiske;
1821, Abiel Smith;
1822, Robert Seaver;
1823, Bradford Newcomb;
1824, Darius Pride;
1825, Bradford Newcomb;
1826 and '27, Darius Pride;
1828 and '29, Abijah White;
1830, Darius Pride;
1831 and '32, Jedadiah Smith;
1833 and '34, Enoch Howe;
1835, Wm. S. Beckett;
1836, John Poor;
1837, Wm. S. Beckett;
1838, Robins Dinsmore;
1839, Wm. S. Beckett;
1840 and 41, Enoch Howe;
1843, Asa Howe;
1845, Wm. S. Beckett;
1846, Wm. S. Beckett;
1848 and 49, Porter Martin;
1850 and 54, Milton Martin;
1854, John Lynde;
1855, Lucius F. Harris;
1856 and 59, L. M. Martin;
1859, Calvin Ainsworth;
1860 and 66, John Lynde;
1866 and 67, J. M. Palmer;
1868, Charles Lynde.

COLLEGIATES.

Martin Paine	graduated at	Harvard	1813;
Elijah Paine 2d	"	"	1814;
Charles Paine	"	"	
George Paine	"	Dartmouth	
Jonathan Fiske jun.	"	"	

John Fletcher graduated at Dartmouth 1812
James Lynde " "
Zebina Smith " "
Simeon Smith " "
Samuel Delano " "
Ranslure Clark " "
Lewis Clark " "
Francis Clark " "
Perkins Bass " "
Daniel Clark " "
Henry Adams " "
Asa D. Smith " Middlebury 1834;
Moses Marston " " 1856;
John Smith " U. V. M. 1858;
Charles Crane " " 1859;
Elias Smith M. D. from the medical department at Burlington 1825; Orrin Smith M. D. from the same 1831.

TOWN CLERKS ELECTED TO OFFICE. Cornelius Lynde, 1787; Elijah Walcott, 1790; Cornelius Lynde, 1791; Perley Howe, 1798; Thomas Howe, Asa Work, Barzillai Davenport, James Lynde, Darius Pride, 1822—held the office 22 years; Wm. S. Beckett—present incumbent 1844, held the office 24 years.

PHYSICIANS. Allopathic—William Glyson, Abiathar Waldo, Zebulon P. Burnham, N. W. Perry, James H. Bailey, George E. Lane. Botanical—Caleb Waldo.

ATTORNEYS. James Lynde, Robins Dinsmore. The character of the inhabitants of this town will readily be seen by a reference to the list of attorneys; the inhabitants chosing to settle their own difficulties, rather than leave them to be settled by a legal process. Law suits are uncommon—and there has been no lawyer settled here for the past 30 years.

CENSUS OF THE TOWN. 1791,—146; 1800,—839; 1810,—1363; 1820,—1481; 1830,—1487; 1840,—1620; 1850,—1452; 1860,—1377.

LONGEVITY. There have been no remarkable cases of longevity in town; but the most noted are the following: Bradford Newcomb, died Oct. 1867, aged 90; James Flint, Oct. 1867, aged 92; Peter Bean, Feb. 1864, aged 94; Hannah Whitney, May 1865, aged 94; Hannah Howe, July 12, 1817, aged 97; Daniel Worthington, 1830, aged 97; Rufus Beckwith, Nov. 1864, aged 98 yrs. 6 mos.

Mr. Beckwith and Mrs. Whitney were residents of this town till a short time previous to their deaths. The former died in Chelsea, the latter in Brookfield, of this county.

The oldest persons now living in town are Jonathan Cram and James Flint, aged respectively 90 years, and Joel Bass, Esq., who will complete his 96th year the coming March, 1868.

OLD MILITIA COLONELS. Simeon Wight, Moses Morse, Abel Carter.

CAPTAINS. Job Thompson, Abner Wise, Jared Kimball, Thomas Davenport, Brainard and Bliss Stebbins, John Davenport, Shubael and Rufus Simons, Samuel and Urial Abbott.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23d, 1868.

H. S. DAVENPORT, Esq.
Williamstown, Vermont:

Dear Sir,—Circumstances have preventad compliance with your request of 14th Nov. till now; but herewith I have the pleasure of furnishing you with a list of postmasters and the dates of their appointments at Williamstown, West Williamstown and East Williamstown, from the establishment of the offices, including change of names, to the present time. In December 1836 the post office building was destroyed by fire, which consumed three of the oldest books of the department, but by the aid of the records of the Auditors office, it is ascertained who were the postmasters and the time they commenced rendering their quarterly accounts. From the year 1808 the books of the Department furnish the correct dates, each postmaster holding the office up to the appointment of his successor, as follows:

Williamstown—Cornelius Lynde (first postmaster), 1st April, 1804; Francis Brown, 1st April 1806; Asa Rand, 1st July 1807; Asa Brown, 1st July 1808; Eliphalet Marsh (appointed), 29 Sept. 1810; Elijah Paine, 14 Aug. 1815.

Judge Paine continued to hold the office till his death, and on the 3d of June 1842, the name was changed from Williamstown to West Williamstown.

West Williamstown—Miss Caroline Paine, Postmistress (appointed), 3d June 1842, and on the 3d of October 1842, the office was discontinued by order of the Department, as being no longer necessary.

This constitutes the history of the "old Williamstown office" as found on the books of the Post Office Department.

East Williamstown—Office established 3d May 1820; John Campbell (First) Postmaster, (appointed), 3d May 1820; Simeon Wight 22 June 1821; Simeon Wight Jr. 18 Aug. 1827; Josiah Perham Jr. 29 Feb. 1828; Rhodol-

phus Ainsworth, 15 Dec. 1828; who held the office up to the time of his death: But on the 3d of June 1842; the name of the office was changed from East Williamstown to *Williamstown*, and Rhodolphus Ainsworth continued as postmaster.

Williamstown — Rhodolphus Ainsworth, postmaster (appointed) the 3d June 1842; George A. Simons, 9th July 1856; Alfred Bigelow, 14th Aug. 1856; Milton Martin, 7th Jan. 1858; Nathaniel W. Perry, 17th July 1862; Albert R. Martin, 23d Dec. 1862; Calvin Ainsworth, 19th Dec. 1365; who is the present incumbent.

This completes the history of the several post-offices above named.

I am, Sir, respect'y, your ob't serv't,

St. John B. L. Skinner,
First Ass't P.M. Gen'l.

ELIJAH PAINE, LL. D.

BY MRS. JOHN PAINE OF NEW YORK.*

Elijah Paine, one of the early settlers of Vermont, was born in Brooklyn, Jan. 21st 1757. He was son of Seth Paine of Brooklyn, a farmer of great respectability, and distinguished for his Christian virtues, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Ct. His youth was devoted to studies preparatory for an education at Harvard University, under the difficulties, and delays attendant on insufficient pecuniary means. As a special incident of this period of his life, it is worthy of record that he abandoned his studies for several months to take up arms in behalf of his Country in the second year of the colonial struggle for independence, which occasioned a farther delay of his entrance at the University at Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1781. He then applied himself to the study of law, and in 1784 removed to Vermont. After stopping a brief period at Windsor, where he established an outpost in the shape of a cultivated farm, he penetrated to the center of the State, and began a permanent settlement at Williamstown, in the midst of an extensive wilderness. This location is near the western limit of the town, and is one of the best and most picturesque in the State. His enlightened enterprise carried with it the general interests of humanity. It was not for himself alone that the forest quickly yielded to his energy. It was not a circumscribed farm that satisfied his noble ambition, but to open the way for a civilized population. He constructed a turnpike road at a cost of $10,000, passing his own door and extending through a dense forest from Brookfield to Montpelier village, a distance of about 20 miles, which he ultimately presented to the State. This achievement by an individual, was regarded in those days with greater wonder than the construction of the Pacific Rail Road by our generation. It was in this way his scientific and professional attainments first brought into operation the energy of his character; nor did he lose in any degree, through a long life of important public trusts, his devotion to farming pursuits, and whatever else could advance the general interests of the community in which he lived. Among the many enterprises for the public good, as much as for his own, was the establishment of a large manufactory of fine broadcloths. For this purpose he entered the wilderness at Northfield, in 1812, and upon Dog river in the midst of the forest, and where now stands a large and flourishing village, he erected the manufactory at an original cost of $40,000, which he had garnered "by the sweat of his brow." Here, also, he erected mills for grinding and sawing, and still earlier, similar mills on the stream which traverses the gulf in Northfield in its descent to the river; all of which proved to be great public benefactions. As tributary to his manufactory and the general interests, he introduced the Merino sheep, of which his extensive farms yielded an abundant increase; nor did he neglect an equal attention to an improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and swine. But we must hasten to speak of his still more public services, upon which he entered at an early period, and in which he was unceasingly engaged for nearly 60 years; though we regard his contributions to the development of the physical and elevated condition of the State, as the grandest achievement of his eventful career. In 1786 he was a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and was its Secretary. In 1787 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and so continued until 1791, when he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. The latter office he held until 1794, when he became a Senator in the National Congress. In 1801 he was re-appointed Senator, but declined this second term, as he had been appointed Judge of the United States Court for the District of Vermont. He continued to preside in that court until April

*A daughter of Hon. Elijah Paine.

1842, a period of more than 40 years, when he resigned a few weeks before his death, on the 28th of April, in the 86th year of his age.

In 1789, he was one of the Commissioners to settle the controversy between New York and Vermont. For many years he was a trustee of Dartmouth college and president of the Vermont Colonization Society, to which he was a liberal pecuniary benefactor. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Harvard University, and by the University of Vermont, and he was a member of several learned societies for the advancement of arts and sciences. In 1782 he pronounced the first oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University and was elected its president in 1789. He was an exemplary Christian of the Orthodox faith, and rarely failed of an attendance upon public worship during the two services on the Sabbath—traveling a distance of more than 4 miles for the purpose. He was proverbial for his integrity and love of justice. His industry gave a tone to public sentiment and impressed itself upon the habits of the surrounding country. As exemplifying his estimate of the value of time, he rarely seated himself, however much fatigued, without some sedentary occupation—a book or a pen at least. He was deeply conscious of the power of example, though apparently unconscious of his wide-spread influence. He was on terms of amity with all his fellow-men and was honored and respected by all. He had no resentments to gratify, and he bore the trials of life with never-failing Christian philosophy. He had a commanding personal appearance, of a well proportioned frame of 6 feet in hight, with a physiognomy of the Roman cast, and a corresponding vigor of mind. Though sternly dignified, he was as gentle as a woman, and was loved and venerated by his children.

Judge Paine was married to Sarah Porter June 7, 1790. She was the daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N. H., who was graduated at Harvard University in 1767. She was a lady of a vigorous and highly cultivated mind, of engaging manners, devoted to usefulness, and an exemplary Christian. She was born March 22, 1768, and died May 31, 1851, in the 84th year of her age. They had 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters. The two oldest were daughters, each named Sarah, and died in infancy; Martyn was born July 8, 1794, and settled in the city of New York as a physician; Elijah, born April 10, 1796, settled in the city of New York as a lawyer, and died Oct. 6, 1853; Charles, born April 15, 1799, settled at Northfield Vt. and became Governor of the State at an early age, and died in Texas while exploring a route for a Pacific railroad, July 6, 1853; Caroline, born May 5, 1801, married John Paine and settled in the city of New York; Sophia, born May 15, 1803, married James C. Dunn and settled in Boston, died August 15, 1861; George, born Jan. 2, 1807 settled as a lawyer in Providence, R. I. and died in Massillon, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1836. The children enjoyed the best advantages of education from their earliest days, the 3 oldest sons having graduated at Harvard University, and the youngest at Dartmouth College.

MARTYN PAINE, M. D., LL. D.,

son of Elijah Paine, was born in Williamstown July 8, 1794. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1813; studied medicine in Boston with Dr. John Warren, and practiced in Montreal, Canada from 1816 to 1822, when he removed to New York. Here he soon acquired a large practice. He participated actively in the treatment of the epidemic malignant cholera of 1832, during the prevalence of which he addressed a series of letters upon the disease to Dr. J. C. Warren of Boston, which were published in the periodicals of the day, and subsequently collected into an 8 vo. volume entitled "The Cholera Asphyxia of New York." Dr. Paine's next scientific work was "Medical and Physiological Commentaries," (2 vols., 8 vo., in 1840 vol. 3, 1844). In 1842, he published a work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," upon an original plan, and in 1847, a work entitled "The Institutes of Medicine," which has reached its 6th edition. The "Institutes" and "Commentaries" have received almost unanimous commendation from the medical press in Europe and America. In 1848, he published "The Soul and Instinct distinguished from Materialism," the essential parts of which were subsequently incorporated in his "Institutes of Medicine." In 1852 he prepared a memoir of his son, Robert Troup, embracing numerous academic essays and letters, privately printed in a superb quarto of 1000 copies, and a single folio, designed for the library of Harvard college, at which institution his son was graduated in

1851, the year he died. In 1856, Dr. Paine contributed an elaborate essay on "Theoretical Geology" to the Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review" (New York), directed against the geological interpretations of the Mosaic narrators of creation and the flood. This work has also appeared in a distinct form.

In 1841, Dr. Paine united with 5 other medical gentlemen in establishing the University Medical College (the medical department of the University of New York), in which he has been medical professor for many years, having permanently held the chair of the institutes of medicine and materia medica, and more recently that of therapeutics and materia medica which he now (1861) occupies. During the session of the Legislature in 1854, he waited on that body at Albany, and became a prominent agent in effecting a repeal of the law which rendered dissections of the human body a State prison offence, and of legalizing the pursuit. He is a member of the principal learned societies in Europe and America.

ELIJAH PAINE, brother of the preceding, an eminent jurist, was born in Williamstown, April 10, 1796; died in New York, Oct. 6, 1853. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1814, entered the law school of Litchfield, Conn. immediately afterward, and having been admitted to the bar, established himself in the city of New York. He was associated with Henry Wheaton, whom he assisted in the reports that bear Wheaton's name. The 1st volume of the U. S. circuit reports, that bear his own name, was published under his supervision, and there has been a posthumous volume; and in 1830, in connection with John Duer, he published "Practice in Civil Actions and proceedings in the State of New York." In 1850, he was elected a judge of the Superior court, and held the office till his death. While upon this bench, he sustained by an elaborate decision, in a cause involving the title to 8 slaves, the constitutionality of the statute of the State of New York, that liberates the slave when brought by its owner within the State.

For the above biographies of Martyn and Elijah Paine, I am indebted to Dana and Ripley's New American Cyclopedia.

CORNELIUS LYNDE.

BY HON. JOHN LYNDE.

One of the first settlers of Williamstown, he was born in Leicester, Mass. Aug. 16, 1751, and resided there during the years of his childhood. His parents both died when he was quite young, and he was bound as an apprentice to learn the clothier's trade, where he remained until 21 years of age. Having a desire to obtain an education, he earned the means to prepare and enter college at Harvard, where he remained until he felt it his duty to devote his all to the service of his country. He then entered the army of the country and was promoted to a Lieutenant and remained in the service until the close of the Revolutionary war, when he removed to Williamstown, Mass., and in 1785 came to Williamstown, Vt., and was employed by the original proprietors of the town in making a survey and lotting out the land. About this time he purchased land in the west part of the town and commenced clearing a farm and in 1788 was married to Rebekah Davis, daughter of Col. Jacob Davis of Montpelier, and reared a large family, some of which remain in town at this time. He was the first town clerk of the town, and held that office from 1787 to 1797. He held the office of town representative from 1791 to 1794, and was elected a member of the State Council in 1794 which office he held until 1799. He was also assistant judge of the county court in 1797 to 1798. He continued to reside in town until his death, in 1836, in the 84th year of his age.

JOEL BASS, ESQ.,

a well known citizen of this town, was born in Windham, Ct., March 4, 1773. In 1796 he removed to this town and settled on the farm, where he still resides with his son, J. M. Bass, and where he has acquired a handsome property by his own skill and industry. He has ever taken an active part in politics, and has held several offices of trust, and, as far as is known, has never failed of attending a freeman's meeting or presidential election. He has been a man of strong mind, and of a vigorous constitution, both of which he yet retains in an uncommon degree, being, as has been stated, nearly 95 years of age, and the oldest person now living in town.

BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS DAVENPORT,

By his son, Lieut. Willard G. Davenport; abridged and revised by Charles Thompson.

Thomas Davenport was born in Williamstown, July 9, 1802. Of his antecedents but little is known, save that he was the son of

a farmer who died intestate when Thomas was 10 years of age.

Young Davenport learned the trade of a blacksmith at an early age, and opened a smith's-shop in Brandon, where he plied his trade until 1832. At this time he became interested in the subject of electricity, insomuch that it became the ruling passion of his mind during the remainder of his life. He at once abandoned his former business and devoted his whole energies to the development of electro-magnetism. He soon conceived the grand idea of propelling machinery by this new power. He was not long in producing rotary-motion, which he effected by "breaking and closing the circuit."

In 1834, he secured the services of James Vaughn, a practical machinist and native of Rutland. They made several machines, securing many improvements. One of these models consisted of a battery in the bottom of a pint mug with a horizontal shaft across the top carrying a balance-wheel of polished brass. This model, Mr. Vaughn says, was put on exhibition in the city of New-York, and elicited much interest among the scientific men of that place. They proposed to buy the invention and called in Prof. Morse for the purpose of securing his opinion on its merits. He examined it very minutely, but withheld his opinion, farther than to say, "It is certainly worthy of careful consideration, and the subject is one in which I feel a lively interest." To this little speech Mr. Buckland has replied, "The Professor probably went away with the rudiments of the telegraph working in his mind."

In 1835, Mr. Davenport exhibited his invention at Middlebury College, putting in motion a model trip-hammer. About this time, he also put in motion a vibrating lever, which moved with considerable force and velocity, and was "in all respects the same as that now used in the operation of the telegraph." From Middlebury he went to Troy and exhibited his invention before Prof. Eaton. He next went to Princeton, New Jersey, and exhibited it before Prof. Henry. All the Professors and scientific men, who thus far had witnessed the movements of his invention, expressed great confidence in its ultimate success as a motive power, and Prof. Henry gave him a certificate as to the originality of the invention. In like manner, he visited Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, and also held exhibitions in Washington, Springfield, Boston and many other principal cities. We may add, here, he also had on exhibition, among other things, a miniature railway; this he had on exhibition at Saratoga, in 1836. Here he formed the acquaintance of Ransom Cook, Esq., an enterprising mechanic who became interested in the enterprise, insomuch that he also became joint partner with Mr. Davenport and continued with him until 1838.

Davenport and Cook made many models of machines, among which was one for the Patent office. Letters patent were granted to Mr. Davenport, for the application of "magnetism and electro-magnetism as a moving principle in mechanics." Feb. 25, 1837.

A letter has been found among Mr. Davenport's old papers which was written by Mr. Ellsworth of the patent office, July 4, 1838, in which Mr. Ellsworth says, no other "patent has been issued for such an invention;" thus placing the priority of the invention beyond dispute.

Messrs. Davenport and Cook now commenced business in the city of New York, making many machines on a much larger scale, some of which were 528 times more powerful than their first models.

Mr. Cook left the firm in 1838, when Mr. Davenport pursued his experiments alone. In 1840, he commenced the publication of a paper in New York, called "The Magnet," working his printing press by electro-magnetism. The following extract from his paper will convey some idea of what he believed would be the ultimatum of his labors.

"From a comparative estimate of the power now used to propel our printing press and the cost of working a steam engine, many valuable facts are developed. By using the electro magnetic power the cost and weight of 30 cords of wood would be saved on a single trip from New York to Albany. This would be 30 tons, equal to 400 passengers." And he adds in conclusion, "The power of electro-magnetism is far superior to steam, and must and will triumphantly succeed." This was the proudest day of his life, since he believed his invention already a great success; but, alas for the fate of this new motive power; Prof. Page, at this time, appeared upon the stage of action, and, under an appropriation from govern-

ment, tried the experiment of moving a train of cars by electro-magnetism; but instead of putting in motion 5000 or 6000 pounds of iron, as he ought to have done, he employed 60 pounds only for a motive power, and yet he succeeded in propelling a train of cars from Baltimore to Washington. But, from the amount of power produced by him, the scientific world straightway decided that this new power is inadequate to the propulsion of heavy machinery, and from that hour Mr. Davenport was forced to abandon his great enterprise for want of support commensurate with the vastness of the undertaking. Not, however, until he had imparted to Prof. Morse a practical knowledge of electro-magnetism, thus securing to the world the success of the telegraph, which was put in operation between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.

Mr. Davenport returned to Brandon and retired to private life in 1842. Of his political and religious views little is known to the biographer. He was married to Emma Goss, Feb. 14, 1827, by whom he had two sons. They were both members of the 5th Vt. Vols. Capt. George, the eldest, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and Lieut. Willard G. was wounded in the same battle, but still survives with the paralysis of one arm.

After retiring to private life, Mr. Davenport made some experiments with the view of working the keys of a pianoforte by electricity; with what success is not known. He died July 6, 1851, in the 49th year of his age. His widow survived him about 10 years and also died. He was a man of humble birth, yet he possessed nobility of mind. Like most great inventors, he was obliged to stem the tide of ignorance, unbelief and opposition and to suffer defeat in the end; yet, he was a man whom the world will one day delight to honor as one of its master-minds, whose share in the vast work of harnessing the forces of nature and making them subservient to human volition, has seldom been surpassed. When steam, as a motive power, shall have been numbered among the things of the past, and its place supplied by electro-magnetism—when the services of the horse shall no longer be required by the lumberman and the farmer—when even the pleasure carriages through the streets of our villages and cities shall be propelled by this new and wonderful power—then will the name of Thomas Davenport be dear to the hearts of his countrymen and as familiar as household words.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGIATES.

JAMES LYNDE graduated 1810, practiced law at Montpelier and Williamstown. He was a man of powerful intellect, but suffered greatly from a lingering illness that frustrated all his business efforts. He died at Williamstown, June 25, 1834, aged 43.

JOHN FLETCHER graduated from Dartmouth 1815, practiced law at Concordia Parish, La., and after many years removed to Natchez, Miss. He published a large octavo volume in defence of the institution of slavery; died at Natchez in August, 1862, aged 71.

ZEBINA SMITH graduated in 1816. He was an instructor of youth in Kentucky till his death. He died at Paris, Ky. Feb. 26, 1831, aged 39.

SIMEON SMITH, brother of the above, graduated 1822.

GEORGE PAINE graduated 1827; went to Providence, R. I.; became editor of the Providence Journal in 1833; removed to Massillon, Ohio in 1836, and died within 5 months, aged 29.

LYMAN THOMAS FLINT graduated 1842; taught at Johnson, Vt. 7 terms; at New Hampton 18 months; at Plymouth academy 6 months; commenced the practice of law at Colebrook, thence removed to Concord, where he still remains.

RANSLURE WELD CLARKE graduated 1842. He taught at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt. 3 years; commenced the practice of law at Brattleboro, where he still remains; was State's attorney for Windham Co. 1853–54; member of the Vt. Constitutional Convention 1857; in the Vt. Senate in 1858–59; made Register of Probate for Windham Co. in 1861.

ISAAC LEWIS CLARK graduated 1848; commenced the practice of law at Waukegan, Ill., but became Lieut. Col. of an Ill. Reg. of Vols., and nobly fought to preserve the Union. He died of wounds at the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1863, aged 39.

FRANCIS ERASMUS CLARKE graduated 1851. He read law, and is a practitioner at Waukegan, Ill.

PERKINS BASS graduated 1852; taught at Glover from 1852 to 53, and at Chester Academy 1854; went to Chicago, Ill., in 1855, and taught a public school; opened a law office in that city in 1855, and has prac-

ticed his profession ever since, with the exception of being president of the Illinois State Normal University at Bloomington, from August, 1861 to June 1862; was appointed U. S. district attorney, for the northern district of Illinois by President Lincoln in February, 1865, and removed by President Johnson on account of his politics, in August, 1866.

ORANGE COUNTY PAPERS AND ITEMS.

BRADFORD.

SOLDIERS OF 1861—65.

BY COL. R. FARNHAM.

First Regiment.—The Bradford Guards, Co. D, mustered into the U. States service at Rutland, May 8, 1861, by Lt. Col. G. J. Rains, 5th U. S. Reg., Infantry.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Remarks.*
Harry N. Worthen,	Major		Afterwards Lieut. Col. of 4th Reg't.
Dudley K. Andross,	Capt.	37	" Lt. Col. and Col. of the 9th Reg't.
John B. Peckett, Jr.,	1st Lt.	38	
Roswell Farnham,	2d Lt.	33	Afterwards Lt. Col. of the 12th Reg.
Cyrus B. Leach,	1st Serg't	31	" Capt. Co. D, 8th Reg.
Edwin A. Kilbourne,	2d "	25	" Capt. Co. G, 9th Reg.
Merrill G. Beard,	3d "	27	
Preston S. Chamberlin,	4th "	28	Afterwards Capt. Co. H, 12th Reg.
James W. Kelley,	Corp.	31	" 2d Lt. and 1st Lt. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Edwin W. Roby,	"	27	
Jason R. Bixby,	"	23	Afterwards Serg't Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Edwin A. Wilcox,	"	21	" Q. M. Serg't 4th Reg.
Thomas L. Tucker,	Drummer	44	
George R. Morris,	Fifer	27	
Nathan A. Avery,	Private	18	Afterwards Corp. Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Frank M. Bagley,	"	19	" Priv. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Harlan S. Blanchard,	"	27	" enlisted in N. H. Reg't.
James B. Brooks,	"	21	" 2d Lt. Co. H, 1st Lt. Co. I, Capt. Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Oramel B. Brown,	"	28	" Priv. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Thomas A. Brock,	"	20	" 2d Lt. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Dennis Buckley,	"	26	" 2d Lt. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Darius G. Child,	"	25	" 1st " " "
R. W. Chamberlin,	"	25	" 1st Lt. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Henry M. Chase,	"	21	" Ass't Surgeon.
Ezra Clarke,	"	18	
Dwight S. Clarke,	"	20	
Burnham Cowdry,	"	19	Afterwards 2d Lt., 1st Lt. and Capt. Co. D, 9th Reg't.
Merritt A. Davis,	"	22	" Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Thomas W. Dickey,	"	26	" Priv. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Elijah Farr,	"	23	" Color Serg't 12th Reg't.
Edmund G. Flanders,	"	26	
Daniel N. Flanders,	"	23	Afterwards Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
George W. Flanders,	"	21	Wounded at Big Bethel; afterwards 2d Lt. Co. A, 1st Lt. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Edward F. Gould,	"	19	Afterwards 1st Lt. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Alfred E. Getchell,	"	33	" Lt. and Capt Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Gardner J. Gaffield,	"	24	
Moses Gelo,	"	24	Afterwards Priv. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Albert D. Heath,	"	25	" Corp. " "
Emory A. Howard,	"	24	" Serg't Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Samuel E. Howes,	"	19	" 1st Serg't in 1st Battery.
William N. Jewell,	"	25	" Serg't Co. B, 6th Reg't.
George A. Johnson,	"	19	
George Lougee,	"	20	Died at Fortress Monroe, June 13, '61
Philander Lougee,	"	18	Entered a N. H. Reg't and was killed in service.
Orin Lufkin,	"	37	Afterwards Corp. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Daniel M. Lufkin,	"	18	" Corp. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Nelson Lapier,	"	23	
Lyman D. Mattoon,	"	23	Afterwards Serg't Co. G, 9th Reg't.
A. J. McFarland, Jr.,	"	19	" Corp. " "

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Remarks.
Joseph McCullum,	"	23	
Charles T. McKellips,	"	18	Afterwards Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Robert Meservey,	"	22	" Serg't " "
Geo. P. Moore,	"	19	" in one of the Vermont Batteries.
Daniel Moulton,	"	18	" killed on the Peninsula.
John Norcross,	"	20	
George W. Norcross,	"	20	" Serg't Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Phinehas S. Palmer,	"	26	" Serg't Co. D, 8th Reg't.
Albert Page,	"	20	" Priv. Co. C, "
Charles E. Peters,	"	25	" " D, "
Harlan P. Prescott,	"	22	" " E, 4th Reg't.
John C. Putnam,	"	22	" " H, 12th Reg't.
Thomas Prue,	"	32	
Nat. Robie,	"	26	" Lt. Co. D, 8th Reg't.
James L. Rush,	"	23	" Priv. Co. M, Cavalry Reg't.
Jacob B. Sawyer,	"	33	" Serg't Co. D, 8th Reg't.
John C. Stearns,	"	30	Originally 3d Lt. in Bradford Guards, but could not be must. into U. S. service as such; did not choose to leave the Co.; was must. as a priv. and finally appoint. serg't maj. of 1st Reg.; after. adj't of 9th Reg.
Archibald H. Stover,	"	29	Afterwards entered a N. H. Reg't.
Daniel F. Skinner,	"	18	" 1st Serg't Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Stephen S. Taylor,	"	22	
LeMarquis Tubbs,	"	32	Afterwards Capt. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Benjamin Underwood,	"	23	Died at Ft. Monroe May 20, 1861—the first Vt. soldier that lost his life in the war of the Rebellion.
John B. W. Prichard,	"	21	
Horace P. Williams,	"	20	Afterwards Serg't Co. H, 4th Reg't.
Charles P. Wood,	"	22	
George E. Wood,	"	20	Afterwards Lt. Co. B, 6th Reg't.
Charles C. Wright,	"	33	" Serg't Co. H, 12th Reg't.
Andrew J. Young,	"	26	" Corp. Co. D' 8th Reg't
Azro B. Davis,	"	25	" Priv. Co. H, 12th Reg't.

Leonard A. Andross, John B. Corliss, Francis E. Davis, John P. Eastman and Francis H. Frary, all of Bradford, went to Rutland as members of the Guards; but as the company was full without them, they could not be mustered and returned home.

The company served at Newport News, Va. most of its term of three months, was present and took part in the Battle of Big Bethel where Geo. W. Flanders was wounded and was mustered out of service, Aug. 15, 1861 at Brattleboro.

Second Regiment.

Names.	Co.	Age.	Rank.	Date of muster.	Date of discharge.	Remarks.
Harlen E. Felch,	K	18	Priv.	Jan. 8, '63.	July 15, '65.	
Alfred Jacobs,	"	15	"	"	"	Appointed Drummer.
William Wilson,	C	20	"	Jan. 1, '63.	July 29, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.

Third Regiment.

Oscar D. Eastman,	C	23	Priv.	July 16, '61.	Oct. 9, '61.	
Charles H. Rhodes,	F	24	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Jan. 31, '63.	
Luther W. Smith,	"	41	"	"		Deserted Dec. 10 1862.

Fourth Regiment.

Harry N. Worthen,			Lt.Col.	Sept. 21, '61.	July 19, '62.	Resigned.
James B. Brooks,	H		2d Lt.	"	Aug. 5, 64.	1st Lt. Co. I, Jan. 19, '62; Capt. Co. H, Apr. 19, '64; Lt. in Signal Corps from Nov. '61, to Sept. '63. Honorably dis. for wounds rec'd at Wilderness, May 6, '64
Michael Brannan,	"	19	Priv.	"		Dis. to re-en. in Reg. Army.
Richard A. Brown,	"	27	Corp.	"	Dec. 15, '62.	As Private.
John A. Conant,	"	23	Priv.	"		Died Oct. 21, '62.
William P. Glines,	"	27	"	"	Aug. 15, '62.	
Joseph Greenwood,	"	20	"	"		Deserted Sept. 10, '63.
Nelson B. Hackett,	C		"	Jan. 8, '63.	July 13, '65.	
Wm. M. McKellips,	H	41	"	Sept. 21, '61.	Jan. 1, '62.	Died.

Names.	Co.	Age.	Rank.	Date of muster.	Date of discharge.	Remarks.
Joseph Pelrant,	"	25	Priv.	"		Re-en.; deserted Apr. 3, '64.
Daniel F. Skinner,	"	19	Serg't	"		Re-en.; died May 14, '64 of wounds rec'd in action, May 5, '64.
Moses D. Hackett,	G	18	Priv.	"		Died Oct. 31, '62.
Byron B. Wilson,	H	24	"	"		Pro. Corp.; killed at Wilderness, May 5, '64.
Luman Coburn,	C	28	"	Aug. 4, '63.	Dec. 8, '63.	Drafted.
Charles A. Smith,	"	24	"	"		Drafted; killed at Petersburgh, June 21, '64.
				Fifth Regiment.		
Wm. W. Johnston,	Band	32		Sept. 16, '61.	Apr. 11, 62.	
				Sixth Regiment.		
Barnard D. Fabyan,	B		2d Lt.	Oct. 15, '61.	Oct. 28, '64.	1st Lt. Co. B, June 14, '62; Capt. Co. B, July 23 '63.
George E. Wood,	"	21	Serg't	"	June 26, '65.	2d Lt. Co. B, June 14, '62; 1st Lt. Co. B, July 23, '63; Capt. Oct. 29, '64.
George W. Flanders,	"	21	"	"	"	Re-en. Jan. 21, '64; 2d Lt. Co. A, June 7, '64; 1st Lt. Co. B, Oct. 29, '64.
Albert C. Abbott,	"	20	Priv.	"	Feb. 23, '63.	Re-en. Nov. 30, '63, into same Co.; must. out June 26, '65.
William Argy,	"	19	"	"		Pro. Serg't; dos. Jan. 7, '64.
William L. Argy,	"	27	"	"		" " "
David Horner,	"	48	Wag'r	"	Apr. 19, '63.	
Orin Lufkin,	"	35	Corp.	"		Deserted Sept. 2, '63.
Harrison B. Martin,	"	19	Priv.	"	Oct. 28, '64.	
Moody C. Martin,	"	22	"	"		Re-en. Nov. 30, '63; killed at Wilderness May 5, '64.
R. C. Martin,	"	18	"	Nov. 30, '63.	Sept. 4, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.
Archibald Marston,	"	18	"	Oct. 15, '61.	June 19, '65.	Re-enlisted.
John McLeod,	"	18	"	Sept. 22, '62.	"	
George Peters,	"	34	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Oct. 28, '64.	
Thomas J. Pillsbury,	"	26	"	"		Died June 12, '62.
Wm. H. H. Robie,	"	21	"	"	Oct. 28, '64.	
John B. Shumway,	"	32	"	Sept. 22, '62.	July 7, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.
J. B. Shumway, Jr.	"	19	"	"	"	" "
Freeman F. Stanford,	"	21	"	Oct. 15, '61.		Died Oct. 4, '62
Moses C. Stratton,	"	18	"	Nov. 3, '63.		Taken pris. May 6, '64, and died.
Simon Tuttle,	"	47	"	Oct. 15, '61.	Dec. 31, '63.	Transferred to V. R. C.
Henry M. Washburn,	"	19	"	"		Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; trans. to Co. H. Oct. 16, '64.
Geo. W. Woodbury,	"	18	"	"	Oct. 28, '64.	
Ephraim C. Abbott,		22		Nov. 30, '63.		Dis. before being assigned.
				Eighth Regiment.		
Cyrus B. Leach,	D		Capt.	Feb. 18, '62.	June 22, '64.	
Alfred E. Getchell,	"		1st Lt.	"	Feb. 26, '65.	Pro. Capt. July 26, '64.
William H. Haskins,	"	39	Priv.	"	June 28, '65.	Pro. Hos. Steward, June 25, '62; Capt. Mar. 3, '65.
Edward B. Wright,	C		1st Lt.	"	June 6, '62.	
Dennis Buckley,	D	26	1Serg't	"		Pro. 2d Lt. July 22, '62; cashiered Dec. 7, '63.
Nathaniel Robie,	"	26	Serg't	"		Pro. 2d Lt. Feb. 24, '64; died Dec. 6, '64; from the effect of wounds rec'd in service.
Noble C. Andross,	"	45	Priv.	"	Aug. 5, '64.	
George H. Austin,	"	18	"	"	June 28, '65.	Pro. Corp.; re-enlisted.
Absalom Baldwin,	"	18	"	"	"	" "
William C. Bliss,	"	30	"	"	Oct. 18, '65.	Re-en.; trans. to V. R. C.
George H. Dow,	"	18	"	"	May 22, '65.	" "
Freeman F. Fleming,	"	28	Wag'r	"	June 28, '65.	" "

Name.	Co.	Age.	Rank.	Date of muster.	Date of discharge.	Remarks.
Moses Gelo,	"	24	Priv.	Feb. 18, '62.	June 28, '65.	" "
George E. Kennedy,	"	25	"	"	June 22, '64.	
Nobert Lahas,	"	20	"	"		Re-en. deserted May 19, '64.
Edwin Lake,	"	32	"	"	June 28, '65.	Corporal; re-enlisted.
Dolphus Laundries,	"	28	"	"		Deserted.
Chester Martin,	"	18	"	"	June 28, '65.	Re-enlisted.
Frank Merchant,	"	41	"	"	"	"
James C. Merchant,	"	30	"	Dec. 31, '63.	July 18, '65.	Transferred to V. R. C.
Charles E. Peters,	"	26	"	Feb. 18, '62.	July 8, '62.	
William F. Peters,	"	30	Corp.	"	Sept. 10, '63.	
Horace A. Pierce,	"	18	Priv.	"		Deserted Sept. 4, '63.
Ephraim Putnam,	"	43	"	"	Aug. 5, '64.	
Jona. H. Robinson,	"	44	"	"	Oct. 15, '62.	
Jesse L. Rowe,	"	38	"	"		Re-en. des. May 19, '64.
Elias J. Tuttle,	"	25	"	"	June 28, '65.	Corp.; re-enlisted.
Josiah R. Webster,	"	27	"	"	Feb. 25, '63.	
Thomas Welch,	E	44	"	Dec. 10, '63.	June 7, '65.	
Chas. W. Woodbury,	D	28	Corp.	Feb. 18, '62.		Pro. Serg't; died Mar. 22, '63.
Joseph Mansur,	"		Priv.	May 17, '6[illegible]		Deserted.
Joseph Prue,	"	22	"	"		"
				Ninth Regiment.		
Dudley K. Andrews,			Lt. Col.	July 9, '62.		Pro. Col. Mar. 20, '63; res'd May 22, '63.
John C. Stearns,			Adj't	"		Resigned May 31, '63.
E. A. Kilbourne,	G		1st Lt.	"		Pro. Capt. Mar. 12, '63; res'd Sept. 27, '64.
Burnham Cowdry,	"	21	Serg't	"	Dec. 1, '65.	2d Lt. Feb. 4, '65; 1st Lt. July 3, '65; Capt. Co. D, Sept. 7, '65.
Geo. C. Chamberlin,	D		Priv.	Feb. 26, '64.	"	Q. M. Serg't Feb. 24, '65; 2d Lt. July 3, '65; 1st Lt. Sept. 7, '65.
Robert Arnold,	G	25	"	July 9, '62.	June 13, '65.	
A. H. Batchelder,	"	18	"	"		
John Copp,	"	23	"	"		Deserted Sept. 16, '62.
George Copp,	"	18	"	"		" "
George W. Fisk,	"	24	"	"	"	
Stephen Hix, Jr.	"	25	"	"	"	
Thomas Kirby,	"	45	"	"		Died Jan. 8, '64.
Joseph Lavoie,	"	21	"	"	"	Pro. corp.
A. J. McFarland,	"	21	Corp.	"	"	Pro. Serg't
William McFarland,	"	27	Priv.	Dec. 10, '63.	Dec. 1, '65.	
Daniel N. Flanders,	"	25	"	Nov. 30, '63.	"	
Silas Woodard,	"	19	"	July 9, '62.		Died Oct. 10, '64.
				Tenth Regiment.		
Ralph Kendrick,	G	45	Wag'r	Sept. 1, '62.	May 14, '63.	
Lucius M. Kent,	"	35	Priv.	"	June 22, '65.	
Charles N. Martin,	"	24	Serg't	"	"	As a private.
George W. Martin,	"		Priv.	Jan. 9, '63.	June 15, '65.	
E. J. McKellips,	"	18	"	Sept. 1, '62.	May 28, '65.	
Wm. J. Merritt,	"	24	"	"		Died Feb. 8, '65.
				Eleventh Regiment.		
Albert S. Butler,	L	18	Priv.	June 27, '63.		Died Dec. 6, '64, a pris. of war.
Nicholas A. Clarke,	"	"	"	"	Apr. 15, '64.	
John Desmond,	G	29	"	March 8, '64.		Died Dec. 7, '64.
Daniel J. Stevens,	L	25	"	June 27, '63.		Died June 8, '64.
				Twelfth Regiment.		
Roswell Farnham,			Lt. Col.	Oct. 4, '62.	July 14, '63.	
P. S. Chamberlin,	H		Capt.	"	"	
James W. Kelley,	"		2d Lt.	"	"	Pro. 1st Lt. Mar. 10, '63.
Leonard A. Andrews,	"	20	Corp.	"	"	
J. H. Benton, Jr.	"	19	Priv.	"	"	
Harlan S. Blanchard,	"	27	"	"	"	
Everett Chamberlin,	"	23	Serg't	"	"	

Names.	Co.	Age.	Rank.	Date of muster.	Date of discharge.	Remarks.
Henry B. Colby,	"	22	Priv.	"		Trans. to Navy, Dec. 25, '62, as Master's Mate.
John B. Corliss,	"	24	"	"	"	
George A. Colby,	"	18	"	"	"	
Merritt A. Davis,	"	23	"	"	"	
Azro B. Davis,	"	25	"	"	"	
William M. Dean,	"	18	"	"	"	
Henry W. Dickey,	"	21	"	"		Died March 13, '63.
Henry Dowse,	"	25	"	"	"	Pro. Corp.
Abbott L. Fabyan,	"	20	"	"	"	"
Elijah Farr,	"	24	Corp.	"	"	
Alvan E. Farr,	"	19	Priv.	"	"	
Daniel N. Flanders,	"	24	"	"	"	
Charles Frary,	"	28	"	"	"	Pro. Corp.
Ezra W. Flanders,	"	30	"	"	"	
Daniel M. Lufkin,	"	19	Corp.	"	"	
Charles A. Manson,	"	18	Priv.	"	"	
Chas. T. McKellips,	"	19	"	"	"	
H. H. Pillsbury,	"	21	Priv.	Oct. 4, '62.	"	
George H. Taylor,	"	"	"	"	"	
Rufus H. Tucker,	"	25	"	"		Died Dec. 11, '62.
Dan'l G. Waterman,	"	35	Music.	"	"	
Charles C. Wright,	"	34	Serg't	"	"	
Henry C. Wright,	"	27	Priv.	"	"	
Joel A. Brown,	"	18	"	Oct. 23, '62.	"	
Milo C. Bailey,	"	20	"	"	"	
Fifteenth Regiment.						
John McLeod,	D	18	Priv.	Oct. 22, '62.	Aug. 5, '63.	
Frederick B. Staples,	"	26	"	"	"	
Moses C. Stratton,	"	18	"	"	"	
Charles Weed,	"	44	"	"	Jan. 27, '63.	
Seventeenth Regiment.						
Albert J. Chase,	I	22	Priv.	Apr. 12, '64.	July 14, '65.	
Daniel M. Clough,	F	37	Serg't	"	June 12, '65.	
Daniel W. Cole,	"	18	Priv.	"	June 3, '65.	
Sidney T. Dolloff,	I	21	"	"		Killed April 2, '65.
Alden J. Fisher,	H	21	"	"	July 14, 65.	
Willard W. Fisher,	"	"	"	"	"	
Samuel J. Flood,	I	39	"	"	"	
William Gillespie,	H	32	"	"	"	
William Hubbard,	G	21	"	"	"	
Larette Westcott,	H	18	"	"		Died July 3, '64.
Cavalry Regiment.						
Daniel Caraway,	B	18	Priv.	Dec. 10, '63.	Aug. 9, '65.	
Milo J. Corliss,	D	33	Bugl'r	Nov. 19, '61.	Nov. 18, '64.	
Michael Milan,	"		"			Sub.; des.; never joined Reg.
John Hutton,	D	18	"	Sept. 26, '62.		Died Nov. 27, '63.
Martin V. B. Vance,	"	23	"	Nov. 19, '61.	Aug. 9, '65.	Re-en. 2d Lt. May 9, '65.
Linus V. Vance,	"	18		Sept. 26, '62.	"	
Rufus E. Whitcomb,	"	42	Bugl'r	Nov. 19, '61.		Pro. Chief Bugler; trans. to 1st Mass. Cav. and afterwards made leader of Division Band.
Sharp Shooters.						
Amos B. Chase,	H		Priv.	Nov. 30, '63.		Killed June 18, '64.
Frontier Cavalry.						
Charles M. Andross,			Priv.	Jan. 10, '65.	June 27, '65.	
Michael Brannon,			Corp.	"	"	Pro. Serg't.
Rufus H. Cate,			Trum't	"	"	
Albert R. Cowdry,			Serg't	"	"	
Ezra S. Pillsbury,			Priv.	"	"	
H. H. Pillsbury,			"	"	"	
Charles R. Rogers,			Corp.	"	"	
Navy.						
James Doyle,						Substitute.

LIST OF PENSIONERS IN 1840.

Names of pensioners for revolutionary services.	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resided June 1, 1840.*
Israel Putnam,	79	Israel Putnam,
Lucy Blood,	84	Elijah Blood,
Emerson Corliss,	82	Emerson Corliss,
Elizabeth Pratt,	80	Elizabeth Pratt,
Dorothy Eastman,	70	Samuel F. Eastman,
Theodore Barker,	79	Theodore Barker,
James McFarlin,	81	Francis DeCato,
Samuel Aspinwall,	73	Samuel Aspinwall,
Susan Bean,	78	Thomas Morey,
Reuben Martin,	85	William Martin.

U. S. Census, 1840.

Mr. John McIntyre, of Bradford, has ten grandsons in the Union army. Four are veterans and one has lost his arm and is in the invalid corps. The old gentleman has reason to be proud, as he is.—*Newspaper, during the War.*

DIED—In Bradford, 1863, '64: Philip Hadley, aged 93 years; widow Hannah Clark, aged 83; Mrs. Susan Martin, aged 84; Aug. 15, 1863, Benjamin Underwood, aged 81.

Vermont Record.

Henry Hinckley, a lad in the store of J. B. W. Prichard, of Bradford, accidentally shot himself through the leg above the knee with both charges of a double-barrelled gun, loaded with ball and shot. Amputation was performed by Dr. Crosby of Hanover, N. H., and the patient lived but a short time.—186–.

REV. JOHN A. AVERY.

BY REV. P. H. WHITE.

In the list of deceased Alumni of Middlebury College, occurs the name of John A. Avery of the class of 1826. He was formerly a minister in several towns in Rutland County, in one of which he was regularly settled as pastor, and those who are old enough to remember the fidelity with which he discharged the duties of his high office will be interested to learn the leading facts in his life.

John Ayers Avery was the son of Nathan and Anna (Ayers) Avery, and was born in Bradford, Vt., Aug. 18, 1795. His earliest American ancestor, Captain James Avery, was one of the earliest settlers of Groton, Ct., about 1647. His father was a revolutionary soldier, and led an irreligious life till more than 70 years of age, when a sermon by the son led to his becoming a Christian, and he united with the Congregational church in Newbury when 78 years old.

After graduating he studied theology with Rev. Justus W. French, of Barre, was licensed by the Montpelier Association in September, 1827, and was ordained as an evangelist at Pomfret, Sept. 24, 1828. Prof. George Howe of Dartmouth College preached the sermon. He was a missionary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society for about 4 years, principally in Plymouth, Bridgewater, Ludlow, Reading, Cavendish, Shrewsbury and Sherburne. In June, 1832, he became acting pastor of the Congregational church in Westhaven, and continued till November, 1835, when he commenced preaching in Middletown, and was there installed as pastor in February, 1835. Rev. Solomon Lyman, of Poultney, preached the sermon.

His pastorate at Middletown was highly successful and the church was more than doubled in numbers. He was dismissed in November, 1841, and removed to the State of New York, where he preached 2 years at Onondaga, and 3 at Marathon, and then became joint editor and proprietor of the "Religious Recorder," published at Syracuse. His connection with that paper commenced Jan. 1, 1847, and continued nearly 8 years. He then preached a year at Munnsville, after which he labored a year as agent of the New York Colonization Society. Failing health disabled him from regular service of any kind, and he preached only occasionally, or for short periods, during the remainder of his life. He married, Jan. 14, 1829, Emeline, daughter of Nathan G. Baldwin, of Monkton, Vermont.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SERMON. Rev. Silas McKeen, D. D., preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon at Bradford, Sunday, July 28. There was a large attendance and the exercises were most interesting. The sermon was to a great extent historical, and gave many facts of interest in connection with churches, meeting houses and religious matters for the past half century in the vicinity of Bradford. Mr. McKeen has himself been pastor of the Congregational church in that town for more than 40 years out of the 50. He commenced preaching to that society and church, and continued with them for 18 years, when he removed to Belfast, Maine, where he remained 9 years; since that time he has continued in Bradford.—*Vermont Record.*—1864. [*See page* 822. *Ed.*]

BRAINTREE.

PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES.

Names.	Ages.	Heads of families with whom resided June, 1840.
Daniel Flint,	79	Nathaniel Flint,
Jonah Flint,	85	Augustus Flint,
Mary Battles,	99	Caroline Battles,
Susannah French,	89	Gilman Voss,
Dorcas Nichols,	103	Isaac Nichols,
Bathsheba Bass,	89	Samuel Partridge,
John Gooch,	83	Micah Ford,
Lydia Cleaveland,	81	Abel Thayer,
David Smith,	82	Jabez Smith.

U. S. Census, 1840.

[See Revolutionary soldiers, page 852.]

ADDITIONAL PAPERS FROM MISS M. M. NICHOLS.

The privations and sufferings that were endured by the early settlers of this town, were not less than those of others, and would scarcely be believed by the present generation. The family of Samuel Titts were compelled to live for quite a long time upon clover-tea and leeks. The writer has often heard one of the members of this family, Capt. Artemas Titts, relate the hardships he endured in his early childhood. He retained until death the simple habits of early times. Honest and upright, attending church in summer barefoot and dressed in tow pants and frock. His death occured March 18th, 1867, aged 88 years, 11 months, 18 days. The family of SAMUEL HARWOOD, SEN., another of the first settlers, were often compelled to eke out their scanty subsistence in different ways. At one time bean-porridge had been their bill of fare for a number of days. It was set upon the middle of a rude table in a large dish. Moses, one of the children, at length bolted, and, straightening back, refused to dip out his usual ration. The stern voice of the father with the command, "Dip! dip! dip! Moses, or I'll dip your head," soon brought the youngster to his appetite. The nearest grist-mill was at Royalton, a distance of 16 miles, and thither the early settlers were obliged to carry their grain, through the almost unbroken forest, guided by marked trees.

The schools of those early days boasted a larger number of scholars than those of the present day. In district No. 1 the average number of children per family being not less than ten. One year there were returned 101 children between the ages of 4 and 18 years, from this district alone, whereas the return for the present year, 1870, is only 26, and nearly the same ratio exists throughout the town.

Gov. A. S. Mann, the present Governor of Utah, is a native of Braintree.

MAJOR WILLIAM FORD.

Among the early and prominent settlers of Braintree, was Major William Ford, who built a large mansion on the Branch, or what is now known as the Major Ford place. He was an active and ambitious man, built a factory, together with a large hotel and boarding house at West Randolph. The freshet of July, 1830, swept away the factory. It proved a death blow to the Major, who had obtained funds from his friends with which to erect his buildings. He rode down to the Jackson place, which overlooks the village, and in sorrow beheld the desolation the waters had made, returned home, took to his bed and died. Since then fire has swept away the hotel and boarding-house, as well as his own stately mansion, and of all his works nothing now remains.

AUNT SNOW.

Cynthia, the wife of Jeremiah Snow, was one who proved a help-*meet* as well as *mate*. She was a remarkable woman, of a strong mind and great physical endurance, and much of her life was spent in doing good to others, as far as her humble means and narrow sphere allowed. Her husband owning a mill, for much of the time she performed the duties of miller. Although her honesty was above reproach, yet she had her trials. There being a leak in the mill, she was accustomed to gather up the waste on a cloth, and proportion it to each grist; but some evil minded person accused her of appropriating this part of the grist to her own use. This, to her, was a great trial and cause of much trouble. She finally carried her grief to Father Nichols, her pastor, who told her to set her mind at rest, as no one would believe she could be otherwise than honest. It is related of her that in tolling grain, she was accustomed to scrimpt the toll of those who *bought* grain, thinking that they would have, at most, no more than a full measure.

DEER STORY AND SOLOMON HOLMAN.

It is related of Esquire Holman, as he was familiarly called, that upon a time when his wife was at a neighbor's on a visit in the evening, he started through the woods at-

tended by his dog, to accompany her home. During the passage, the dog started up a deer which turned at bay, and became so engaged with the dog that he did not notice the approach of Mr. Holman, who made up his mind that by creeping up cautiously he could hold him. Accordingly he crept up and putting his arms out and round he made a sudden grab and hug, but as quickly found himself sprawled out on his back, and the deer *non est*.

He married Sally Mann, daughter of Seth Mann, was the father of 13 children, 10 of whom lived to grow up and have families of their own, and all settled within 4 miles of his own residence. He died Nov. 26, 1862, aged 96 years and six months.

DOG STORY.

Mr. David Edwards, who occupied the house where Mr. Geo. F. Smith now resides, was the owner of a noble mastiff, named Painter, and truly a most sagacious animal.

His master frequently allowed him to bear him company. At one time Mr. Edwards having started on a journey to Boston, found he had not taken his overcoat, and speaking to Painter, he said, "Painter, I've left my overcoat. Can't you run back and get it?"

The dog started homeward, ran into the house, went to the place where the coat was hanging and shook it in his teeth. Mrs. Edwards then took it down, folded it in a convenient manner, and the noble animal carried it to his master.

Passing by the tavern kept by Maj. Ford, one day, Mr. Edwards stopped to bait his horses; while there, he was telling of the remarkable qualities of his dog; and then remarked to Mr. Ira Ford that he would leave his whip in the oat-trough, and after he had proceeded on his journey, he might take the whip and secrete it where he pleased, and Painter would come back and find it.

When he had traveled some distance, he said, "Painter, I left my whip in the oat-trough where we stopped; and wish you would go and find it, wherever it may be, and bring it back to me." The dog turned about, went directly to the place where the whip had been left, but not finding it, commenced snuffing around; at last he walked up to Mr. Ira Ford, who had buttoned it under his coat, and began to wag his tail in a very good natured manner. At last, seeing persuasion was of no avail, he tried the more forcible way of getting it, by placing his fore paws on Mr. Ford's shoulder, and uttering such a ferocious growl that Mr. Ford concluded it was the safest way to give up the whip to the dog, who bore it in triumph to his beloved master.

It is reported also that a gentleman having missed a nice fat sheep from his pasture, and being desirous to find the stolen property, as well as the thief, repaired to Mr. Edwards' and besought him to let Painter find it,—promising that no harm should ever result either to Mr. Edwards or the dog, by thus doing. With great reluctance Mr. Edwards at last consented, and asked Painter, if he could go and find the gentleman's sheep, or any part thereof? The dog went to the pasture, followed the trail of the thief to his barn, mounted the hay-loft, and dug from underneath the hay the veritable pelt of the missing sheep. Then being asked if he could find any more, he went to the cellar window, and there hung the mutton in full view. The man promising that he would harm neither man nor dog, and paying well for the sheep, and promising also to amend his ways, was freely pardoned for his offence.

JEREMIAH FLINT,

Born in Braintree, 1783; graduated at Middlebury 1811; studied at Andover Theological Seminary, 1811—1814; became pastor of the Congregational Church in Danville, July 31, 1817; Rev. Aaron Nichols preached the sermon; dismissed March 20, 1818, after which he never resumed preaching; died before 1848.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER MARTIN,

Born in Braintree about 1814; fitted at Shoreham for College, and graduated at Middlebury, in 1836; studied theology at Oberlin, O.; taught in Granville, O., from 1838 till his death, Aug. 16, 1842.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

JOSEPH HUNTINGTON,

From Braintree, fitted at Randolph Academy; graduated at Middlebury in 1837; became a Baptist clergyman; and died in Braintree, it is thought, in 1843.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

Mr. Stephen Luce of Braintree has had six sons in the army. Five are still in service; one has been discharged for disability. All except one who went from Illinois, enlisted in Vermont regiments. One son was desperately wounded in the head, at Gettysburg—a ball passing through the temple—rendering him utterly blind.—*Newspaper*, (during the war)

BROOKFIELD.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Names.	Ages.	Heads of families with whom resided June 1, 1840.
John Slade,	88	John Slade,
Timothy Kendall,	79	Samuel Kendall,
Goeherm York,	88	W. York,
Asahel Durkee,	74	A Durkee,
Edmund Pease,	76	Edward Pease,
Lucy Bigelow,	74	W. L. Bigelow,
Ruth Fisk	87	Artemas Fisk,
Elizabeth Williams,	83	Hezekiah Williams,
Amaziah Grove,	86	
Amasa Edson,	76	Amasa Edson,
Abigail Adams,	76	Abigail Adams,
Philomela Lyman,	80	Elijah Howes,
Solomon Smith,	77	Jos. G. Smith,
Samuel Bayley,	87	Benjamin Bayley,
Elisha Wilcox,	77	Elisha Wilcox.

U. S. Census.

REV. ELIJAH LYMAN.

FROM THE VERMONT RECORD.

In passing, the writer often meets a young clergyman who asks him to sit down and tell all he remembers of the ministers of the past generation, especially of certain ones, who in their day were standard-bearers. I now think of 10 or more of the old ministers who have passed away.

Take first Rev. Elijah Lyman, of Brookfield. In his latter years he was called by the fond name of father Lyman. He was kind. Every one felt that father Lyman was his or her friend. The children all felt so. He bent over the sick bed with deep compassion. He took little children in his arms and laid his hand on them and prayed. He visited all the district schools twice in each term. He closed these visits with the catechism and prayer.

If you looked at the composition or the manner of delivery, he was not a great preacher.—But he was so kind and tender that everybody loved to hear him. His sermon had more heads than any creature has a right to. He usually ended his forenoon discourse with, "the remainder of this subject, with the leave of Providence, will be attended to in the afternoon." Then he proceeded to Mr. Paine's house, where he took dinner in the parlor, then closed the intermission with prayer, in the kitchen—in the kitchen, because the church were very many of them in there, eating their dinners which they brought from home. Father Lyman would open the door and ask Dea. Elice whose turn it was to lead in prayer. Then the man whose lot it was, was called upon and he prayed.

His pulpit was very high; and Deacon Kellogg occupied a pew so near the pulpit that to see Father Lyman he had to look up more than forty degrees. In doing so he always let his under jaw drop down, stopping to swallow at the end of each head; so he did almost through the whole sermon. The young people said he was swallowing the preaching, and so he was.

He used to be called far and near to attend Councils, especially in cases of litigation. He used to succeed wonderfully in getting the parties to settle without a verdict.

One time in Rochester he got the parties to settle and weep and pray together before he went home. On parting with them he told them, "we have got the fire most out; but you may find some sparks now and then; and if you do, run for a bucket of water and quench it as soon as possible."

Very much of the time he would have one or more students in academy or college whom his church was assisting.

One day one of his students came home all discouraged. Father Lyman, looking very compassionately upon him, said to the student "learn these lines and often say them:"

> "The Lord is good and kind to me,
> And very thankful I must be."

This couplet stuck by the student until he was an old man; and very likely he will have as much use for the words in heaven as he has now.

But Father Lyman had two faults. He used spirits, especially near the close of his useful life. He kept it by him. But in those days, forty years ago, it was thought nothing of.

The other fault was this, his government in his family was too much like Eli's, and he lived to see the fruit of this fault in the bad life and end of a dear son. His kindness was greater than his courage. C. M.

LUTHER LOWELL,

born in Brookfield, May 14, 1827, fitted for college at Hinesburgh and Bakersfield academies; graduated at Middlebury, in 1851; preceptor of Ellicotville Academy, N. Y., 1851, '52; then became preceptor of Rutland Academy; in 1853 reading law.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

DIED.—In West Brookfield, 186–, Daniel Clafflin, aged 89 years.

Within the last 8 months, 11 persons have died in East Brookfield, whose united ages were 885 years, averaging nearly 80½ years to each.—*Free Press.*

CHELSEA.

CHELSEA SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Second Regiment.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Allen, George E.	Serg't	E	June 20, '61.	Died July 9, '62.
Blakely, George	Priv.	"	"	Deserted Aug. 28, '62.
Buzzell, Stillman C.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Clifford, Israel P.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Deserted July 2, '63.
Colburn, William	"	"	Sept. 15, '62.	Dropped Oct. 17, '62.
Davis, M. V. B.	Corp.	"	June 20, '61.	Promoted Serg't, re-enlisted Jan. 31, '64; discharged June 18, '65.
Emerson, Carlo J.	Priv.	"	"	Discharged Oct. 20, '61.
Fuller, John H.	"	D	"	Died April 10, '63.
George, Lyndon A.	"	E	"	Mustered out June 29, '64.
Hood, Christopher C.	"	"	Sept. 27, '61.	Mustered out Sept. 27, '64.
Hood, Marcellus F.	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 17, '62.
Hood, Edgerton	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 27, '64.
Hood, Rinaldo	"	"	"	Promoted Corp., must. out Oct. 18, '64.
Huntington, P. R.	"	"	Sept. 30, '62.	Discharged Nov. 27, '62.
Newton, Truman	"	"	June 20, '61.	Deserted Nov. 26, '62.
Ordway, George B.	"	"	"	Re-en. Dec. 21, '63; pro. Serg't; mustered out July 15, '65.
Remick, Wheeler	"	"	June 20, '62.	Died Sept. 9, '62.
Richardson, Wm. C.	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Sleeper, Van B.	"	"	June 20, '61.	Transferred to Invalid Corps July 27, '63.
Wiggin, Edson	"	"	"	Discharged Dec. 18, '61.

Third Regiment.

Allen, Lorenzo D.	Capt.	G		Discharged.

Fourth Regiment.

Bliss, John W.	Serg't	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Burgess, Edwin D.	Priv.	D	Apr. 12, '62.	Died Aug. 13, '62.
Fox, Hannibal	"	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Mustered out Dec. 4, '62.
Leavitt, Daniel	"	"	Sept. 22, '62.	Trans. to Invalid Corps; dis. from Invalid Corps Nov. 13, '63.
Newton, James A.	"	"	Sept. 20, '61.	Pro. Corp.; mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Rice, Emery E.	"	"	"	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Rice, Lucius E.	"	"	"	" "
Waterson, Joseph C.	"	D	Apr. 12, '62.	Pro. Corp.; re-en. Mar. 26, '64; pro. Serg't; Pro. Q. M. Serg't Mar. 25, '65.
Wiggin, Elias S.	"	"	"	Discharged Nov. 4, '62.
Paul, John E.	"	G	Jan. 2, '64.	Died at Andersonville Oct. 2, '64.
Skinner, Francis A.	"	H	Dec. 15, '63.	Trans. to Co. C, Feb. 25, '65; died at Andersonville, Ga. Aug. '64.
Thatcher, Charles	"	D	Jan. 2, '64.	Discharged July 26, '65.
Skinner, Daniel F.	Serg't	H	Sept. 20, '61.	Re-en. Dec. 15, '63; died May 14, '64, of wounds received in action May 5, '64.
Davis, Franklin E.	Priv.	B	Feb. 11, '65.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Goodale, August's M.	"	"	7,	" "

Fifth Regiment.

Rutter, Job M.	Priv.	K	Jan. 6, '64.	Mustered out June 29, '65.
McAllister, Steele	"	"	"	" "

Sixth Regiment.

Gay, David S.	Priv.	B	Oct. 15, '61.	Died July 18, '62.
Lucas, Alonzo W.	"	"	"	Died July 17, '62.
Minard, Nelson	Serg't	"	"	Discharged June 6, '62.
Conant, Estes	Priv.	G	Aug. 4, '63.	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Parker, Willard W.	"	H	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Reed, George F.	"	"	"	Pro. Corp.; mustered out June 29, '65.

Seventeenth Regiment.

Jolivette, Eugene	Priv.	E	Apr. 12, '64.	Deserted April 18, '64.
Lathrop, Charles D.	"	"	"	Reported died in hospital.
Moore, Truman J.	"	"	Mar. 3, '64.	Died July 22, '64.
Peck, Melvin S.	"	"	Apr. 12, '64.	Mustered out July 14, '65.
Wilkinson, Melvin	"	H	May 10, '64.	" "

First Vermont Battery, Light Artillery.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in	Remarks.
Andrews, John	Corp.		Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Clark, Dan	Priv.		"	Bugler; mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Coburn, Solomon O.	"		"	Died Sept. 20, '62.
Cutler, Harvey M.	"		"	Trans. to invalid corps, Nov. 1, '63.
Estes, Wm. A.	"		"	Died Jan. 1, '63.
Fuller, Joseph O.	"		"	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64; since died.
Garvin, John E.	"		"	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Gould, Albert H.	"		"	Pro. serg't, 2d lieu't. July 2, '63, and must. out.
Gould, Cornelius	"		"	Died May 1, '63.
Hebard, George T.	Capt.		Feb. 13, '63.	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Hebard, Salmon B.	Lieut.			
Howes, Samuel E.	Priv.		March 1. '62.	Pro. Q. M. sergt., Sept. 1, '63; pro. 1st serg't April 4, '64; mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Kinson, Charles H.	"		Feb. 18, '62.	Pro. serg't Nov. 5, '62; must. out Aug. 10, '64.
Weymouth, Samuel	"		"	Mustered out Aug. 10, '64.
Smith, John N.	"		Jan. 6, '64.	Transferred to 2d Vt. Battery.

Second Vermont Battery.

Adams, Benj. H.	"		Aug. 5, '64.	Tr. 1st Co., Heavy Art'y; must. out July 28,'65
Adams, Walter F.	"		Aug. 15, '64.	Mustered out July 31, '65.
Bannister, Frank O.	"		"	Trans. to Heavy Art'y; must. out June 10,'65.
Bugbee, Ducal O.	"		Aug. 13, '94.	Mustered out July 31, '65.
Flanders, Edwin B.	"		Sept. 2, '64.	" "
Flanders, George F.	"		"	" "
Fox, Hannibal	"		Aug. 13, 64.	" "
Lucas, Lewis N.	"		Aug. 6, '64.	Tr. to Heavy Art'y; absent sick, July 28, '65.
Moulton, Wales	"		Aug. 5, '64.	" must. out July 28, '65.

Cavalry.

Fifield, Dana	Priv.	Jan. 10, '65.	Mustered out June 27, '65.
Fox, John N.	"	Nov. 19, '61.	" Nov. 18, '64.
Keach, John B.	"	July 7, '63.	Discharged April 11, '64.
Whitney, Freeman	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Ass'd to Co. H, 1st Vt. Cav.; trans. to Co. B; mustered out Aug. 9, '65.

First Sharpshooters.

Gardner, Sumner E.	Priv.	Sept. 11, '61.	Died Jan. 29, '62.
Lyman, Frank	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Tr. to 4th Vt. vols.; must out June 19, '65.
Osborn, Edson P.	"	Sept. 13, '64.	Tr. to Co. H, 4th Vt. vols.; must. out June 19, '65.
Osborn, Webster B.	"	Sept. 12, '64.	Mustered out June 19, '65.

Eighth Regiment.

Bliss, Willis R.	Priv.	G	Feb. 18, '62.	Discharged June 6, '62.
Lewis, David W.	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Nov. 1, '63; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; died July 8, '64.
Lewis, Leonard R.	Corp.	"	"	Pro. serg't Nov. 2, '63; re-en. Jan. 5, '64; died May 22, '64.
Pike, John M.	Serg.	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut. April 2, '63; pro. capt. July 26, 64; mustered out June 28, '65.
Ordway, Charles H.	Priv.	"	Jan. 6, '64.	Pro. corp., Nov. 1, '64; must. out June 28, '65.
Pierce, Charles A.	"		"	" " "
Slack, William H.	"	E	Feb, 18, '62.	Re-en. Jan. 5, '64; must. out June 28, '65.

Ninth Regiment.

Brown, Robert J.	Corp.	G	July 9, '62.	Pro. 2d lieut., 1st N. C. Heavy Art'y Sept. 3,'64.
Chamberlin, Chas. L.	Priv.	D	"	Discharged Jan. 15, '62.
Slack, Royal P.	"	G	"	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Wiggin, Edwin D.	"	"	"	Died Dec. 18, '62.
Courtney, Patrick	"	I	Jan. 6, '64.	Died June 12, '65.
Moxley, Harvey C.	"	"	Dec. 30, '63.	Tr. to Co. D; mustered out Dec. 1, '65.
Roberts, Wash'n I.				Died at Brattleboro before being assigned to any company.
Spiller, Alden	Priv.	I	Dec. 30, '63.	Died Jan. 6, '65.
Stone, Benjamin F.	"	"	"	Discharged June 2, '65.
Dodge, Charles H.	"	D	Sept. 5, '64.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Bohonon, Silas B.	"			

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Mustered in.	Remarks.
Luce, Jabez	Priv.	F	Aug. 20, '64.	Trans. to Co. C, 4th Vt. vols., Jan. 20, '65; dis. June 13, '65.
Marston, Wm. B.	"	D	Aug. 18, '64.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Sleeper, John H.	"	F	Aug. 16, '64.	Tr. to Co. C, 2d Vt. vols., must. out June 12, '65.
			Tenth Regiment.	
Atwood, John B.	Priv.	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Pro. corp. May 29, '65; must. out June 22, '65.
Barnes, Ira M.	"	"	"	Died Sept. 24, '63.
Barnes, Sheldon J.	"	"	"	Died Jan. 3, '63.
Burnham, Luther	"	"	"	Pro. corp. Feb. 26, '65; must. out June 22, '65.
Estabrook, Cyrus J.	"	"	"	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hyde, Benjamin F.	"	G	"	" "
Norris, Jacob E.	"	I	"	Died Oct. 29, '62.
Paine, Charles	"	"	"	Pro. corp.; pro. serg't; must. out June 22, '65.
Perigo, Luther	"	"	"	Discharged Sept. 1, '63; since died.
Smith, Albert M.	"	"	"	Died Aug. 8, '64 of wounds received in action.
Estabrook, Geo. A.	"	G	Feb. 8, '65.	Died at New Haven, Conn., March 18, '65.
Smith, Franklin B.	"	I	Sept. 1, '62.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Tiffany, Otis	"	G	"	Taken pris. July 9, '64, and died at Staunton, Va.
Clark, Alonzo N.	"	I	Jan. 2, 64.	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Columbia, Franklin	"	"	"	Missing in action June 1, '64.
Hood, Hollis H.	"	"	"	Died Feb. 9, '64.
Lucas, Lafayette	"	"	"	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Newton, George R.	"	"	"	Discharged May 15, '65.
Parker, Samuel D.	"	G	"	Died April 3, '65 of w'ds rec'd at Petersburg, April 2, '65.
Rich, Robinson	"	A	Jan. 21, '64.	Discharged Feb. 6, '65.
			Eleventh Regiment.	
Barnes, Asa E.	Priv.	L	July 11, '63.	Pro. corp.; discharged Feb. 25, '64.
Barrett, Henry K.	Music.	H	Sept. 1, '62.	Taken pris.; d. at Charleston, S. C. Sept. 28, '64.
Martindale, G. W. H.	Priv.	L	July 7, '63.	Tr. to Co. C; taken pr'sr June 23, '64; sup. dead.
Ordway, Henry A.	"	B	Sept. 20, '61.	Died Dec. 21, '61, — should have been put in Co. B, 4th Reg't.
Stowell, Carlos A.	"	H	Sept. 1, '62.	Taken pris. June 23, '64; died in rebel prison.
Coburn, Monroe O.	"	I	Dec. 5, '63.	Tr. to Co. D; must. out Aug. 25, '65.
Carr, David G.	"	E	Aug. 8, '64.	Mustered out June 25, '65.
			Twelfth Regiment.	
Adams, Benj. H.	"	D	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Allen, Marcellus C.	"	"	"	" "
Bagley, W. J. D.	"	E	Nov. 24, '62.	Discharged Dec 23, '62.
Bannister, Frank O.	"	D	Oct. 4, '62.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Barnes, Azariah	"	"	"	" "
Cabot, Charles F.	Serg't	"	"	" "
Clark, George	Corp.	"	"	" "
Cole, David F.	Capt.	"		Commission dated Aug. 23, '62.
Davis, Franklin E.	Priv.	"	Oct. 4, '62.	
Densmore, Milton	"	"	"	
Dodge, Charles A.	"	"	"	
Dodge, Charles H.	"	"	"	
Evans, G. W. L.	"	"	"	Died April 30, '63.
Fifield, Leonard	"	"	"	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Foss, A. P.	"	"	"	" "
Gilman, Warren	"	"	"	" "
Green, Wm. W.	"	"	"	" "
Hood, Amos	"	"	"	" "
Laird, Robert W.	Corp.	"	"	" "
Lewis, Horace W.	"	"	"	Pro. 2d lieut.; must. out July 14, '63.
Lincoln, Ed. F.	Priv.	"	"	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Lougee, John C.	"	"	"	Discharged April 8, '63.
Noyes, Freeman S.	"	E	Nov. 24, '62.	Mustered out July 14, '63.
Noyes, Henry A.	"	D	Oct. 4, '62.	" "
Pearce, Charles A.	"	"	"	" "
Rolf, James G.	"	"	"	" "
Slack, Franklin L.	"	"	"	Died April 6, '63.
Stanton, John	"	"	"	Discharged April 16, '63.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, JUNE 1, 1840.

Names	Ages.	Heads of families with whom re.sided.
Anna Dearborn,	70	Wilder Dea[illegible]n
Enos Smith,	78	Enos Smith,
Ananiah Bohonon,	75	Ananiah Bohonon,
Thomas Moore,	84	Salmon J. Moore,
Annis Calkins,	85	Ebenezer Merrill,
Laban Brown,	69	Jonathan Scribner,
Emma Brigham,	84	Samuel Brigham,
Elkanah Stevens,	79	Elkanah Stevens,
Jonas Gates,*	76	Jonas Gates,
Mary Snow,	84	Joseph Thompson,
Hannah Allen,	75	Hannah Allen,
Samuel Lincoln,	87	Samuel Lincoln,
Ebenezer Allen,	86	Obed Allen.

U. S. Census.

COUNCILLOR. Josiah Dana, 1821 to 1825.

Deming.

DIED.—Jan. 14, 1867, Esther Smith, the oldest inhabitant of Chelsea, her age being 100 y'rs, 2 months and 12 days. For over 70 years she had been a professor of religion, and was highly esteemed. A short time before her death her hair changed from white to black.

Vermont Record.

The "Record" (Vermont) tells the following story:

In the early settlement of Vermont there lived in Chelsea a respectable old farmer, familiarly known as "Uncle Mike"—very earnest and positive in his expression of opinions, and a little inclined to stutter when excited. One day in spring, when the snow was soft and slumpy, he was traveling with his oxen and sled upon a road which was a mere causeway built through a complete quagmire, and hardly wide enough for a single team. There drove up behind him a man with a sleigh and a span of horses, evidently ignorant of the peculiar condition of the road, who began to rein out one side in order to pass. "Friend, friend," exclaimed Uncle Mike, "you can't get by: hold on till we get to them bars, then I'll turn out." The stranger persisted in turning out and his horses at once sunk to their girths in the soft snow and mire; nor was it without difficulty that they were extricated. Soon he became impatient of Uncle Mike's slow progress, and attempted to pass on the other side; and again the old man remonstrated—"Stranger, I tell ye ye c-c-can't get by. It aint *possible*. Just wait a minute." But again his advice was disregarded, and this time he was not able to regain the road without the old man's assistance. Yet a third time did the eager traveler attempt to pass—the old man's cautions were disregarded, and the horses plunged into the mire.—When Uncle Mike reached the bars where he was to turn off, he stopped his team, and inquired of the traveler: "Do you live in this State?" "Yes," was the reply. "What town do you live in?" asked Uncle Mike. "In Williston," the stranger answered. "Well," said the old man, as his long suppressed indignation began to vent itself, "the selectmen of the town are to *blame* for letting you go away from home without somebody to take care of you: you d-d-don't know any thing: d-did n't I tell you you could n't get by?" Here the stranger good humoredly interrupted him with the question, "Do you know who you are talking to?" "Know!" thundered out the old man, "no, I d-d-don't know and I d-d-don't *care* whoever you be, you ought to have a *g-g-gardeen*." Why," said the traveler, "my name is Thomas Chittenden." "I-I-I declare," stammered out the astonished Uncle Mike, "*if* I had known w-w-who you was, I should n't have s-s-said exactly what I did, but —and the old man thought a minute—but *can't in conscience take a word back*." He turned out and Governor Chittenden drove along; but the story was too good to keep, and Uncle Mike's plan for a *gardeen* furnished amusement to the Governor and his friends for a long time, nor did Uncle Mike fail to tell frequently how he "freed his mind" to a live Governor.

HON. ROBERT S. Hale, member of the 39th Congress, is a native of this town. We copy the following from the *Vermont Record:*

THE HALE FAMILY, OF CHELSEA.

"Hon. Robert S. Hale, the representative in Congress of the 16th New York State District, is not the son but the brother of Henry Hale, some time secretary of civil and military affairs in this State, and is of a family of marked intellectual power, as well as creditable professional, and literary attainments—of one of whose ancestors honorable mention is made in Revolutionary history.

HARRY HALE, of Chelsea, the father, was a man of highly respectable standing, and held

* Died, January 14, at the age of 90 years, 6 months and 9 days. Mr. Gates entered the Revolutionary army at about 14 years of age, as a waiter for his father, who was a captain in the service, and wounded in the battle of Long Island. At about 17, he enlisted as a private, and rose to the post of orderly sergeant, which post he held at the time of his discharge, at the end of the war. He also enlisted in the last war with Great Britain, and held a lieutenant's commission.—*Vermont Record.*

some of the most important offices in the county of Orange. He is now deceased, and will long be remembered as a well-instructed man, of exemplary Christian life, and a patron of educational and benevolent institutions; and he had an affectionate helper in his wife, who survives her husband, and is a woman of sound and cultivated intellect, and a model of matronly virtues. She was Lucinda Eddy, a native of Woodstock; her father a scholarly man, and her family connected with the Saffords, of first-rate New England stock, and her training at home had been such as to qualify her as a proper rudimentary instructer of a family of boys who brought comfort and cheerfulness to the domestic hearth. Their children, (with Thomas, the son of a previous marriage, who is a useful and popular editor,) are Safford Eddy, a successful and much esteemed physician; Henry and Rochester Safford, lawyers; John Gardner, a clergyman, and Matthew, who is a lawyer. The four last names are alumni of the University of Vermont, and graduates of the respective years of 1840, '42, '45 and '51, each holding a high rank in his class, and all the sons of the family have been honored with academic degrees. It was a goodly sight to see, on a commencment occasion at Burlington, the father and his sons at the same festive board.

It is fitting that the record of such a family should be kept, and it is to be hoped that it may be continued by the chroniclers of future years, for it may well be expected that the subject will be one of increasing interest." H. W.

CALVIN NOBLE,

born in New Milford, Ct. Jan. 9, 1777; graduated at Middlebury College 1805—read theology with Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. of Thetford; labored awhile as a missionary in Vermont; was pastor of the Congregational church in Chelsea from September, 1807, till his death in April, 1834.—*Pearson's Catalogue of Middlebury College.*

CALVIN DAY NOBLE,

born in Chelsea, Sept. 12, 1811; graduated at Middlebury College in 1834; read theology with Rev. James Buckman of Chelsea; was pastor of the Congregational church of Rochester, 1836—'40; in Springfield from 1840 till his death, Aug. 23, 1844.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

A lodge of Good Templars has recently been organized in Chelsea.

CORINTH.

DESCRIPTION OF CORINTH COPPER MINE.

"The mine is reached by descending through a tunnel 300 feet in length, and then down a shaft which is sunk on the dip of the vein, at an angle of about 45 degrees. The mine has been opened about 150 feet on the course of the vein, and the shaft is sunk 200 feet on the dip of the vein. From the bottom the ore is conveyed to the surface in cars drawn by mules,—the track or tramway running in a zigzag course, on account of the steepness of the incline. The company intend, during the coming year, to employ steam power for this purpose. They now employ 60 hands. The mine is not worked to its full capacity, only about 125 tons of ore per month being taken out, which averages 9 per cent. pure copper.

The company started with a working capital of $7,000; and the working of the mine has paid all expenses thus far, with no assessments on the capital stock. The ore is drawn 14 miles, by teams, to the railroad station of Bradford.

Nine miles north of the mine in Vershire, is another in the town of Corinth, owned and worked by the "Corinth Copper Company," which was chartered by the Vermont Legislature in 1855, with a capital of $500,000. Work upon this mine was commenced in 1854, but soon abandoned, and nothing done but surface work. In 1863 the work was renewed upon a systematic plan, by sinking shafts and driving adits, and the results have exceeded anything before realized by copper mines. The shaft was sunk and the adit driven on the vein (10 feet thick), which has proved so rich that the ore raised from the shaft and obtained in the adit has more than defrayed the whole expense incurred in opening the mine. They are now mining about 150 tons of ore per month at this mine. It will doubtless prove one of the richest mines in the State. The stock of this company is principally owned in New-York.

Directly north of the last named mine and near at hand, is one but partially opened, which is owned by the "Union Mining Company." In consequence of the scarcity of laborers, this property remains undeveloped; but, from the evidence presented at several trial shafts that have been sunk, there are doubtless rich and extensive lodes of copper ore at that locality. This Company, which was chartered by the Legislature of Vermont in 1863, has a capital of $500,000,—the stock of which is owned principally in New-York.

South of the Corinth mine are several outcrops indicating the existence of copper veins, but nothing like systematic mining has been attempted.

One half mile south of Cook Village, in Corinth, is located a copper mine, owned by the "Boston and Corinth Copper Company," which has a capital of $200,000. This mine was opened in the Spring of 1864, and from it has been obtained about 20 tons of ore. The stock is principally owned in Boston, and the mine is now being worked. A nice specimen from this mine is now in the State Cabinet at Montpelier, which was donated by the company.—*From Copper mines of Vermont, in Vermont Record*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, JUNE 1, 1840.

Names.	Ages.	Heads of families with whom resided.
Daniel Stevens,	75	Daniel Stevens,
Reuben Page,	86	Reuben Page, jr.,
Nella Towle,	85	Ira Towle,
Jeremiah Bowen,	86	Jeremiah Bowen,
Ebenezer Berry,	80	Ebenezer Berry,
Peter V. Mahew,	89	Paul Bickford,
Amos Boardman,	76	Amos Boardman,
Dorothy Raymond,	69	Simon Raymond.

U. S. Census.

EARLY REPRESENTATIVES.

Joshua Nutting is given by Deming a representative from Corinth in 1778, and John Taplin, 1780; Nehemiah Lovewell, 1782; Reuben Foster, 1787; Peter Sleeman, 1789, '90, '91; Samuel Hazeltine, 1792, '98, 1800, 1802; Mansfield Taplin, 1796, '97, '99, 1801; Daniel Cook, 1804, '14; Joseph Ormsbee,* 1805.

DIED.—In Corinth, Sept. 6, 186–, Levi Collins, aged 76 years. For more than 60 years he had been a resident of the town; for more than 50 years the conjugal tie remained unbroken; and for more than 30 years he had been a member of the Congregational Church.

Mrs. Ichabod Rabie, aged 88 years, died in East Corinth, Dec. 22, 1869.

EBDIX TENNEY,

Born in Corinth, June, 1801; graduated at Middlebury College, 1826; at Andover Theological Seminary, 1829; from January, 1831, to date (1853), pastor of Congregational Church in Lyme, N. H. Several of his sermons have been published.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

FAIRLEE.

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Names.	Ages.	Heads of families with whom they resided.
Asa Woodward,	83	Asa Woodward, jr.,
Benjamin Follett,	85	Benjamin Follett,
Sarah Houghton,	75	A. L. Houghton,
Francis Churchill,	86	John E. Churchill.

U. S. Census, June 1, 1870.

DIED.—In Fairlee, Dec. 3, 186–, Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late Stephen Eastman, aged 90 years and 8 months.

*Spelled Ormsby in 1814, when representative, and in record, page 882, Omsby.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—George A. Morey and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their residence in Fairlee, Dec. 3, 1869.

WEST FAIRLEE.

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Names.	Ages.	Heads of families with whom they resided.
Jonathan Longee,	83	Jonathan Longee,
Stephen May,	85	Elisha May,
Hannah Colton,	75	Ebenezer P. Colton,
Joseph Foster,	93	John L. Wilson,
Calvin Morse,	47	Calvin Morse,
John Guild,	79	John Guild,
Solomon Dickinson,	83	Jefferson Dickinson
Francis Whitcomb,	79	Daniel West.

U. S. Census, June 1, 1840.

PRESENTATION TO COL. THOMAS.*

FROM HON. ALVAH BEAN.

Col. Thomas, upon his leaving for the seat of war was presented by his friends with a valuable horse and sword. At the presentation of the sword, an exceeding large concourse of people were assembled; and it may not be uninteresting here to add the presentation remarks and his response thereto, which are as follows:

Col. Thomas:—You, Sir, are now called upon in this most perilous hour of our country's history, by your native State, to go forth in defence of our Nation's Flag—to sustain and perpetuate this great and glorious Government—the proudest and the noblest upon which the sun ever shone; and we rejoice, Sir, in your elevation to this post of honor—a wreath of glory upon his brow, who is willing even to be sacrificed upon his country's altar. We feel, Sir, that this trust could not have been committed to truer and more worthy hands; and we doubt not that you will win for yourself new laurels, and reflect upon your native State—the land of the lamented Allen—additional honors. Therefore, Sir, permit me, in behalf of your townsmen, as a token of our confidence and regard, and for your devotion to your country in this her darkest hour of trial, to present you with this sword.

May it be your shield in the hour of conflict, and may it, in your hands, be instrumental in guarding and sustaining our beloved Constitution as it is; for it was framed by the purest hearts and the noblest hands.

We doubt not that bravery will characterize all your efforts, and well, Sir, might we imagine that amid the "din of battle and the clash of arms," when the cannon's roar shall drown every voice, that this glittering blade

*See page 918.

will wave on high, beckoning your soldiers on to the conflict.

And we trust, Sir, that it will remain unsheathed until rebellion is no more—until the eagle's voice is heard, bearing the motto "Union now and forever," to every sister State—until our Nation's Flag shall float upon every breeze, from ocean to ocean—from the Gulf to the Northern seas.

But, Sir, it is to me—and I doubt not to this large concourse of friends here assembled—associated together, as we have been these many years, a most painful duty to part with you. These words linger upon our lips, but we know that duty calls; we know that the cause of humanity, the world over, calls; and we know that our beloved country, already baptized in blood, most loudly calls. Therefore, Sir, we bid you go, bearing with you our highest respect and esteem, and our most ardent prayers for your safe return to your native State.

To which Col Thomas replied as follows:

Sir: I have loved my country from my earliest recollection, and it is this love of country that has compelled me to forgo the society of friends, and leave my native State in her defence. It is this that has placed me in the position which I now occupy. And, Sir, I accept this beautiful present, with a grateful heart; and wherever upon the field of battle, the enemies of this glorious Constitution and Union, are the thickest, He who governs the destinies of Nations being my helper, there shall this sword wave, trusting in Him for aid who stood by the immortal Washington and his noble compatriots in arms. My object and aim will be that neither this sword nor my native State shall suffer disgrace.

I have contemplated the results of war in all its various phases,—its dangers, and its horrors, yet I believed it my duty to respond to my country's call—to go forth in defence of our Nation's Flag; and permit me here to say, that it is a satisfaction to me to know that those who shall accompany me are a noble band of men. No Regiment which has yet left the Green Mountain State can boast of better, and I have the confidence to believe that they will stand by me in the hour of peril. They too have been willing to sacrifice home with all its endearing associations for the welfare of our common country; and, God being my helper, I will stand by them—as I know they will by me—in prosperity and adversity—in sickness and in health. I do not expect that we shall all again behold the green hills of our own old Vermont, but I trust that we shall so conduct that it may be said of us, that we have done our duty; and if compelled to fall, that we died as soldiers ought to die. I am not vain enough, Sir, to suppose that this demonstration is wholly a personal matter, but it is on account of the principles which I espouse in the great struggle for the existence, (as you have well said) of "the proudest and the noblest government upon which the sun ever shone," to perpetuate the same, and transmit it to posterity unimpaired. I am willing to sacrifice all that I am, and all that I have upon my country's altar.

This, Sir, is to me a joyous occasion, yet sad. I need not tell you why. I shall linger long to take the last look at the green hills of my native State.

I am glad to see present upon this occasion this vast concourse of ladies. It is well that you should be here. You are not aware of the influence which you exert in this free Government of ours, and which has done so much to exalt and dignify your sex. I do not expect that you will bear the weapons of warfare, but you can encourage your husbands, brothers, fathers and sons to go, remembering that all who have gone have left relatives behind them. Our army would be exceedingly small did none volunteer who had no earthly ties to sunder, and this great fabric, (our glorious Constitution) would fall into utter ruin. And who, I ask, would desire such a result without an effort of his? God forbid that my history shall be thus written.

Sir, again I thank you for this present.—We may never meet again as we are met upon this occasion, but I hope and trust that my life may have been, and may be such that there will be no occasion for regret that I have lived among you.

This evening's services, as also my friends (the kind doners) will be remembered by me through life; and should I be engaged in a deadly strife upon the battle field, the recollection of this occasion will urge me on to duty and I hope to victory. I regret to leave you; but the call of my country I feel bound to obey. I feel that it is paramount to everything else, except my obligations to my creator;—thus feeling, and invoking His blessing, I go to sustain the honor of our Country's Flag—the Constitution and the Union as established by our Fathers.

[CORRECTION. Judge Bean informs us, too late to correct in proof, that Dea. Holbrook did not write the paper with which his name is given on page 914, and desires the same corrected.—*Ed.*]

NEWBURY.

PETER BURBANK ESQ.

Peter Burbank, an early settler at Wells River and a lawyer, was a character worthy of note—Born at Long-Meadow, Conn. he came to Peacham and read law with the late Gov. Mattocks and opened an office at Wells River, as early as about A. D. 1814. Peter, as he was called, was an extraordinary genius, blunt, straight forward and not altogether *un-profane*. He became noted, in his day and generation. His personal appearance

was remarkable. He wore long brown hair, falling to his shoulders, and often disheveled, and over this a rusty, slouched Quaker hat. He always wore a ruffled shirt, common in his day. But his ruffles usually showed woful signs that he was an inveterate tobacco-chewer. Next he wore an old, long and rusty frock-coat, elbows out, and peradventure, a huge rent in the skirt of it, showing the not very white lining, with a huge pair of old boots, with pantaloons out at the knees, one leg resting on the top of the boot and the other down to the ankle finished his outer adornment. In this garb he often entered court, in presence of the gathered multitude. Thus dressed he would walk the streets, a flock of boys at his heels, with whom he was fond of sporting, and they with him. But his inner man was in marked contrast with his outer. He was a warm friend but an implacable enemy. He had a mind quick, penetrating and ready for emergencies. As a lawyer, he was a hard customer, fearful to encounter; and in him the Nestors of his day, the Mattocksons, Fletchers, Nuttings, Upharns, Smiths, Marshes, Hutchinsons, Bucks and others, found no easy opponent. Rapid in speech, keen in logic and wonderful in energy and perseverance, he never was ready to surrender. He practiced in Orange and Caledonia Counties till the Fall of 1835, when he was taken sick, retired to his farm in the back part of Newbury, where he lingered till January 1836, when he died.

Remembrance Chamberlain was from Newbury, graduated at Middlebury college; studied at Princeton Theological Seminary 3 years and has since been a Presbyterian clergyman in the State of Georgia; in 1850 was for some time agent for Oglethorpe University, Georgia.—*Pearson's Med. Col. Catalogues.*

Lorina R. Arwood of Newbury, graduated at the Female Medical college, Boston, Mass. in 1867—'68.

The deer are all gone yet. Mr. J G Gray of Newbury recently killed one by throwing a stick of wood which hit it on the head, when it fell down and he slaughtered it before it could get away (1870.)

A recent gale made sad havoc in the Cemetery here, breaking down trees and tombstones. 1870.

The Minutes of the twenty-first annual meeting of the General Convention of Vermont, at Newbury, June, 1806," containing the 48th annual report of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society and the 45th annual report of the Vermont Educational Society state that the Congregational church of Newbury, ending June 18, 1806, was the largest contributor, as a church, of any in the State, the amount given by them being $205.65.

Preachers' list, on Newbury Circuit, page 951,—corrected by Rev. Z. S. Haynes: Rev. S. Chamberlain, 1829, '30; J. G. Dow, 1833; A. Webster, '44; Moses Chase, '45; Haines Johnson, '47; S. P. Williams, '48, '49; H. P. Cushing, '50, '51; E. Copeland, '52, '53; J. G. Dow, '54; Haines Johnson, '55; P. P. Ray, '56, '57; S. Quimby, '58, '59; A. G. Button, '60; Wm. D. Malcom, '61, '62; David Pecker, '63.

ORANGE.

Ezekiel Goodrich, mentioned as the oldest man living in Orange, in Mr. Carpenter's papers, has since deceased—died May 3d, 1867 or '68.

Revolutionary Pensioners in 1840,—Alden Freeman, aged 80; Samuel Judkins, aged 78.—*U. S. Census.*

RANDOLPH NOTES.

BY H. A. HOSA.

FIRST CHARTER.

"A company, consisting of 20 persons, was formed at Hanover, N. H., then called Dresden, in May, 1778, for the purpose of purchasing this township, known to them by the name of Middlesex."—(Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont, page 146.)

Probably no one in Randolph has for years been able to tell how these old proprietors came to know the longed for, if not the promised, land as *Middlesex*. The New-Hampshire charter, printed near the beginning of the history of Randolph in this volume, affords no explanation; for upon examination it proves to be the charter of Middlesex, Washington County.

The name of Middlesex, as applied to Randolph, came from New-York and not from New-Hampshire. It appears that on the 23d of January, 1770, letters patent were issued by Lieut. Gov. Cadwallader Colden, then acting Governor of the colony of New-York, for the township of Middlesex; the township containing 35,000 acres of land and including

not only what is now known as Randolph, but also a great part of Bethel.

[See page 69 of manuscript copy of "Minutes of the commissioners appointed to hear and determine all claims to lands in the State of Vermont under grants from the late colony of New York," &c., also a list of New York patents annexed to the same. This copy of the New York Land Commissioners' proceedings is in the Secretary of State's office in Montpelier.

See also Documentary History of New York, map facing page 530, Vol. 4, *octavo* edition. (Same map faces page 330, Vol. 4, *quarto* edition.) Here Middlesex (with the letter "Y" annexed, denoting its charter to be a York one) is laid down as including the greater part of the region now embraced by Randolph and Bethel. This map seems to be an Albany reprint of an old map published at New Haven. No date is given, but I surmise that it was issued not far from 1778 or 1779. In the left hand corner of the map is given the following explanation: "The townships or grants east of LAKE CHAMPLAIN are laid down as granted by the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, except those that are marked Y. which were granted by the State of NEW-YORK on unlocated ground, where they do not interfere with the Hampshire grants; the spurious New York grants that interfere with the older ones are marked with dotted lines, and as they are mostly granted to officers in the regular army except a few which have the name of WALLIS, KEMP, and some such other favorites of these princes of land jobbers, MOORE, DUNMORE, COLDEN and TRYON, stamped on them, it was not thought worth while to note them; especially as the inhabitants of the State of Vermont now hold them by the triple title of honest purchase, of industry in settling, and now lately that of conquest."]

Gov. Hall in his "New York Land Grants in Vermont," (to be published in Vol. 1, Collections of Vt. Hist. Soc.,) gives the name of Augustus Van Cortlandt as the patentee of Middlesex; while in the New York Commissioners' report above referred to, the claimant represents Joseph Isdwin and thirty-four others to have been the patentees. Probably Van Cortlandt was the man, but if it makes no more difference to us than it did to the persons themselves and their subsequent grantees, it is a question of no great importance. For these men "took nothing" under Gov. Colden's patent, either in the fine farming lands of Randolph or in the way of allowances out of the $30,000 salve prepared by Vermont and spread by the aforesaid commissioners for the healing of wounds gotten by unhappy Yorkers in too carelessly stumbling among the rocks of the "Hampshire Grants."

Capt. Storrs' company desiring to confirm in themselves the title to the land they were settling upon, took measures that resulted in their obtaining a

NEW CHARTER.

I subjoin extracts from the journals of the General Assembly at their session held in Bennington, Oct. and Nov. 1780. They show the steps that were taken to obtain good title for Capt. Storrs' company, and also show the feeling in the assembly toward the New York charters granted after the King's prohibition:

"Oct. 13th, 1780.

* * Lieut. Asa Edgerton's credentials were read and objected against and refered for further consideration until Monday next, four o'clock afternoon. * * *

Monday, Oct. 16th, 1780.

* * The credentials of Lieut. Asa Edgerton, a representative from Middlesex, which was refered to this day, was read and taken into consideration, and after some debate he was unanimously refused a seat in this house.

Saturday, Oct. 21st, 1780.

* * A petition signed Asa Edgerton (in behalf of said petitioners) was read; and

Ordered, that it be referred to the Governor and council for adjustment and settlement.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th, 1780.

* * The committee appointed to take into consideration the ungranted lands and the several petitions filed in the Secretary's office, sent the following request to the House, viz.:

"Your Committee having made considerable advancement in the business of their appointment, have found it necessary to take the sense of the committee in what manner the several locations made by virtue of the authority of New York since the King's prohibition shall be considered, who are unanimously of the opinion that they ought not to be considered as a sufficient bar against granting the same to other respectable and worthy petitioners; they therefore wish to know the sense of the Assembly on this subject, that they may govern their future conduct in the premises accordingly. By order of Com. PAUL SPOONER, Chairman.

Which request was read and thereupon—

"Resolved unanimously, that the several locations made by virtue of the authority of New York since the Kings prohibition, be and is hereby considered not a sufficient bar

against granting the same to respectable and worthy petitioners. * * *

Thursday, Nov. 2d, 1780.

* * The committee appointed to take into consideration the ungranted lands and the several petitions filed in the Secretary's office, &c., brought in a report which was rejected and thereupon

Resolved, that there be and hereby is granted unto Aaron Stores and sixty-eight of his company whose names are annexed to the said petition, a township of land situate and lying in this State, being part of the tract formerly called Middlesex, (alias Randolph,) bounded as follows, viz.: as drawn on the charter plan exhibited by the Surveyor General, and marked No. 4, containing six miles square, and the Governor and council are hereby requested to issue a grant or charter of said tract by the name of RANDOLPH, unto the said Stores and company, being sixty-eight in number, under such restrictions, reservations and for such considerations as they shall judge best. * * *

The following additional extracts from the same journals show the nature of the times:

"Thursday, Oct. 12th, 1780.

* * The following members were returned legally chosen and took the necessary oaths, and gave their assent to the religious test, &c., viz.: * *

Royalton, Lieut. Calvin Parkhurst.
Sharon, Capt. Ebenezer Parkhurst.

Oct. 21st, 1780.

Met according to adjournment. Captain Ebenezer Parkhurst desired leave to return home on account of the invasion of the enemy,—granted. * * * Lieut. Calvin Parkhurst desired leave to return home on account of the invasion of the enemy,—granted.

On Thursday the 26th of Oct., "sundry letters from Gen. Allen, Col. Herrick and Capt. Sawyer were read giving an account of the enemy's approaching towards our frontiers. Wherefore

Resolved, that as the present alarm requires the assistance of a large number of the members for the purpose of joining the army, or taking care of their families which are in immediate danger, that this Assembly be adjourned until Monday next."

RANDOLPH PARMLY

was the first male child born in R. Two or three days after his birth Capt. Aaron Storrs called at Mr. Parmly's house and supposing him to be the first child born in town, named him Randolph. But, soon after it appeared that, a short time before this, Lucy Evans, daughter of William Evans, was born; her parents living in the east part of the town. This is related by Miss Wealthy Blodgett, now eighty-two years of age, whose uncle Randolph Parmly was. This Mr.

EVANS' HOUSE WAS BURNED,

and the charred corn found in the cellar years afterward, as related by Mr Nutting and Mr. Thompson, (except the part in Mr. T.'s description about its growing, in which he was mistaken, as Dr. P. D. Bradford of Northfield, from whom he had the story, informs me). But the

WOMAN WASHED BY THE INDIANS

was a Mrs. Benedict, whose husband afterwards "kept tavern" (alas for the "drummers" of those days), at the corners near the Painesville school-house. The story has been told of Mrs. Evans, but the great balance of testimony proves Mrs. B. to have been the first subject of "immersion" in R. Mr. Thompson in his account of the matter, in those papers, page 294, says that tradition has not informed us how husband and wife met. Mrs. Miles, however, saw their meeting the morning after the raid and has often told my informant, that, notwithstanding her own grief and terror, she could hardly keep from laughing. Mrs. Miles and her children had passed the night among the branches of a fallen tree near Mr. Davis' house, and Mrs. Benedict had taken to the same refuge. Mrs. B. was in a sad plight indeed, the lower portion of her clothes being covered with frost, the result of her ducking and a cold night combined. Her husband on discovering his beloved spouse, with open arms and tearful eyes, advanced and embraced the conglomerate mass which she had now become, exclaiming, "My Dear! Be thee alive?" This brings me to say that Capt. John Tiffany's account, as given by Mr. Nutting, of the

CAPTURE OF TIMOTHY MILES,

is incorrect. Mr. Miles did not live on the West Branch till some time afterwards. His wife spent the night, as above stated, near the house (or ashes of the house) of Experience Davis. The general account of her flight to Hanover is correct, but the idiocy of her son Timothy was in no way connected with this Indian performance, but was owing to a kick upon his head from a horse. The boy was bright enough till then.

The following

PETITIONS OF TIMOTHY MILES AND SADOCK STEELE

are of interest as perhaps the oldest written accounts obtainable of the latter part of the

Royalton Attack. The petitions were presented to the legislature Oct. 13th 1794, and may be found in Vol. 19, pp. 147–8 of Vt. State papers in the Secretary of State's office.

"To the hon., the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to be convened at Rutland the second Thursday in October next.

The petition of Timothy Miles of Randolph in the county of Orange in said State of Vermont—humbly sheweth. That your petitioner, A. D. 1775, having sold his landed interest in Brimfield, Massachusetts, for 200 pounds, and taken notes for the same to be paid in continental money, not doubting but said money would continue as it then was equal to silver and gold, entered immediately into the public service in the then present war with Great Britain, and was in the service and a prisoner with the enemy the greatest part of the time until the fall of the year 1779. When finding my interest reduced to a very trifle, merely by the depreciation of continental money, I removed with my family (a wife and 3 children) and household furniture in May A. D. 1780 to this town, even before the General Assembly had granted it, in hopes of becoming a grantee, and in that way lay a foundation on which I might, with industry, get a future living; I entered my name among the petitioners for this town, and immediately went to work in it.

And your petitioner further sheweth that on the 16th of October 1780 the enemy from Canada, having destroyed the town of Royalton, on their return homeward, passed Mr. Experience Davis' house in Randolph, where I had but just removed with my family for winter quarters; and burn't the house with my furniture, and carried me and Mr. Davis, together with sundry others, to Canada, where I was a prisoner until the last of September following, nearly one year. In the mean time, the grant and charter of Randolph was obtained; and as I was absent and had nothing left to pay the charter fee of my right; James Blodget, Esq., by the consent of the General Assembly, gave his note for the charter fee for my right to lie a time, yet unknown to your petitioner, which note your petitioner's friends, after his return, induced him to believe would not be called for by government.

And your petitioner knowing the justice and clemency of the government of Vermont; and not rightly discerning in what way his relief should come, has too long neglected taking care to pay said note, or to make his case known to the legislature of the State, and by that mean, your petitioner's worthy friend has been called upon in the law way for the contents of said note.

And your petitioner not doubting that he ought to be in some measure compensated for the loss of his goods by the enemy's fire, and for the loss of nearly one year's time in captivity by the enemy of our common cause, as well as others in similar circumstances—humbly prays that the honorable legislature would consider his cause and grant to your petitioner, at least so much as the contents of that note and the cost that has already arisen thereon, in such way as that your petitioners worthy friend James Blodget, Esq., may be discharged therefrom, and your petitioner will consider himself satisfied for all his above mentioned losses and troubles, although in his opinion it can be but a very small compensation. Or grant your petitioner relief in some other way, as in your wisdom may seem best.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray. TIMOTHY MILES."

The following is Zadock Steele's petition, (the formal parts being omitted as corresponding to the above). It is phonetic in spelling it is true, but most straightforward and graphic in telling its story:

"To THE HON., &c. * * * * * * *

The petition of Zadok Steel of Randolph, in the County of Oring and State of Varmon—humly sheweth that your petitioner in the year 1780 (being 21 years of age) Left my Father's famely, went to Randolph in hopes of being a grantee and in that way, Lay a foundation on which, with Industry I might get a futer Living, entered my name among the petitioners for this Town, and immediately went to work built a small house near the north part of the Town next to Brookfeld, warein was all my afects, and continued to work till sum time in the month of Sept. when hereing that several of the Inhabetants of Barnard and Bethel, was taken Prisenors by the Indians and caryed to Canedy, I with others then in town form'd into a melisshe company, chose our own oficers, keap gareson and scowted up and down the wood, bilet ourselves.

Joyning the troops from Bethel fort about 17 Days, when hereing that Royalton was burnt and sum of the Inhabitants caryed away prisnors, my Cap'tn thought Proper to send one of his company to notifi the People then at work in Brookfeld, order'd me to go I set owt it being Dark before I got to my house it being then near 3 mild, threw the wood, withowt any rode I stay'd in my own house the enemy being Rowtid from the Incampment in the night, steared thare corse the way to my house, took me prisnor, (burn't the house with the afects which they cold not cary of), caryed me to Canedy whare I remained in Prison near 2 years, till I with sum others found means to escape, in the mean time the grant and charter of Randolph and * * * * James Steel * * * * gave his note * * * * * * * * * And your petitioner &c * * *

ZADOK STEEL."

Mr. Miles' "worthy friend, James Blodget, Esq.," got rather stubborn over the matter and they "took him to Chelsea," but let the old gentleman go in a short time. The result

of the above petitions was the passage Oct. 21 1794 of "An act discharging James Steel and James Blodget from the payments of 2 notes of hand therein mentioned."

SEVERAL PROMINENT MEN

are but briefly mentioned in this history. Among them LEBBEUS EGERTON, Lt. Gov. of Vermont from 1831 to 1835.

GEN. JOSEPH EDSON, High Sheriff, and U. S. Marshal under John Q. Adams.

NATHANIEL THROOP, Esq., was a well known citizen.

COL. JONATHAN PECKHAM MILLER, who distinguished himself in Greece, and was one of the first leading abolitionists in the State, was a native of Randolph. (See Thompson's History of Montpelier for an account of Col. M.) He was "brought up" by Capt. John Granger, who long owned the present Simon Brockway farm, but moved to the Center Village, and in 1844 went to Wisconsin with his family. The Grangers afterwards moved to Watertown from Lebanon, Wis., where they first settled; and then to Oshkosh; of which last named city, Edward Eastman, lately deceased, a son of Rev. Tilton Eastman, and son-in-law of Capt. Granger, was postmaster and mayor.

AMOS DEAN, a native of Barnard, and eminent as a law professor, attended the O. C. G. S. and taught school near the Centre while pursuing his studies.

For sketches of Randolph men who have graduated at Dartmouth College, see Chapman's Sketches of the Alumni. Among the number will be found Dudley Chase, Tilton Eastman, Wm., Rufus and George B. Nutting; Chauncey L. Throop, Benjamin Griswold, Dan and Constantine Blodgett, George B. Eastman, and many in later years.

[This paper which came too late for immediate connection with Randolph, notwithstanding the already extensive history of this town, we find place for among the summary of other late papers in this department, with especial pleasure,—as it settles satisfactorily the perplexed question of the origin of the two charters of this township. Mr. Nutting had a statement among his papers that there was no person in town who could tell whether the town was first a New-York, or a New-Hampshire grant, and that he had sought in vain to ascertain. We wrote to New-Hampshire State Department for information, and received, by mistake, the charter for Middlesex, Washington Co. Taking it, for once, a little too much for granted we should not get an official record but what would be right, and what was wanted, and, as the printers had already sent for the copy, when it arrived we hurried it along, without proper examination, and it was in print and the work progressed beyond, too far to take up, before the mistake in the charter was discovered; which end, however, is not so bad, as it led to the discovery made, and thus above furnished; and we are particularly obliged to Mr. Huse for having settled one of the most difficult points in the history of Randolph, and hence given us one of the most valuable papers. Randolph historians and people did not take hold of this work till too late a day to gather and make up perfect all things desirable for their history.

It is desired and hoped that biographies of the prominent men mentioned, Lt. Gov. Edgerton, Col. J. P. Miller and others, as also an account of the Christian, Methodist and Universalist churches and societies, may be prepared and forwarded, directly rather than indirectly, at an early day to the editor of the Vt. Gazetteer, Burlington, that they may appear in the general appendix, or for volume iii.—*Ed.*]

SYLVANUS BATES,

Born in Randolph; fitted in Randolph Academy; studied at Andover Theological Seminary one year; was preceptor of Royalton Academy some 6 years; has since been a teacher in Georgia; and was in the La Grange High School, Georgia.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

FROM OUR NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Died—In Randolph, Oct. 18, 186–, Randolph Parmly, whose parents were among the very first settlers in the settlement of that town, in 1782; and he was the first male child born in the township, from which circumstance he received his name. His age was 81 years.

In Randolph, Sept. 23, 1865, Daniel Eaton, 97 years, 11 months, 9 days. Father Eaton was one of the pioneers in the settlement of the town,—having moved from Middleboro, Mass., about 1790 or '91, when there were no roads, he driving a yoke of oxen on foot, and his wife riding on horse-back.

In North Randolph, March 18, 186–, Mrs. Sarah Davis, widow of Jacob Davis, Esq., late of North Randolph, aged 76 years.

In West Randolph, on the 11th inst., 186–, within five minutes of each other, John McIntosh and Osmon Wyatt. Mr. McIntosh died at the age of 84 years and 5 months, and Mr. Wyatt at the age of 39 years. They were both bachelors, and had lived at the same home from the birth of Mr. Wyatt. They were taken sick not far from the same time, Mr. McIntosh of lung, and Wyatt of typhoid fever.

In Randolph, March 25, 1865, Mrs. Eunice L. Smith, wife of Dea. Solomon Smith, aged 76 years.

In Randolph, Feb. 26, 186–, Samuel W. Cobb, in the 72d year of his age. He was the father of Rev. H. K. Cobb, of the Vermont Conference.

William Egerton Perrin, a son of Hon. Philander Perrin, of Randolph, died April, 1864 in New-York City, from the effect of having an ulcerated tooth extracted. The deceased was a promising young man, and at the time of his death was a book-keeper with E. S. Tiffany & Co. in that city. He had been a member of Co. C, 1st Vt. Vols.

A little son of E. A. Brainard, of Randolph, was drowned on the 16th, of March, 1864, while attempting to cross a bridge.

Died, at East Randolph Jan. 17, 186–, Mr. Darwin W. Stone, aged 22 years. Though not of a firm constitution, he readily answered to his country's call, and for eleven months served honorably, in the 12th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, when, his health failing, he was discharged. When his last and fatal disease developed, he was employed in Washington, as Foreman in the Cavalry Bureau.

In Randolph, Feb. 8, 186–, Sylvester G. Abbott, aged 22 years and 6 months, a member of Co. G, 4th Vermont Regiment.

Hon. Edmund Weston died at his residence in Randolph, July 14, 1870, after a painful and lingering illness. He was 71 years of age. He had represented Randolph in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Conventions, and had been a member of the Senate from Orange County, and Judge of the Probate Court for the District of Randolph.

Judge Weston—1st married Sarah Edson, daughter of Gen. Jos. Edson,—2nd, Sarah Throop, cousin to his first, and the granddaughter of old Esq. Nathaniel Throop,—3d, Amelia Bradford, the widow of Dr. Austin Bradford, and daughter of Dr. Ezekiel Bissell of Randolph, she is a sister of Bishop Bissell of this city, (Burlington). His children were, Sarah who married Mr. Aiken, formerly an editor here and now of Washington city; Mary, and Edmund jr., a dentist at West Randolph.

STRAFFORD.

A SKETCH OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN STRAFFORD.

BY REV. WEBSTER PATTERSON.

The first settlers brought with them a Puritan faith. At a town meeting held Dec. 28, 1778, only 11 years after the earliest settlement, the town voted to choose three men to select a site for a Congregational meeting-house. The place selected was just beyond the "old city" saw-mill. The timbers were drawn the following Winter. But the report of Indian raids during the Summer prevented its erection, and after the burning of Royalton in the Fall, the timbers were put into a fort. The earliest efforts towards the securing of a regular preacher were made in behalf of Congregationalism. As far back as April 3, 1792, at a town meeting a vote was taken to settle a Congregational minister, and a committee of three was appointed to confer with Mr. Abisha Colton in reference to such a settlement. At another town meeting held soon after, a tax was levied on all the property of the town for his support, and a definite salary offered him.

Mr. Colton, who had then preached for a short time, seems not to have accepted the proposal, and towards the close of the year a renewed call was given him. This, too, did not secure his permanent settlement, although he continued to preach for several months. Thus we learn that at this early date, the prevailing, or at least, the most active Christian element was Orthodox, and it is altogether probable that had the efforts to secure the settlement of Mr. Colton been successful, a Congregational church would have been formed, and the Congregational have become the dominant faith of the town. As it was, room was left open to the introduction of other sects, and it was not till these had attained a strong foothold, that the early hopes of the settlers were realized, in the formation of a Congregational church. From this time forward, however, there was occasional preaching. A Mr. Thompson was, after Mr. Colton's departure, spoken of as minister; Mr. Fuller of Vershire and Mr. Burton of Thetford officiated at funerals and preached occasionally. A Mr. Russell from Dartmouth College did an important work in awakening religious interest, and in the formation of a Sabbath school near the year 1815.

It was permitted to Mr. Isaac Lowe to become the chief instrument in the formation of the church. He preached at intervals for several years, and going from house to house urged the importance of the few Congregationalists' organizing themselves into a Christian body.

The organization dates Dec. 19, 1820. The

original members were Moses Lane, Anna Lane, David Miller, Betsey Walker, Chloe Walker, Polly Carpenter, Suky Walker, Betsey Carpenter, Sarah Smith, Abigail D. Chandler, Electa Chandler, Mary Carpenter, Ruth Hazeltine, Sylvia Walker, Harriet Walker, Martha Tucker, Betsey Pennock, Sarah Mosier. The Rev. Samuel Bascom, of Sharon, and the Rev. C. Wright of Montpelier assisted in the organization of the church. The church was not strong enough in numbers to secure a settled minister. Rev. Mr. Bascom was appointed pastor, although settled pastor at Sharon.

One object in forming a church was to enlist an interest in other churches in behalf of the Christians here. It had this effect, and ministers from other churches officiated frequently. The church slowly acquired strength and influence. In the year 1830, Rev. H. F. Leavitt, a young man who had left the law for the ministry, took up a permament home here. His labors were greatly blessed.

Through his influence a meeting-house was built in 1832, and a parsonage in 1833. A revival followed, and constant additions were made to the church. It was with universal regret that the church parted with him in the year 1836, to accept a call from Vergennes.

The same year the Rev. Preston Taylor was called to labor here, and became the first installed pastor. He remained but 2 years, during which time the church continued to prosper. The Rev. Adonijah Cutter began his labors at the opening of the year 1840, and was installed June, 1841. His ministry was faithful, and many additions were made to the church; but a still larger number left the church by removal, so that its strength was lessened. In 1850, Mr. Cutter asked for dismission.

The same year the Rev. Edward Fuller began preaching, and remained 2 years, and was followed in 1852 by Rev. Robert Stewart, who remained 2 years. The Rev. Samuel Delano was acting pastor from 1856 to '64.

The same year Rev. Augustus Chandler received a call to the pastorate which lasted till Nov. 1867. Several additions were made to the church during his ministry. Sometime after his departure, Rev. Sam'l Delano came back to labor for 2 years among his old flock, among whom he had many warm friends. For about a year the church has had no regular preaching; but is hoping soon to secure it.

The church has always been small, but its spiritual power has been, and is still greater than can be estimated. Two years since the house of worship was thoroughly and neatly refurnished.

ADDITIONAL PAPER FROM N. B. COBB, T. CLERK.

In December, A. D. 1779, the town chose 3 citizens of neighboring towns a Committee to select a place for the town to build a meeting-house for the Congregational church. Timber for this purpose was duly got out and drawn to the place selected; which was nearly opposite Lieut. F. Smith's dwelling-house. But, throughout the following season, a great degree of excitement and disturbance existed in consequence of threatened attacks by the Indians, and the activity of the loyalists; and the meeting-house was not erected. In the autumn of 1780, during the fright caused by the Royalton massacre, this timber was used in building the wooden fort or block-house mentioned in the sketch of Lieut. Smith.

On two subsequent occasions the town voted to build a meeting-house, to no effect. In the year 1790, the Baptists erected the "old red meeting-house," which probably answered all purposes for the time being.

The town-house, so finely described by Senator Morrill, was erected in 1799. Beside the town-house there are now 4 neat church edifices in Strafford. Nor were the early endeavors of the people to settle a minister more successful, though seconded by votes of the town.

One day, when the eight, who constituted the garrison of the fort, were receiving their ration of "a gill of rum per day," one of their number, a healthy, fine looking fellow, being sportively inclined after he had drank his grog, slipped out of his place near the head of the line—the man on each side "closing up"—and, unobserved by the officers, took his place at the foot. When the jug again came to him he took the gill cup and had a second drink. But a part of the liquor passed down his windpipe, and he strangled and died on the spot. Philip Judd, who witnessed this incident, always added to his frequent narration of the occurrence: "I never was so frightened in all my life as then."

In the soldiers' record of Strafford, 1861, '65, the following was omitted through mistake: "Charles Parmenter, recruit furnished by Hon. Justin S. Morrill, and killed in action at Cedar Creek."

["Additional papers from N. B. Cobb, T. Clerk, which was intended to come in the different paragraphs with the articles to which they were pertinent, in the papers already printed, but which being too late for such insertion, we thus add here.—*Ed.*]

THETFORD.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the inhabitants numbered 300; of these 10 enlisted into the army of the United States and served during the war—Col. Jonathan Child, Josiah Hubbard, Richard Wallace, Levi Parker, John Frizzell, Richmond Crandell, Simon Gillett, Asa Bond, Solomon Strong, and T. Wilmot.

Col. Child was born in Woodstock, Ct. He was a man of large fortune when he entered the army as commissary, and served during the war. When the credit of the government failed he gave his own notes for supplies for the army. At the close of the war he was left with a large amount of these notes against him. The United States were unable to relieve him, and his large property went to satisfy the just claims of the Government. This left him poor; but a man of so much energy soon placed himself in easy circumstances. For this large fortune, thus swept away, the Government never made him nor his heirs any compensation. Col. Child held many offices in town, and died in 1814, respected by all who knew him.

In the War of 1812, 21 men volunteered into the Army of the United States and served during the war. The militia were called out. One company, under Capt. Oliver Taylor, served 6 months.

Saturday evening before the battle at Plattsburgh, Col. Lyman Fitch of this town issued orders to his regiment to volunteer for the defense of the country against the British. This order was executed during the night and Sunday morning in the adjoining towns, requiring the companies to meet at Chelsea Sunday evening. Two companies in Thetford, one of cavalry and one of infantry, came together in Thetford Hill Village, Sunday noon, ready to march. Dr. Burton came out on the common and made a prayer with them.

This regiment met at Chelsea and went as far as Waterbury, when they heard of the defeat of the British and their retreat into Canada.

In the late war of the rebellion Thetford furnished 174 volunteers. Of this number 14 died in the service by sickness and 2 were killed in battle.

Thetford, from the early settlement to the present time, has always answered to the call of her country.

A number of natives of this town were killed in the late war, among them Capt. Edwin B. Frost, company A, Tenth Regiment, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Capt. Frost was a graduate of Dartmouth College and left his home and friends for the defense of his country.—*Abijah Howard.*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS OF THETFORD, JUNE, 1840.

Names.	*Ages.*	*Heads of families with whom resided.*
Mary Hubbard,	84	Orange Hubbard,
Bethial Briant,	75	James Campbell,
Eunice Parker,	74	Justus Newcomb,
Edward S. Meeder,	47	Edward S. Meeder.
Richmond Crandall,	86	Richmond Crandal,
Robert Farris,	81	Robert Farris,
Simon Gillett,	83	Joseph Gillett,
Mary Emerson,	79	Joseph Fletcher,
Samuel Shepherd,	79	Samuel Shepherd,
James Tyler,	80	James Tyler,
Joseph Bruce,	82	David Bruce,
Jeremiah Tyler,	74	Wm. M. Tyler.

U. S. Census.

1782—The committee of Safety met in Thetford to ascertain whether a union of the territory of the Connecticut river could be effected with the State of New Hampshire, and on what terms, and to commence upon measures of defense against the enemy.

SOLDIERS OF THETFORD, 1861—'65.

BY ABIJAH HOWARD, ESQ.

Names.	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Enlisted.*	*Remarks.*
Austin, Sydney O.	3	B	Aug. 21, '61.	Died Jan. 17, '62.
Allard, Wm. H.	5	G	Aug. 15, '62.	Died March 15, '64.
Aldrich, Rufus B.	6	B	Feb. 29, '64.	Mustered out June 25, '65.
Akin, Enoch Jr.	1	D	Sept. 23, '61.	Discharged Oct. 29, '62.
Abels, Eugene H.	1	E	Oct. 4, '61.	Must. out Aug. 9, '65. [must. out June 29, '65.
Allen, Cyrus H.	8			Ass't surgeon; pro. to surg. 5th reg. Oct. 1, '64:
Aldrich, Ransom	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '64.
Allen, David R.	"	"	Sept. 10, '62.	" "
Aldrich, Orange C.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	Died Aug. 5, '64.
Bryant, Anson N.	7	H	Dec. 21, '61.	Mustered out March 14, '66.
Brown, Horace E.	15	A	Aug. 30, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63; Captain Co. A.
Berry Solon K.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
Brown, Orman C.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out, Aug. 5, '63.
Burr, William F.	"	"	"	" "
Bowers, Henry			Aug. 28, '63.	Carter, Robert sub. for; deserted Oct. 20, '63.
Bragg, Dana I.			"	Joseph, Peter sub. for; deserted.
Banker, David L.			Aug. 9, '64.	William Hazwell, for sub.; deserted.
Cummings, Benj. P.	3	C	Feb. 22, '62.	Discharged Sept. 8, '62.
Clement, Lyman H.	3	H	Sept. 9, '61.	" April 3, '62.
Cook, Horace A.	4	H	Sept. 7, '61.	Mustered out Sept. 30, '64.
Culley, Daniel	6	B	Sept. 22, '61.	Discharged Sept. 30, '62, died soon after.
Culley, Henry W.	6	B	"	" " 17, '62.
Cohaskey, Nelson A.	"	"	Aug. 13, '62.	" Dec. 26, '63; enlist. 1st Cav.
Coombs, John S.	1	D	Sept. 23, '61.	Mustered out Nov. 18, '64.
Culley, Charles L.	1	O	Nov. 20, '63.	Died Nov. 22, '63.
Culley, Edwin I.	1	D	Nov. 4, '63.	Mustered out Aug. 9, '65.
Colburn, Richard A.	1	D	Nov. 13, '63.	" "
Carr, Mitchel	1	C	Sept. 19, '61.	" "
Carpenter, Edward,	8	D	Dec. 35, '63.	Died Nov. 3, '64.
Cook Jesseo M.	9	G	Aug. 14, '62.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Clogston, Andrew I.	10	G	July 21, '62.	" " 22, '65.
Coburn, Charles G.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Coburn, Lyman R.	"	"	"	" "
Cummings, H. P.	"	"	"	" "
Cummings, H. A.	"	"	"	" "
Currier, George	"	"	"	Dismissed.
Currier, Lucius A.	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Closson, Harlan P.	3	Battery.	Oct. 26, '63.	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Clary, Benj. M.	"	"	Oct. 28, '63.	" "
Coburn, Henry A.	17		July 21, '64.	Burk, James A., sub. for; deserted.
Drew, Lucius W.	8	B	Mar. 21, '65.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Davidson, James	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Dunbar, William H.	"	"	"	" "
Denny, Warren C.	17	F	Mar. 25, '64.	Died May 1, '64.
Dodge, George E.	17	E	Aug. 5, '64.	Jones, Chas., sub. for; discharged Aug. 9, '64.
Dodge, William A.	"	"	July 25, '64.	Odien, Peter, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Foot, Dennis W.	8	D	Dec. 19. '61.	Died Nov. 27, '62.
Farr, Edward P.	10	G	Aug. 8, '62.	Appointed captain.
Franklin, John A.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Green, Pierce	4	B	Aug. 26, '63.	McCan, Geo. H., sub. for; must. out July 13, '65.
Green, Edson	6	G	Aug. 13, '62.	Mustered out June 27, '65.
Gild, Willis L.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Garey, George Q.	3	Battery	Jan. 1, '64.	" June 15, '65.
Hanscomb, Joseph	4	C	Aug. 26, '63.	Peck, Lyman, sub. for; deserted.
Hill, Myron	3	A	June 1, '61.	Transferred Oct. 30, 5th cavalry.
Hildreth, Alden	6	B	Aug. 30, '61.	Discharged Oct. 8, '62.
Howe, Charles C.	6	G	Aug. 13, '62.	Mustered out June 16, '65.
Hall, Daniel	6	B	Feb. 24, '62.	" " 28, '65.
Higgins, Samuel L.	1	D	Sept. 30, '61.	" Aug. 9, '65.
Huntington, Hazen	16	D	"	Discharged June 19, '62.
Henry, Wm. H.	8	B	Dec. 2, '61.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Hildreth, Albert G.	9	G	Aug. 14, '62.	" " 13, '65.
Hosford, John N.	10	G	Aug. 8, '62.	" " 22, '65.
Higgin, Charles S.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Higgin, William A.	"	"	"	" "
Homes, James A.	10	G	Sept. 3, '64.	" June 22, '65.
Houghton, I. Q.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Howard, Charles W.	"	"	"	" "
Howard, Newton I.	17	I	Feb. 11, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Hatch, Walter B.	17		Feb. 9, '64.	Deserted and did not go into the service.
Hardy, Hiram F.	3	Battery	Oct. 28, '63.	Mustered out June 15, '65.
Hall, Jeremiah			Aug. 5, '64.	William, John, sub. for; deserted.
Johnson, Charles L.	9	G	July 9, '62.	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Jaquith, William	15	A	Aug. 29, '62	" Aug. 5, '63.
Knight, George W.	"	"	"	" "
Knight, Edwin S.	9	G	Aug. 16, '62.	" June 13, '65.
Leclare, Peter	6	G	Mar. 21, '65.	" 19, '65.
Ladd, Samuel M.	15	A.	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Lyons, Zeba S.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	Died April 21, '65, shot in action.
Ladd, George A.	17	D	Aug. 2, '64.	John McCarthy, sub. for; deserted—no data.

Names.	Reg.	Co.	Enlisted.	Remarks.
McKay, Samuel F.	6	B	Aug. 13, '62.	Mustered out June 19, '65.
Matson, Ezra G.	6	G	Aug. 16, '62	" "
Matson, Leroy D.	7	H	Jan. 28, '62.	" March 5, '66.
McClary, John	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	" Aug. 5, '63.
Morrill, Joseph A.	"	"	"	" "
Moody, William	"	"	"	" "
Moore, Ira W.	"	"	"	" "
Moore, James M.	"	"	"	" "
Morey, Zenas	"	"	"	" "
Massey, Isaiah	17	F	Mar. 14, '64.	Wounded; in hospital time reg. mustered out.
Norton, John W.	8	C	Nov. 11, '63.	Mustered out June 28, '65.
Norton, Edwin W.	17	E	Mar. 15, '64.	" May 13, '65.
Ordway, George H.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Palmer, Phineas S.	1	D	Sept. 25, '61.	Died Baton Rouge, Aug. 15, '63.
Parker, James W.	7	H	Jan. 21, '62.	Discharged Oct 15, '62.
Prescott, Harlan P.	4	E	Sept. 9, '61.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Palmer, Josiah F.	6	B	Aug. 30, '61.	Died Nov. 24, '61.
Peck, Lyman	"	"	Feb. 24, '62.	Discharged Sept. 12, '62.
Parker, Charles S.	7	H	Jan. 12, '62.	" Dec. 13, '62.
Parker, John E.	9	A	Dec. 19, '63.	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Porter, Albert H.	10	G	Aug. 8, '62.	" Nov.3,'64; wound.Orange Grove.
Porter, Charles E.	"	"	Sept. 3, '64.	" July 17, '65; wounded in battle Cedar Creek.
Powers, Chandler W.	15	A	Sept. 14, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Putnam, Horace C.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "
Prentiss, Oscar A.	17	I	Nov. 5, '63.	" July 14, '65.
Pratt, John Jr.	17	E	Aug. 2, '64.	John Sands, sub. for; deserted.
Quimby, John S.	15	A	Oct. 8, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Quimby, Albert D.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "
Robinson, George L.	1	D	Sept. 22, '61.	Q. M. serg.; discharged April 17, '62.
Rumrill, Martin B.	4	E	Mar. 4, '62.	Mustered out July 13, '65.
Rowell, Francis H.	1	D	Sept. 25, '61.	" Aug. 9, '65.
Robbins, Lorenzo	8	D	Dec. 25, '61.	Died July 3, '63.
Rollins, Joseph S.	"	"	Dec. 27, '63.	Discharged June 12, '65.
Robbins, Benjamin	15	A	Sept. 13, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Robbinson, Rufus D.	"	"	Aug. 29, '62.	" "
Rollins, John C.	"	"	"	" "
Rowell, Simeon	"	"	"	" "
Rowell, Timothy H.	"	"	"	" "
Rowell, George H.	17	I	Feb. 9, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Roberts, Marcus W.	3	Battery	Aug. 8, '64.	" June 15, '65.
Stratton, Charles E.	6	G	Aug. 14, '62.	" June 19, '65.
Sweatt, Greenleaf.	9	G	Aug. 19, '62.	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Senter, Burns L.	10	G	Aug. 11, '62.	Died Feb. 28, '64.
Slack, Albert D.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Mustered out Aug. 5, '63.
Sloan, Hiram F.	"	"	"	" "
Smith, Myron W.	"	"	"	" "
Stevens, Wm. S.	"	"	"	" "
Slack, Eli W.	17	I	Feb. 29, '64.	" July 14, '65.
Smith, Newton W.	3	Battery	Oct. 28, '63.	Died Feb. 6, '64.
Senter, Charles C.	5	D	Aug. 9, '64.	John Flinn, sub. for; must. out June 25, '65.
Smith, Solon G.	17	C	Aug. 2, '64.	Thomas Brady, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Stevens, Edwin B.			Aug. 5, '64.	James Williams, sub. for; deserted.
Stevens, Frank P.	17	C	Aug. 2, '64.	Peter Fay, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Stevens, Henry A.	17	E	"	John Smith, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Stevens, Samuel C.	17	C	"	Daniel Dorly, sub. for; deserted Aug. 9, '64.
Tewksbury, Richard	4	F	Aug. 26, '63.	Alonzo Heath, sub. for; trans. to Co. B, Feb. 25, '65; must. out July 13, '65; taken prisoner June 23, '64.
Towle, Franklin	9	G	July 9, '62.	Discharged Jan. 14, '63.
Tobin, George W.	15	A	Aug. 29, '62.	Sergeant; mustered out Aug. 5, '63; 2d enlistment' 17th reg., Co. I; 2d lieut. July 6, '64; killed in action before Petersburg, Sept. 30, '64.
Tucker, Enoch L.			Aug. 9, '64.	Albert Johnson, sub. for; deserted, no date.
Wyman, Calvin	8	D	Jan. 28, '62.	Discharged Oct. 25, '62.
Webster, Samuel H.	17	I	April 12, '64.	Mustered out July 17, '65.
Young, Benjamin	"	"	Mar. 15 '64.	" "

VILLAGES.

Thetford Hill Village was the first in town The Congregational meeting-house was built here in 1787. The first post-office in town was established here. Thetford Academy was located in this village in 1818—at times numbering more than 250 students. All the town meetings were held here until 1830. Post Mills Village is located near the north line of the town, a little west of Fairlee Lake. Elda[illegible] Post settled here in 1776, and built a grist and saw-mill on the Ompompanoosuc River, which gave name to the village. It is a place of considerable business, has a post-office, Congregational meeting-house, and a public library—the gift of the late George Peabody, Esq.

Thetford Center Village is near the center of the town, has the town house, a Methodist meeting-house, post-office, and a good deal of business in manufactures is carried on here.

Union Village is near the south line of the town, on the Ompompanoosuc River; it has a post-office, Methodist meeting-house, store, and mills that do a large business.

East Thetford is near Connecticut River, on Passumpsic River Railroad. At Thetford and Lynn Depot, a large business is done; there is a public house and post-office here.

North Thetford is two miles north of East Thetford, near Lynn Bridge; has a fine stone depot on the Passumpsic River Railroad, Congregational and Methodist meeting-houses, and post-office. A good deal of business is done here.

Thetford is the third town in Orange County for population and Grand List.

CYRIL C. TYLER, M. D.

Dr. Tyler died at Hopkinton, N. H., May 27, 1865, aged 62 years and 4 months. He was a native of Thetford, Vt., born Dec. 31, 1803, was a son of Jeremiah and Irene Heaton. He received the degree of M. D. at Dartmouth college, in 1849. He attended one course of lectures in a class in which Prof. Dixi Crosby was a student, but, for some reason unknown to the writer, he did not accept his diploma, though entitled to it.

Dr. Tyler possessed an inquiring mind, was critical and careful in research, was fond of natural science, and well read in his profession. He had good success in business, was much respected and beloved by his patrons, had the unshaken confidence of his confreres, and sustained the reputation of a man of integrity and of consistent bearing. He possessed a meek and quiet spirit, was urbane and affable in his manners; and won the affection of the entire community where he resided. He was a valuable citizen and a Christian gentleman. His loss is very sensibly felt, and he will long live in the memory of those who knew him. "*Requiescat in pace.*"—*Vermont Record.*

LIEUT. A. L. SANBORN.

Lieut. Alanson L. Sanborn of the 1st Reg. of colored troops, was murdered by Dr. D. M. Wright of Norfolk, Va., while drilling his soldiers in that city, July 11, 1863.

Lieut. Sanborn was from Thetford, Vt., was educated at Thetford Academy, was for several years a useful and efficient teacher. He was a son of Thomas G. Sanborn, Esq., of Thetford, and was one of 7 children, the last 3 of whom were born in Thetford. He was born in Springfield, N. H. His father's family removed to Thetford, when Alanson was 1 year of age.

He entered the volunteer service from *a pure sense of duty*, and thought there was not much chance of his safe return to his highly valued home. He was willing to give his life, if such a sacrifice must needs be made, on his country's altar for the sake of freedom. That casket in which was enshrined his earthly remains, contained a precious gem, which adds a glorious lustre to the memory of those who have died for their country.—*Vermont Record.*

The Hon. George Peabody, whose name is world-known for benevolence and charitable works, when making a visit to his friends in this town a few years since, donated $10,000 for a public library.

Mr. Peabody, when a lad 14 or 15 years old, came here and lived with his great-uncle, Capt. Eliphalet S. Dodge, a year or more, working on the farm of his uncle. During that time it was his constant practice, on the Sabbath, to walk from Post Mills 5 miles to hear Rev. Dr. Burton preach.

DIED.—In Thetford, Feb. 5, 1866 or 67, Langdon Sherman, aged 58, postmaster of the town. Mr. Sherman was an agent, almost from the first, and a faithful friend so long as he lived, of this work.—*Ed.*

TOPSHAM.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, June 1840: Jacob Welds, aged 78; Adam Dickey, aged 89; Anna Banfill, aged 82; Dorothy Weed, aged 88.—*U. S. Census*

Mr. and Mrs. Parker Dexter of Topsham celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of married life May 13th at their home where they have resided for the greatest part of the time, and reared a family of 12 children, 11 of whom are now living. There were present on the occasion 8 of their children, 14 grandchildren, and a large circle of friends to the number of 70 The presents from their children were many and valuable. After the presentation and collation, the company were addressed by Mr. Dexter, who spoke of a great golden wedding and union in a better land, in such a manner as brought tears from all eyes.

OBITUARY. In East Orange, Feb. 23, 1867 of spinal disease Mrs. Anna Dickey, mother of Col. A. M. Dickey, of Bradford, aged 77 years and 9 months. She was a very consistent, and worthy member of the M. E. Church for more than 36 years. Her disease was very peculiar, and of the most painful kind. Commencing in one limb, it would continue through it until it had dislocated every joint, and then passing to another it would do the same, until every limb was paralyzed, and her neck became stiffened, and her jaws perfectly set. She remained in this condition, almost entirely helpless, for 25 years. Yet what is most remarkable, she retained her mental powers in full vigor, far beyond many of her age who enjoyed health.

TUNBRIDGE.

TUNBRIDGE VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR IN THE WAR OF 1861.

Names.	*Age.*	*Reg.*	*Co.*	*Remarks.*
Carroll, Theodore	19	Colored.		Assigned to Co. F, U. S. Cav.; must. out Sept. 30,'65
Durkee, George W.	20	9	D	Mustered out of service June 13, '65.
Foss, Elijah D.	19	"	"	" "
Gallup, William W.	37	"	"	" "
King, Augustus S.	18	2	E	" June 27, '65.
Moody, Charles H.	19	"	"	" June 19, '65.
Noyes, Calvin M.	21	"	"	Died Nov. 10, '64.
Preston, George N.	19	"	"	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
Simons, Isaac V.	35	Cav.	D	" June 21, '65.
Whitney, Lewis	20	9	D	" June 13, '65.
Whitney, Orson	21	"	"	" "
Whitney, Ranson	18	"	"	Trans. to Co. C 2d Vt. Vol.; must. out June 19, '65.
York, George H.	18	2	E	Mustered out of service June 19, '65.
		Volunteers Re-enlisted.		
Broughton, Thomas F.		2	E	
Corliss, Albert A.		8	"	
Daniels, David B.		Cav.	E	
Dunham, Dennis C.		2	"	
Fisk, Wilbur		"	"	
Tuller, Elihu		"	"	
Hopkins, Ebenezer		"	"	
Meader, Benjamin L.		"	"	
Russ, Albert		"	"	
Sanborn, Charles F.		"	"	Deserted May 5, '64.
Sanborn, Royal		"	"	

The re-enlisted volunteers are accounted for under date of first enlistment.

VERSHIRE.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS, JUNE 1840.

Lyman Child, aged 79; Enoch Cotton, 78; Martha Frizzle, 83; Samuel Southworth, 83; Jesse Paine, 81; Nathan Pierce, 82.

A SMART OLD MAN—Mr. William Morris, on his 80th birthday, arose in the morning and started for a long walk. He actually walked a circuit of 48 miles, arriving home in the evening. His son, fearing he might give out, followed a mile or two behind. He once overtook him and asked him to ride, but the old gentleman refused. In the morning he arose about five o'clock and found the old man at the barn unloading hay.

Simeon Bacon, Esq., of this town, lived to the age of 86. He represented the town many times in the Legislature. He died 186–.

Alphonso L. Prescott, of the 14th regiment, Co. D, (see military record for Vershire), died in hospital.

WASHINGTON.

REVOLUTIONERY PENSIONERS JUNE 1840.

Hannah Clements, aged 94; Joseph Kineson, 76; Enoch Cheney, 83; Shubael Smith, 78; Thaddeus White, 81.

THETFORD—HON. BERIAH LOOMIS.

BY MRS. H. A. PRATT, OF BRANDON.

Hon. Beriah Loomis was a native of Connecticut. He came to Vermont some time previous to the Revolutionary war—the exact year I am not able to find; it was earlier than any carriage roads were made. I have heard Mrs. Loomis say she made the journey on horseback, riding on a man's saddle, and carrying a child in her arms, and another child riding on a pillion at her back.

Judge Loomis settled in the part of Thetford now designated "the Hill," where at that time there was no other dwelling but his own log-house. He was a house-wright by trade, and also a small farmer. His personal presence was commanding, and, endowed with an active mind, he did naturally obtain from his associates those minor offices of trust that lay in their gift, and usually lead to more important ones. He frequently represented the town in the State legislature, and, for a period of more than 20 years, was annually chosen associate judge of the County court. But we cherish his memory most for his Christian character, as it shed its sweet influence around the domestic circle. He was chosen one of the deacons of the first church in the place, when it was organized, with Dr. Burton as pastor. They two, pastor and deacon, walked in together, for a period of more than 50 years. Stern, high Calvinists they were, as firm as the granite hills which meet around the meeting-house they came to worship in. Judge Loomis had a numerous family—6 sons and 5 daughters. The Hon. Jedathan Loomis, of Montpelier, was one of his sons, and Brevet Brigadier Gen'l Loomis is the only surviving member of the family.

Judge Loomis died suddenly, Sept. 4, 1819, aged 64.

'VERSHIRE.—The Catholic families which reside here may number about thirty. They are occasionally visited on Sundays by the priest of Milton Valley.'

LOUIS, Bishop of Burlington."

GENERAL APPENDIX—VOL. II.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FLETCHER.

FROM MRS. H. A. ROOD.

Thomas Olcott died in 1848, supposed to be nearly 90 years; came to Fletcher some 30 years before his death, and lived the life of a hermit,—literally burrowing in the ground—subsisting on such food as could be obtained from the forest.

Rev. Mr. Skelton should have been mentioned on page 210, as successor of Rev. James Johnson; and Rev. Mr. Gilbert, as successor of Rev. S. Robinson.

Mrs. Danforth died in Fletcher some years ago, aged nearly 90; and Huldah Hook, widow of Samuel, is now living in her 84th year.

Among the suicides, should have been Capt. Owen, who hung himself in a chamber, on the farm now owned by Wm. H. Rood.

The name also of Ebenezer Bailey should have appeared on page 201, as a representative of the town in 1846.

FRANKLIN.

TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representatives, brought down to 1868—J. Colcord, 1863, '64; W. C. Robie, 1865, '66; A. Pearson, 1867; J. D. Brown, 1868.

Assistant Judge, 1868—John C. Whitney.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Society, in 1867, erected a large and well-arranged church edifice, at a cost of $6,000, to meet the requirements which their increasing numbers and interests demand. E. R. TOWLE, Franklin, Vt.

SWANTON.

[A Mr. Blake, of Swanton, volunteered to write the history of Swanton, first—afterwards the Rev. J. B. Perry—both writing to us first upon the subject, kindly volunteering to be our historian for the town, in our work. This was before the war of '61. We accepted the offer of Mr. Perry, and saw and heard him read a large proportion of the manuscript therefor, before the close of the war. When we resumed our work after the war, we at once notified him,

and be engaged to have the history of Swanton finished in time. He sent us first an introductory chapter—the well-known paper read by him in a meeting of the State Historical Society some years since, upon the lead tube, with a paper in it, found in Swanton. It was not a paper of those certain facts, or of traditionary lore, such as we prefer; yet though but a suppository history, and not impossible, but purely an imaginary one—we thought to favor the writer by giving it with his papers for what it was worth—and forwarded it to our printers; but afterward it could not be found. We then proposed, after much search was in vain made for it, to begin with the known history of Swanton, and leave this paper for the end, or an appendix: but Mr. Perry did not consent; and as he has not yet re-copied or re-written and forwarded to us this paper—nor as yet given consent that we proceed without it—nor as yet furnished us with the history of Swanton, farther than down to 1800, we shall defer the publication of this town, except the brief chapter given below, till our next volume, when we shall give what papers we have now in hand from Mr. Perry for Swanton and whatever additional papers worthy of publication may be meantime added by him and by others.—*Ed.*]

SWANTON 1870, AND LATE HISTORY.

BY GEORGE BARNEY.

Among the note-worthy changes and events that have occurred in the town of Swanton during the years of 1869 and '70, may be mentioned, the location and partial construction of the Lamoille Valley Railroad, which is designed to connect with the Vt. and Canada R. R., on the westerly side of the river at this place. This road was chartered in 1867. The design was to form a connecting link in the line of railway from Portland, Me. to Ogdensburgh, N. Y.; thereby shortening the distance from the West, by rail, to the sea-board.

Many, doubtless, supposed, when the charter was granted, that the road would connect with the Vermont Central at some point south of St. Albans; but it soon became obvious to the minds controlling this important enterprise, that the line of railway, taken as a whole, would be best subserved by connecting with the Vt. and Canada R. R., at Swanton, provided there was sufficient interest felt by the towns in Franklin county, through which it might be located, to take a liberal amount of stock in the road. The subject was agitated, and most of the towns, by very decided majorities, voted to issue their bonds to aid in its construction.

In the town of Swanton, however, there was strong opposition to the town's taking stock in the enterprise. Numerous meetings were held, and the friends of the road had to contest their ground inch by inch, until it finally resulted in a clear vote of the town to issue its bonds for $70,000 to aid in the building of said road.

The contract for its grading was let to King, Fuller & Co., in the month of February, 1870, and the work of grading was soon after commenced. The first ground broke in Swanton was at a place near what is called the high rolling bank. The cut being deep, and sandy soil, the work could more easily be done, in that locality, in freezing weather. The contractors have kept steadily at work during the present year (1870,) until now the grading between Swanton and Highgate is nearly completed, and on other parts of the road, eastward, the work is in an advanced state.

It is now confidently believed by the friends of this road, that cars will be running on it sometime during the year 1871.

To Col. A. B. JEWETT, a merchant of this place, is the town indebted, more than to any other one individual, for the successful carrying forward this important work in this section, to its present advanced state. His efforts to have been untiring. When others were despondent, he was confident, and there is now every indication that what he has so long and ardently struggled for will be fully realized in the early completion of the Lamoille Valley R. R., connecting with the Vermont and Canada, at Swanton Falls.

The prospective connection of this with the Vt. and C. R. R. at this place has had an effect to increase the value of real estate in the village from fifty to one hundred per cent. It has also stimulated building and other improvements; and the general feeling among the people is, that Swanton is about to arouse from the stupor which, for so long a time, has kept her down, and has already commenced a career of prosperity and enterprise which heretofore she has been a stranger to.

Among the evidences of prosperity may be mentioned a few of the buildings recently erected, viz: the dwelling-house of C. H. Bullard, Esq. This was built in 1869, and is beautifully situated on the westerly side of the park—it is three stories in height, beside basement—Mansard-roof, slate-covered, and for location, archi-

tectural design and beauty of finish, is excelled by but few in the county, if indeed, in the State.

A fine block, 80 by 52 feet on the ground, three stories high, of brick, has been built this year by J. & O. Dorman, and is known as the Dorman Block. It is located on the corner of the village square and Canada street.

The first story is finished off for two stores, and also half of the second story floor. The remainder of the upper stories are finished off for offices. The firm of Dorman, Gould & Co. are at present occupying these extensive stores, and driving a large business.

Mr. Gallagher is the architect and contractor for the erection of this block, as also the house of Mr. Bullard, and a number of others in the place. He has laid the people under a debt of gratitude to him for the good taste he has displayed in the designs of the buildings he has erected, as well as for the efficiency and energy with which he has prosecuted the work.

At the northerly end of the park, and in front of the Dorman block, the town has done itself credit by erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of her soldiers, who fell in the late war of the rebellion. Upon the die is a cap, which also constitutes the base, upon which stands a statue of large size, with ancient flowing drapery, designed to represent the Goddess of Liberty, with a wreath to crown the fallen heroes.

But many insist, and with some reason, that the statue should be known only as representing a fair Green Mountain girl, smiling approvingly on those who so nobly died that the nation might live.

The artist that executed this work is a native of this town by the name of J. Daniel Perry; and this fine piece of statuary executed by him will place his name among the first of sculptors.

The statue is of the purest Rutland marble, and all the other parts of the monument are of a grayish marble from the quarry of Fisk & Barney, on the Isle La Mott, and is known in this section as "Mourning Granite." The town may well be proud of erecting so fine a monument to show her appreciation of the services and sacrifices of her fallen sons.

A mound of earth is raised some 3 feet above the surrounding surface, on this is a base 5 to 6 feet square, and some 2 feet, 6 inches thick, and on this another base; placed upon this is a die about 3 feet 4 inches square and 4 feet high; and on this die are inscribed the names of the patriot dead.

On the front, or northern side, is this inscription: —

ERECTED
BY THE TOWN OF SWANTON,
IN MEMORY OF
HER PATRIOT SOLDIERS
WHO FELL IN THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION.

Easterly Side:

Merrit B. Aseltyne, Co F, 10th Reg't; died of wounds, at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 27, 1863.

Philip Arsino, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died at Springfield, Mass., June 23, 1864.

Albert Beloir, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died of wounds, at New York, July 22, 1864.

Charles W. Brow, Co. F, 10th Reg't; died at Washington, D. C., July 18, 1864.

Alanson Watson, Co. F, 10th Reg't; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Oscar B. Hubbard, corp'l, Co. K, 13th Reg't.

Francis Curtis, Co F, 17th Reg't.

Otis H. Brainerd, Co. L, 1st Cav.

Henry Jersey, U. S. Army; killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 11, 1864.

Martin L. Clark, Co. F, 11th Reg't; died at Andersonville Prison, Aug. 31, 1864.

Southerly Side.

Richard Columb, Co. K, 6th Reg't; killed at Savage Station, Va., June 23, 1862.

Isaiah Ramo, Co. K, 6th Reg't; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Henry F. Hogle, corp'l, Co. F, 7th Reg't; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 23, 1862.

James T. Lamphier, Co. B, 7th Reg't; died at sea, Oct. 4, 1864.

James D. Mason, Co. F, 7th Reg't; died at New Orleans, La., Oct. 25, 1862.

Erastus Stearnes, Co. F, 7th Reg't; killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 20, 1862.

John H. Stevens, Co. F, 7th Reg't; died at Carrolton, La., July 17, 1862.

John M. Aseltyne, corp'l, Co. F, 10th Reg't; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

John Louiselle, corp'l, Co. F, 10th Reg't; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Westerly Side.

Col. Elisha L. Barney, 6th Reg't; died of wounds, at Fredericksburg, Va., May 10, 1864.

Capt. L. D. Brooks, Co. F, 7th Reg't; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., July 23, 1862.

Lieut. Samuel G. Brown, jr., Co. A, 17th Reg't; died at Washington, D. C., July 5, 1864.

Lieut. Horace A. Hyde, Co. B, 1st Cav.; died at Macon, Ga., Sept. 24, 1864.

Martin B. Rugg, corp'l, Co. A, 1st Reg't; died at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 16, 1861.

W. H. Spencer, Co. A, 1st Reg't; died at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 18, 1861.

Wm. L. Micha, Co. C, 5th Reg't; killed at Savage Station, Va., Sept. 28, 1862.

Wilman Micha, Co. C, 5th Reg't; died at Philadelphia, May 22, 1862.

Guy C. Martin, corp'l, Co. K, 6th Reg't; died of wounds, at *Gen. Hos.*, July 5, 1862.

Joseph Columb, corp'l, Co. K, 6th Reg't; died at Yorktown, Va., Aug. 19, 1862.

A new covered bridge was built across the river at the falls, in 1869, which is a great improvement on the old one. It cost the town some $5,000.

A new circular saw-mill has also been built above the bridge, on the west side of the river, by Mr. Wanzer, and since its completion has been driving a successful business.

Mr. George Blake built, in 1869, a fine brick dwelling-house on Grand Avenue, some 80 rods south of the village.

C. H. Bullard is now erecting extensive buildings in the village, for the purpose of carrying on a large business in carriage and sleigh-making.

With regard to the churches in town we may say there are four in the village, viz. Methodist, Congregationalist, Episcopal, Catholic and one Baptist in the east part of the town, all apparently in a healthful condition and it is to be hoped are exerting a salutary influence.

In 1867, the Methodists enlarged their house of worship, by the addition of 20 feet to its rear. This gives them a fine large audience-room and will probably seat more people than any other church in town. They have a fine basement which is used for Sunday School purpose, prayer-meetings, &c. In the Spring of 1869, they had an accession to the church of some 60 or more members, mostly of young people, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Austin. In the Spring of the year, Rev. Mr. Robinson succeeded Mr. Austin, as minister of this church, and during the Summer this church made purchase of a new parsonage at a cost of some $3,000, they having sold the old one a few months previous. The Rev. Mr. Elkins is their present minister, having succeeded Mr. Robinson in the Spring of 1870.

The Congregational church which for a generation or more had worshiped in the old brick meeting-house very unanimously came to the decision that they might and ought to have a better house of worship. They accordingly proceeded in the Spring of 1869, to enlarge by adding to the rear of the old house, removing the earth, so as to give a good basement, and remodeling the whole structure so that but little use was made of the old building, except the walls and roof.

They have now an elegant audience room, and a convenient and pleasant room in basement for S. Schools, &c. The contract for remodeling and enlarging the old house was awarded to Mr. Galagher who has shown good taste in its outside finish as well as in its internal arrangements. They also have a fine new parsonage on Grand Avenue, a little to the south of the village

The Rev. Mr. Ranslow is their present minister and as such is active and efficient.

The Protestant Episcopal church had had no regular services in town for some years previous to 1868 when the Rev. Mr Pitman then living in Highgate organized or reorganized a church in the village, and became their pastor.

They have shown commendable zeal in their endeavors to advance the interest of their church. They have purchased a lot adjoining the Congregational church lot on which is a house now occupied as a parsonage. At an early day in the future it is the design of the church to build a house of worship on their lot now vacant. At the present they hold their services at academy hall.

The Catholics have a large Church in the easterly part of the village. Their members are quite numerous, comprising a large part of the French and Irish population. Mr. Cam their priest is very active and zealous in his calling, and his labors are evidently having a salutary influence upon the morals of those over whom he has the pastoral oversight.

As regards the Baptist church in the east part of the town, the writer is not sufficiently informed to give a very definite account of their doings, or their present state. He is informed, however, that they are enjoying a degree of prosperity and have regular Sunday services.

The record of the last 2 years would be incomplete, did we fail to mention the few very aged persons that yet linger in our midst.

We will first speak of

MRS. MEHITABLE BARNEY,

now 1870, in the ninety fifth year of her age, the seventieth of her residence in this village, with the exception of a few months that she resided in Sutton, P. Q. She was born in Taunton, Mass. May 20, 1776, her maiden

name was Leonard. She was united in marriage to Elisha Barney also a native of Taunton in 1796. They made the journey to this place by sleigh and arrived here in March, 1800, having been two weeks on the journey which is now performed by rail in about the same number of hours that it took them days. There were but few buildings then at the falls. The present village, square and park, was then covered with large pine stumps. They moved into the only framed-house on the westerly side of the river, and though a small one it was already occupied by two families. Bringing but little furniture and having no chairs, the husband soon made some chairs from boards which answered a very good purpose for the time being, for her to rock her children to sleep in; a bedstead was also manufactured of the same material. The record of her life would be but a repetition of the trials and hardships encountered generally by the pioneers of a new country.

Suffice it to say that the hardships through which she has passed, at times severe, have been borne with the patience and resignation of a devoted Christian.

She, with her husband, became members of the M. E. church in this place at, or near the time of its first organization, about the year 1815, and she has been a devoted and consistent member to the present time, and now in her age and feebleness, she manifests the same Christian cheerfulness that has ever marked her Christian life—having none of the moroseness so frequently seen in persons of advanced age.

Being nearly helpless, she sometimes asks if her children do not get tired of helping her, but of this she has nothing to fear; her children with willing hands and hearts will ever be ready to give all needed aid and comfort to one that counted no sacrifice too great, to make for their comfort and happiness in their early days.

GEO. W. GREEN,

now in the 80th year of his age, is living among us. He was the son of Wm. Green, who came here in the year 1790, and settled in the east part of the town: there were but few that preceded him. He was the first male child born in town. In the year 1811, he married Miss Polly Bloys who is still living, in the 81st year of her age: for almost 60 years they have lived together, having raised a large family, and are now passing the evening of life at the village of Swanton Falls, happy in the society of each other. They have been connected with the Baptist Church in the east part of the town for many years, and have ever been respected and influential members of the same. The religion which they have so long professed and enjoyed, is their solace in their old age, and they are looking forward with joyful hope to the end of their pilgrimage.

Judge Green, as he is familiarly called, has held many offices — indeed nearly all the town offices; has been honored by being chosen representative, some 7 or 8 years; has held the office of county judge, in all, 8 years. Few men have been more faithful to the trusts reposed in them.

DANIEL BULLARD, aged 92 years, is now living with his son C. H. Bullard at Swanton Falls. He is a native of Barre, Mass. and was married there to Achsah Hammond about the year 1800, and soon after came to reside in this town. He purchased a place some 3 miles south of the falls, on the St. Albans road, and engaged in making cabinet-ware—and pursued this business some 15 years, when he added the making of wagons and sleighs to his business, and soon acquired a reputation for thorough and honest workmanship. He became the father of five children. The eldest son has already departed this life—the remainder are still living, and are among our most respected citizens.

He became a member of the Congregational church at a very early day, and has to the present time been a worthy member of the same.

It may be proper to mention those who have recently departed this life in this town. Capt. JOHN PRATT died in 1869, at the advanced age of about 86. He came to this town about the year 1791, when only 8 years of age, with his father, who was among the first settlers. He has ever since, to the time of his death, resided here. In early life, he delighted in the hard, rough labor of lumbering. He was an adept at getting whole pine trees for masts and spars from the forests, where they grew, to the river. After the pine forests had nearly disappeared in town, he made farming his chief business. In after-years, when the infirmities of age began to be felt, he gave up his farm to his children, and went to live with his son Hiram, and remained with him to the close of his life.

He connected himself with the Congregational church in town at an early day, and was regular in his attendance at the house of worship, and lived a consistent Christian life; and, when age and infirmity rendered him nearly helpless, manifested a cheerful submission to his providential allotments, and finally passed away, full of days, loved by his kindred, and respected by all.

BRADFORD SCOTT

died during this year, 1870. He was the son of Levi Scott, one of the first settlers on the westerly side of the river, at the falls. He was born about the year 1805, and has always resided in town, in the same house built by his father. In early manhood he was chosen constable, and held that office for many years. He was also town representative several times.

He was a man of decided views, and outspoken in his preferences of men or measures —a decided Democrat, politically, and for many years regarded as the leader of that party in town. At the completion of the Vt. and Canada R. R, he became station agent at this place, and from this time was not as active in public or political life as he had previously been: but gave his time and attention to the interests of the road, and ever retained the confidence of those that had the management of it. He has left many warm friends, and his departure caused a profound sensation throughout the community.

RUFUS BARNEY

died during the year 1870 about 62 years of age. He was the third son of Lemuel Barney, who was one of the first settlers on the west side of the river at the falls, and was one of the company that first started the Iron business in this town.

The subject of this sketch, in early life, was engaged in the same business. He married in Connecticut, and afterward purchased a farm about 2 miles below the falls, where he has ever since resided. He became the father of a numerous and respectable family, and was noted for his peaceable and quiet demeanor, and for his sterling integrity. He was greatly endeared to his family, who, with a large circle of friends, sincerely mourn his sudden departure.

It will not be out of place before dismissing this subject, to give a brief summary of the business at present going on at Swanton Falls and other parts of the town. Of merchants, keeping a general assortment, are Dorman, Gould & Co., A. B. Jewett, Hogle & Marvin, B. B. Blake; groceries, Jewett & Blake, E. DeNoel, B. Lawrence; fancy goods, S. Morey; boots, shoes, dry goods and yankee notions, B. F. Arseneault; druggists, Morrill & Brooks; harness maker and carriage trimmer, O. D. Mason; hardware and tin shop, iron and steel, W. H. Blake, 2d; watch-maker and jeweler, D. Suter; book-store, D. Brundage; billiard saloon, D. Manahan; and boot shoemaker, D. Heber, B. F. Arsenault, P. D. Arsine; Franklin County grist-mill by Platt & Bullard; also grist-mill, by Lorenzo Laselle; carriage and sleigh business by C. H. Bullard and Geo. Bullard; sash, blind and door factory, Marvin & Butterfield; tannery, Mr. Moore and Mr. Wood; woolen factory, E. S. Meiggs; lumber saw-mill, E. S. Meiggs, A. K. Wanzer; furniture, E. S. Richardson; meat market, S. H. Jennison; National Union Bank; Two Hotels.

Monument and grave-stone business is quite extensively carried on by R. Lester Barney. He keeps two agents constantly employed and supplies the demand for that material in a large section of Northern Vt. and N. Y. State, and some in Canada. He has introduced recently for monuments and head-stones, the same material that the town monument is composed of, known as mourning granite, and the demand has very largely increased during the present year, 1870.

Marble flooring tile, black, white and red, and black and red vein marble in slab, are manufactured quite extensively by Geo. Barney, who has been engaged in the marble business at this place 30 years this present year. For many years he manufactured only black marble, for the New York and Boston market. But within the past few years he has added the working of white marble and red variegated marble to go with his black. Tile of his make are laid for floors in nearly every first class hotel in the different cities of the United States and Canada, and in very many other public buildings.

The present season he has furnished one order of 10.000 feet for the new City Hall, Detroit; and other large orders from Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, New York, Boston and many other cities. During the present year he has discovered and opened a new quarry which he has named New Red White Vein.

It is on a ledge in this town, a few rods south of the Junction of the Vt. and Canada and the Vt. Central Extension railroads. No blocks were ever taken from this ledge until the present year. He has not worked the quarry extensively, but has taken out a few very fine blocks—some of which have been sawed into slabs, and by good judges it is pronounced superior to any fancy marble yet discovered.

The future history of Swanton, it is to be hoped, may record its increasing prosperity and tell of the advancement of its people in virtue, intelligence and happiness.

AVERY'S GORE.

BY L. L. BOYCHER, A. M., OF ST. ALBANS.

Avery's Gore is a rough mountainous tract of land, with an area of half an ordinary township, having Montgomery on the N., Bakersfield on the W., Belvidere S., and Lowell on the E. The soil is mostly owned by the Messrs. Paine, who reside in the State of New York. Settlements have been made in the north-western portion, along the Bakersfield line, by some 15 or 20 families; and nearly as many in the north part, and along a road which has been opened through, from Montgomery to Belvidere. Ebenezer Wellman was the first settler. He moved across the line from Montgomery, about the year 1828. The land is not of a quality to attract settlers, and those who have gone in are mostly poor. There are no schools, nor mechanics, among them.

The owners of the tract are active, public spirited men, and, as there is a good deal of the land which would make fruitful upland farms, it is quite probable that they will succeed in effecting its settlement. The different neighborhoods have no intercourse, and there is nothing like unanimity of interest among them. But, if the land were all taken up, and laid out, and cultivated in farms, schools could be established, with other necessary institutions, and a residence there would be as eligible as in most of the surrounding towns.

In 1852, a Mr. P. S. Shepard hung himself in a fit of derangement. His lifeless body was discovered, hanging from a tree by the road-side.

[Some other additional statistics, in relation to Avery's Gore, have been already given in Mr. Houghton's County chapter.—*Ed.*]

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

JOSEPH ADAMS.

Among the prominent early settlers of the Island, was Joseph Adams, who was born in Windsor, Ct., April 2, 1757. Of his early life little is known, only that he prepared for college, and accordingly entered Yale, in 1773. He was there when the Revolutionary war broke out, and, leaving his studies, at the call of the country he joined one of the Connecticut regiments of infantry, in the summer of 1775, which participated in the military movements that resulted in the evacuation of Long Island and New York, by the American forces and which subsequently formed part of the army of Gen. Washington that retreated through the Jerseys and fought the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth Court-House. It was while the American army was preparing to evacuate New York, that his friend and relative, Capt. Nathan Hale, met with his untimely end, while in the performance of an act of self sacrificing devotion to his country, that has forever canonized his name in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.—Mr. Adams remained in the Continental army until 1780, when, the contest being virtually terminated, he returned to his home. He then commenced the study of law, but was never admitted to the bar. About this time Vermont began to attract the attention of the bold and adventurous spirits of the Revolutionary period, as offering unusual inducements for the favorable settlement of that wild, and romantic region. Vermont was then regarded very much as Texas has been for many years past—as affording a fit residence for the restless and enterprising spirits of the country. And hither came many of the soldiers of the Revolutionary army; among the number the subject of this sketch, who removed to Pawlet soon after the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between the mother country and her revolted colonies. While living in Pawlet, he married Abiah Edgerton, an amiable and estimable lady belonging to one of the prominent families of the State, which has furnished many men of talents and usefulness to the nation; among whom may be mentioned the Hon. Sydney Edgerton, of Ohio, M. C. from that State from 1857 to 1861, and subsequently Governor of the Territory of Montana, and the Hon. William Edgerton of the San Francisco bar. In 1792,

Mr. Adams removed to Grand Isle, then an unbroken wilderness, presenting to the beholder an unusually picturesque and romantic appearauce. Although the soil was of almost inexhaustible fertility, the early settlers experienced great hardships in obtaining subsistance for themselves and families. While in Grand Isle, Mr. Adams held the office of sheriff for the county, for many years, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and ability. He was a man of respectable talents and attainments, and somewhat noted for the sarcastic keenness of his wit.

He died Dec. 25, 1835, leaving a large family, among whom were Hon. Henry Adams of St. Albans, and Dr. William R. Adams of Champlain, N. Y. H. J. ADAMS.

SOUTH HERO.

January,—1871, Dea. Jesse Landon and wife of South Hero celebrated their golden wedding this month. Rev. O. G. Wheeler read a poem prepared for the occasion. Deacon Landon is one of the oldest native-born citizens of the town, and lives on the farm adjoining the one his father cleared when the country was new.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

"A SENSIBLE DONATION.

The Hon. George Wilkins, of Stowe, has recently presented to each of the twenty school districts in his town, a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, New Illustrated Edition.* (January, 1871.)

A more substantial and valuable gift to the inhabitants of those districts, especially the young and rising generation, could not have been thought of or devised. It is often the case that donations are of little intrinsic value to the donee and sometimes actually mischievous, but in the bestowment of this present, nothing but good can result.

For this considerate and worthy act, we wish Mr. Wilkins all the gratification which is promised the cheerful giver; and hope that gentlemen in other towns, able and liberal, will take the hint and go and do likewise."—*Newsdealer*, January 4, 1871.

What kind of an idea would it be to place by the side of the copy of the dictionary in Stowe, in each school-room, a complete copy of the *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, for the children and youth to have free access to—"a history of every town in the State, with biographical sketches of all the most prominent men in Vermont?" What kind of an idea for some liberal-minded man of liberal means to place it in any other school-room in the State; or some other able gentlemen, united, to place it in every school-house in some other town, or towns?

ORANGE COUNTY.

VERSHIRE.

HENRY FULLER,

born in Vershire, August, 1789; fitted for college at Randolph Academy; taught in Piermont, N. H., a short time; read theology with his father, Rev. Stephen Fuller, of Vershire, and Rev. A. Burton, D. D., of Thetford; was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Smithtown, L. I., 1816—'21; of a Congregational Church in North Stamford, Ct., 1821—'44; and in 1840 was residing in the same place.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

JOSEPH FULLER,

born in Vershire; graduated at Middlebury College in 1827; studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, 1827—'30; pastor of the Congregational Church in Kennebunk, Me., 1830—'34; in Brimfield, Mass., 1835—'37; in Ridgefield, Ct., several years;—then became deranged; in Vershire in 1853.—*Pearson's Catalogue.*

WILLIAMSTOWN.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Francis S. Martin, son of Chester Martin of Williamstown, who lost a leg at the battle of Cedar Creek, was killed Oct. 11, 186–, under the most appalling circumstances. Being desirous of getting rid of a very heavy stone in the lot adjoining his house, Mr. Martin, assisted by his son, had excavated a space with a view to sink the stone, and having done all they deemed safe was temporarily left for some safer mode of completion. Subsequently, during his father's absence, Francis went to the field; not returning as soon as expected, his mother became alarmed and sent for him, when he was found, with the exception of his head and shoulders, buried beneath the huge rock, with body and limbs completely crushed. Help was immediately procured, but not until two hours of incessant labor was the body extricated.—*Walton's Journal.*

Commemoration Table

of those who, having taken the first volume of this work, have renewed their subscription for this present volume, or for the entire work; the names of such as have advanced for one or more volumes, or subscribers for the whole work, being starred, and of historians who are likewise paying subscribers; lady assistants and general agents in small caps; postmasters and booksellers' agents, *italicized*.

DONORS OF PORTRAITS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Hon. John Gregory Smith, St. Albans
Mrs. Portus Baxter, Derby Line.
Lynde Adams, Esq., Chicago.
Asa Lyon Hatch, New York City.
Gen. Geo. Stannard, St. Albans.
Charles P. Allen, Irasburgh.
Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, Boston.

Mrs. Pliny H. White, Amherst, Mass.
Hon. John A. Jameson, Chicago, and others, for portrait of Rev. P. H. White.
H. R. Hatch, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Abigail Hatch, and others, toward portrait of Rev. Asa Lyon.

G. A. Hubbell, Dr. A. G. Brush, H. E. Hubbell, P. J. Farnsworth, Wm. Lenard, E. Flin & D. Howard, E. & I. Hunt, Rev. L. A. Dunn, J. H. Hutchkiss, G. A. Ballard, $1.00 each, toward the portrait of Gen. Israel B. Richardson.

PATRONESSES.

For ladies who have obtained the most subscribers and otherwise the most pleasantly and efficiently aided this publication.

Mrs. Harriet J. Rigg, Fletcher.
" Dorcas S. Carr, St. Johnsbury.
" M. B. Flint, "
Miss L. M. Church, West Waterford.
" Harriet A. Blaisdell, St. Albans.

Miss Mary A. Hale, Peacham.
Mrs. Eliza C. Robbins, Ludlow.
Miss Parmelia Gordon, Grand Isle.
Mrs. Ellen L. Baxter, Derby Line.

Mrs. P. H. White, Amherst, Mass.
" Sarrahett P. Ball, Danby.
Miss Fanny Clark, Middletown.
Misses Austin, Burlington.

SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW YORK.

Thas. I. Bushnell, N. York City
. A. Stansbury, "
. S. Washburn, Esq., "
. A. Heald, Esq., "
. C. Buttre, "
m. H. Hoyt, "
clitors of the N. Y Tablet, "
rs. Cornelia Roosevelts, "
A. L. Hatch, Esq., "
H. Hastings, "
. E. Chittenden, Esq., "
rcantile Library Associa., "
linton Hall, Astor Place, "
. P. Boon, "
. E. Wood, "
homas W. Field, Brooklyn
nion College, Schenectady
on. A. C. Hand, Elizabethtown
on. Robert S. Hale, "
r. E. B Calligban, Albany
J. L. Snow, "
. B. Cone, "
ev. J. S. Lee, Canton
ev. Jno. C. Holbrook, Homer
Rev. B. D. Ames, Mechanicsville
Rev. D. T. Taylor, Boyce's Point
Roby G. Stone, Plattsburgh
r. Daniels, New York State
Capt. Lathrop, "
Mrs. Mary R. Holmes, Canandaigua
Mrs. A. Putnam, Saratoga Springs
Miss Laura M. Sargent, Auburn
Mrs. Adam Freeman, (by Mrs. L. C Meech), Buffalo
Wm. Barnes, Troy
roy Young Mens' Assoc., "
HENRY C. SHELDON, "
. H. Hall, Esq., "
than Armstrong, "
chard S. Sheldon, "
eorge A. Stone, "
. H. Hall, "
E. O. Wait, "

L. C. Lillie, Troy
*John N. Squires, "
*E. Galusha, "
A Buel Moore, "
Elisha Waters, "
Cole H. Denio, "
*Milton Hinsdill, "
George C. Burdett, "
Daniel Robinson, "
Mary A. Nims, "
H. S. Benedict, "
Charles H. Holden, "
Marcus H. Martin, "
Chas. P. Hartt, (now of Burlington). "
A. Bills, "
Francis S. Thayer, "
*I. Sheldon Reed, "
J. F. Simmons, "
*Lyman Powers, "
William McMillan, "
Hiram House, "
S. A. House, "
Gates H. Barnard, "
John F. Porter, "
*Ralph Hawley, "
Wm. M. Sanford, "
Lucius Wright, "
S. O. Gleason, "
*Harvey Mosher, "
*Mrs. C. O. Greene, "
Marcus P. Norton, "
C. F. Tabor, "
Shepard Tappan, "
Hon. A. B. Olin, "
Daniel E. Paris, "
J. J. McGowan, "
Hon. Charles J. Saxe, "
E. M. Ruttenber Newburgh.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, Boston
*Athenæum Library, "
Josiah W. Hubbard, "
*Geo. B Darling, "
John G. Darling, "

*D. G. Dexter, Boston
John H. Wiggins, "
*Patrick Donahoe, "
Rev. J. M. Finotti, Brookline
*Rev. John L. Sibly, Cambridgeport
Harvard College, "
*Rev. J. B. Perry, "
*Mrs. P. H. White, Amherst
M. D. Gilman, Auburndale
Wm. W. Sherman, Esq., Lowell
Rev. Edward Hooker, Newburyport
Mrs. Julia R. Anderson, Monson
Andrew H. Ward, Newtonville
*Wm. Clogston, Springfield
Pliny W. Taylor, Waltham
*C. JILLSON, Worcester

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

*CLAREMONT M'f'g Co., Claremont
*Historical Society of N. H. Concord
*Capt. Wm. F. Goodwin, "
*REV. H.H. SAUNDERSON, Charlestown
E. C. Frost, Nashua
Rev. Loren Thayer, Windham

CONNECTICUT.

*Jennison Grow, Collinsville
Wm. Barron, Esq., Hartford
A. G. Nourse, New Britten

MAINE.

Hon. Wm. Willis, Portland.

ILLINOIS.

*Hon. John A. Jameson, Chicago
Hon. Mark Skinner, "
L. B. Jameson, "
Benj. F. Morse, "
A. E. Safford, Cairo
Hiram Thompson, Ureka

OHIO.

*Abp. J. P. Purcell, Cincinnati
S. G. Hubbard, "

*H. R. Hatch, Cleveland
*A. E. Hatch, "
S. C. Newton, "
Cora Houghton, Springfield

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Smith Futhey, West Chester
Rev. A. M. Mulligan, Alleghany
Amasa Chase, Great Bend
W. C. Dickenson, Pittsburgh

WISCONSIN.

Wis. State Hist'l Society, Madison
Charles Hall, Oshkosh

IOWA.

Mrs. C. F. Dorman, Burlington
H. H. Dewey, Pittsburgh
D. G. Green, Tonipt

INDIANA.

Ave Maria, Editor, Notre Dame

MICHIGAN.

Hon. Charles Jewett, Niles
*Mrs. Thomas Palmer, Detroit

MISSOURI.

Rev. Wm. C. Hopkins, Hannibal
*H. C. Hemenway, St. Joseph
Wm. McClure, Missouri State

CALIFORNIA.

*A. Waldauntenfels, Book Emporium, Santa Clara, St. Jose

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. S. H. Hodges,
*Rev. C. B. Smith

ADDISON COUNTY.

Charles A. Saunders, Bridport
S. S. Rockwell, West Cornwall
Rev. Wm. Ledyard, "
Wm. Deane, Ferrisburgh
*Gen. A. G. Allen, Granville
Hon. J. M. Slade, Middlebury
Philip Battell, Esq. "
Mrs. Chas. Lindsley "
Mary E. Wooster "
Mrs. Lewis Meacham, New Haven
J. L. Hammond, Orwell
S. N. Warren "
Columbus Smith, West Salisbury

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Hon. Hiland Hall, N. Bennington
Mrs. Hiland Hall "
N. B. Hall, Esq. "
John V. D. S. Merrill "
James Edmonds "
Wm. S. Southworth, Bennington
Miss Kate J. Penfield "
Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset

CALEDONIA COUNTY.

*Horace Burpee, West Burke
*Hon Bliss N. Davis, Danville
Timothy V. Harris "
*Hon. Isaac N. Hall, Groton
Rev. O. G. Clark "
Mrs. E. J. Renfrew "
Hosea Welch "
*Carlos French, South Hardwick
*Hon. G. C. Cahoon, Lyndon
Mrs. Philip Goss "
Miss Susannah Burt "
Dr. C. W. Scott "
Sumner S. Thompson "
Mrs. Melissa Danaire, Newark
Miss Mary A. Hale, Peacham
*Rev. P. B. Fiske "
Mrs. C. B. Rentrow "
*Rev. E. T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury
Thaddeus Fairbanks "
Franklin Fairbanks "
Horace Fairbanks "
Horace Paddock "
Hubbard Hastings "
Hon. C. S. Dana St. Johnsbury,
Hon. Asa L. French "
Wm. Ross "
Joel Fletcher "
Frank Walker "
N. Eastman "
Francis Bingham "
Hon. A. J. Willard "
Lambert Hastings "
Palmer W. Russell "
E. W. Church "
J. H. Russell, Jr. "
T. Trescott "
Dr. H. Newton "
C. C. Child "
James M. Eddy "
Mrs. C. H. Marshall "
Rev. M. Cummings "
Quincy V. Parker "
Mrs. Geo. A. Aldrich "
Mrs. J. T. Casino "

CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

Rt. Rev. L. de Goesbriand, Burlington
Rev. Jerome Clorace "
Rev. Thomas Lynch "
*Gen. D. W. C. Clarke "
*Mrs. Lydia C. Meech "
Mrs. Maria D. Tucker "
Rev. Edward R. Atwill "
Rev. E. Griffins "
Lawrence Barnes "
*Henry Rolfe "
A. C. Spear "
Capt. Anderson "
Rev. G. L. Ware "
Mrs. J. R. Fletcher "
Mrs. F. F. Deming "
Miss Sarah Kenedy "
*Russell S. Taft, Esq. "
Hon. Calvin Blodgett "
Hon. L. Underwood "
A. G. Strong "
N. Allen "
George Francis "
Ira Russell "
A. Prouty "
M. J. Fisher "
*Hon. D. A. Smalley "
E. Root "
Tristam Conner "
Mrs. O. B. Isham "
C. L. Heyde "
John Kingsbury "
Hon. D. Roberts "
Rev. J. K. Converse "
Charles E. Allen "
Dr. Wm. C. Hickok "
C. Hildreth "
Edward W. Peck "
Chas. A. Sumner "
W. W. Walker "
Luther M. Hager "
Dr. H. H. Atwater "
Hilas Roby "
Wm. Brinsmaid "
John R. Hollenbeck, Esq. "
*Hon. D. Read "
Edward Loomis "
C. L. Smith "
Lyman Cummings, Esq. "
Mrs. Lyman Clapp "
*Lyman Thayer "
C. French "
*E. A. Fuller "
S. Huntington "
Ed. Greenlief, Winooski
*Rev. S. H. Tupper, Charlotte
Miss Marion Tupper "
Joseph Barton "
Mrs Julius Shaw, Essex
Hon. D. H. Onion, Milton
Jed. P. Clark, Esq. "
Wm. Harmon, Esq., Shelburne
Hon. Robert White "
Mrs. Ezra Meech, (by Mrs. L. C. Meech) "
Mrs. Edgar Meech, (by Mrs. L. C. Meech) "
Sarah M. Osgood, Westford
Harriet Richardson "

ESSEX COUNTY.

*H. A. Cutting, Lunenburgh

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

*E. K. Towle's List, Berkshire and Franklin.

*Jona. Towle,
*John Colcord,
*James C. Towle,
*Henry C. Colcard,
*E. H. Cleveland,
*W. C. Robie,
*Philo Hoskins,
*J. W. Robie,
*Wm. Noble,
*Henry Ladd,
*John R. Whitney,
*Dolphus Dewing,
*Benj. Beattie.

H. A. Crampton, Enosburgh
*E. T. Hodgkins, Grand Isle
J. N. Pomeroy, Fairfield
*L. L. Dutcher, St. Albans
*Hon. J. G. Smith "
Miss H. A. Blaisdell "
Mrs. George Merrill "
A. J. Sampson "
S. Gadscomb "
Charles Thompson "
Frederick Dutcher "
H. M. Stevens "
*Gen. Geo. Stannard "
Samuel Williams "
Mrs. S. N. Boynton "
H. H. Bowman "
Mrs. Mary Sawyer "
S. E. Royce "
*Hon. R. J. Saxe, Sheldon
Jos. H. Brainard, Swanton
*B. H. Smalley, Esq. "
Joseph N. Warner "
*Lewis Janes, Swanton Center

GRAND ISLE.

Miss P. Buck, North Hero
*Augustus Buck "
*Asahel Allen "
*D. Gilbert Dexter, Grand Isle

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

*L. J. Seely's List, Jeffersonville.

John F. Lane,
Thaddeus Whipple,
Henry Stowell,
Myron H. Safford,
Julius D. Safford,
*C. D. Gates,
Gilbert S. Davis,
*Eli F. Wetherbee,
Ira S. Blaisdell.

---

*Rev. Edward Wheelock, Cambridge
*Mrs. M. N. Wilkins, Stowe
Mrs. W. Webster "

ORANGE COUNTY.

Rev. Silas McKeen, Bradford
Dr. W. H. Carter "
Mrs. B. T. Blodgett "
*Daniel Morse, Brookfield
J. R. Cleveland "
Miss Francis Graves "
Mrs. J. Q. Parish "
J. Edson "
L. G. Hinckley, Esq., Chelsea
Miss E. A. Williams, Newbury
Mrs. Anna Atkinson "
Benjamin Hale "
*Fanny Farrington "
Edward Hale, Wells River
Hon. A. Underwood "
Wm. R. Sheld, Esq. "
Cyrus W. Scott "
George Leslie "
Chas. B. Leslie "

*R. Conant,	Randolph
*Hon. J. S. Morrill,	Strafford
N. B. Coss	"
*Abijah Howard, Esq.,	Thetford
H. B. Cummings,	N. Thetford
Miss Rosis M. Bill,	W. Topsham
*Jessey Dickey	"
*L. H. Tabor	"
Hon. Carlos Bill,	Topsham
Rev. F. Barnard.	Williamstown
Thomas Davenport,	"
Jonathan Lewis	"
Phebe J. Wiley	"
Mrs. Kate P. Brockway	"

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Hon. E. Cleveland,	Coventry
Alpha Allyn,	E. Charlestown
*Mrs. Ellen J. Baxter,	Derby Line
Hon. E. A. Stewart,	Derby
A. D. Newcomb	"
Dea. N. S. Benham	"
Col. L. B. Child	"
*Chas. P. Allen,	Irasburgh
*Wm. B. Denniton	"
E. P. Colton	"
L. S. Thompson	"
*Dr. J. M. Currier,	Newport
*Royal Cummings	"
D. M. Camp	"

RUTLAND COUNTY.

*Hon. Loyal Kellogg,	Benson
*Rev. C. A. Thomas,	Brandon
Rev. J. N. Fairbanks	"
*John A. Conant	"
Dr. V. Rose	"
R. V. Marsh, Esq.	"
Chauncy W. Conant	"
Mrs. Dr. Case	"
E. J. Bliss	"
Mrs. P. B. Field	"
*Carrie E. Hemenway	"
Dr. Olin G. Dyer	"
Mrs. O. Meacham	"
Mrs. Georgiana Hutchins	"
J. D. Northrop,	Castleton
H. Westover	"
P. S. Ryan	"
Mrs. L. P. Harris	"
Mrs. S. G. Perkins	"
Carlos Sherman	"
A. W. Hyde,	Hydeville
Pitt W. Hyde	"
F. W. Whitlock	"
*Joseph Adams,	Fairhaven
Mrs. C. Read	"
Fanny Clark,	Middletown
Henry Clark,	Poultney
Rev. O. Hopson,	E. Poultney
Chancey K. Williams,	Rutland
*George A. Merrill	"
Mrs. W. A. Burnett	"
Nathan Pierce	"
A. N. Nicholson, Esq.	Rutland
W. W. McCall	"
Spaulding & Co.	"
Hon. D. W. Taylor,	Sherburne
Rev. Aldace Walker,	Wallingford
Almon Hopson,	Wells
Cephas Field,	West Haven
James M. Field	"
Mrs. J. L. Marsh,	W. Clarendon
Horace E. Kingsley	"
Mas. Clark Bull,	Danby
*E. H. St. John,	Hortonville
Robert Brown	"
*Marvel Colvin,	"
*Hiel Hollister,	W. Pawlet
*Mrs. Thomas H. Palmer,	Pittsford
Mrs. Henry F. Lathrop	"
Rollin J. Meacham	"
Thomas D. Hall	"
Geo. H. Simonds	"
W. F. Manley	"
*Miss Hattie E. Paine	"
Mrs. Olive E. Thomas	"
W. S. Granger	"

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Hon. Carlos Carpenter,	Barre
Abel Wood	"
Dr. John Winslow	"
*Rev. S. F. Drew,	Cabot
*Mrs. Hannah C. Pitkin,	Marshfield
Rev. A. Scott	"
*Dr. G. N. Brigham,	Montpelier
State Library	"
Henry Y. Barnes	"
Watchman and Journal	"
Green Mt. Freeman	"
Leander M. Parker	"
P. Bushnell,	Waitsfield
H. H. Prink,	Waterbury
Hon. H. F. Janes	"
*Daniel D. Hemenway,	Warren
*Warren Library	"

WINDHAM COUNTY.

*Rev. H. Eastman, general agent.	Jacksonville
James Marshall,	Dummerston
*Rodney B. Field,	Guilford
H. C. Wheeler,	Jamaica
Henry Carr	"
H. E. Baker,	Putney
Hon. Hampden Cutts,	Brattleboro
Mrs. Hamden Cutts	"
*Gen. J. W. Phelps	"
Rev. Addison Brown	"
Mrs. M. F. Rockwell	"
George H. Bailey	"
Hon. R. Tyler	"
Hon. Asa Keyes	"
Dr. O. R. Post	"
R. Bradley	"
G. Vandorn	"
Vt. Record and Farmer	"
*Jerry Barton.	Bartonville
E. R. Osgood, P. M.,	Saxton's River
N. Chesney, P. M.,	Townshend
Hon. A. Steddard	"
Rev. H. Fletcher	"
L. C. Howard	"
O. Wilkinson	"
*Hon. James Phelps,	W. Townshend
*Mrs. James May,	Westminster
E. Cole	"
Mrs. Theodore Cole	"
Oscar M. Metcalf	"

WINDSOR COUNTY.

*P. W. Anderson,	Bethel
Mrs. Wm. Smith,	"
Miss Martha Taylor,	Cavendish
Mrs. L. H. Hazelton	"
Hon. C. H. Chapman	"
Miss Sarah D. Freeman	"
Samuel Adams	"
Crowsley Fitton	"
Maj. Wm. Rounds,	Chester
Hon. Hugh H. Henry	"
C. H. Hilton	"
E. A. Hilton	"
B. A. Cook	"
Norman Johnson	"
A. A. Adams	"
Seth Leonard	"
E. B. Lee	"
Frank H. Whittemore	"
Mrs. P. H. Robbins	"
A. L. Robbins	"
Dr. J. A. Robbins	"
Mrs D. H. Sumner	Hartland
Prescott Heald,	N. Chester
Mrs. Eliza C. Robbins,	Ludlow
Hon. F. C. Robbins	"
Rev. Ira Pearsons	"
Asa S. Barton, Esq.	"
H. D. Barton	"
W. J. Burton	"
Dr. O. H. Palmer	"
Jenny L. Sinclair	"
F. L. Olds, P. M.,	Norwich
*Rev. T. S. Hubbard,	Rochester
Charles Haywood,	N. Springfield
Dennis B. Allen	"
*Hon. Wm. H. Pingry,	Westhersfield
*Samuel Peabody,	Weston
Perkins N. Wiley	"
A. G. Hatch, P. M.,	Windsor
Hon. I. F. Redfield	"
Wm. M. Evarts	"
Edward A. Wardner	"
Rev. Malcom Douglass	"
Col. H. Harlow	"
Rev. E Byington	"
*Daniel F. Hemenway,	W. Windsor
Mrs. Mary S. Delane	"
*Hon. Fred. Billings,	Woodstock
H. S. Dana	"
Lorenzo Richmond	"
A. G. Dewey,	Quechee

Mrs. Harriet J. Riggs' Subscription List for the Vermont Historical Gazetteer.

FRANKLIN CO.

FLETCHER.

*Ben A. Kinsley
*Harriet J. Riggs
*E. O. Safford, Esq.
*Albert Parsons
*C. B. Parsons, Esq.
Arthur B. Blair
*Hon. R. T. Bingham
N. R. Bingham, Esq.
Benj. F. Bingham, Esq.
Luther Wells, Esq.
Peter O. Wetherbee
Norman Robinson
Merritt Curtis
Galusha G. Taylor
Bingham Kinsley
Guy Kinsley
*Col. C. K. Leach
Judson B. Leach
Ira Rickard
Stevens A. Risdon
Mrs. C. C. Risdon
" F. N. Ellsworth
" Clarissa Gilson
" Maria Squires
" Ursula M. Wilson
*Dudley B. Rood
*Eliza H. Rood
*Eben. Bailey & wife
Josephine Bailey
*Samuel Shepardson
Sydney B. Beardsley
Josiah White
*Ira Armstrong
Isaac Chase, jr.
Guy K. Blaisdell
John Kinsley
Byron M. Ellinwood
*Loren C. Lee, Esq.
W. H. Rood
*V. D. Rood, M. D.
*Amasa Walker
H. Danforth
Benj. G. Davidson
Noel B. Blair
Mrs. Sarah S. Hook
David R. Tubbs
Rufus A. Tubbs
Rev. Wm. T. Sterns
Mrs. Phebe Sterns
Truman Ellis
Frederick D. Ellis
John Thomas
*Mrs. Wm. Howrigan

FAIRFAX.

*Samuel T. Cilley
*Curtis Wheeler
*Andrew Buck
*Cassius Buck
Noble H. Buck
Mrs. George Buck
*Mrs. Betsey Buck
*Abijah H. Buck

*Capt. Alex'r Rugg
*Robert B. Wilkins
George Hunt
Caroline F. Howard
Merritt C. Shepardson
*F. W. Shepardson
Cyrena Spalding
Martin Spalding
Almyra Robinson
Isaac T Beeman
Phebe Bixby
Eliza Merrill
F. N. Wells
Clara L. Lowell
Joel Pease and wife
H. T. Johnson
Lucas M. Story
A. P. Farnsworth
Elias Bellus, P. M.
David Rowley, Esq.
Mrs. Sophia Safford
Miss Nellie C. Hunt
*Harry S. Ufford
*Geo. H. Safford & wife
*Salmon Marsh & wife
*Damon Howard
Reuben Safford
*Dr. A. G. Brush
Henry A. Bushnell
Charles C. Cady
Henry W. Davidson
Frances Bridge
*La Fayette Cady
*C. F. Hawley, M. D.
*Dea. L. Kingsbury
H. and G. W. Beeman
Lyman Hunt & wife
Mrs. Hannah S. Gove
*Sarah T. Roberts
*David R. Coon
*Asahel Allen
R. O. Wickware
*Dennison D. Wells
Wm. P. Learned

FAIRFIELD.

*J. N. Pomeroy, P. M.
*Alfred Sturtevant
*George W. Bowdish
Jos. A. Soule and wife
C. R. Soule and wife
Daniel Leach
Lyman B. Leach
Job & Jane Hurlburt
Oscar F. Squires
Mrs. Finette Hill
E. S. Read
Lyman Newton
*Hon. H. Northrop
*D. C Jennings
*B. W. Northrop
*Mrs. P. B. Sturges
Amos Leach
*R. C. Stearns
*Mrs. B. F. Bradley
*Isaac C. Wakeman
*_H. Smith Gilbert_
*P. B. Sturges
*O. L. Leach
*Harris Morey
*Noah D. Sturges
*Samuel Olmstead
John Gilbert
Daniel Story
Marshall St. Germain
J. M. Soule, Esq.
Marquis Prindle
*Salmon Soule
*Mrs. L. Bingham
*Mrs. Orwin Bingham
*J. O. Cramton, M. D.
Samuel H. Soule
*Frank W. Northrop
*Mrs. Wm. Sherman
Rev. M. McCauley
James Hand
*John B. Dimon
Flora E. Jones
Mrs. Jay Foster
William H. Morey

FRANKLIN.

*Geo. C. Briggs, M. D.
*Rev. Edwin Prouty
Rev. Moses Spencer
*Carmi L. Marsh
Chauncey Temple
*J. T. Hefflon
Mrs. Harmon Rublee
Xenophon Wood
*Mrs. S. P. Gates
Henry L. Denio
Mrs. G. J. Hull
J. P. Newton
*E. L. Hibbard
*E. R. Bell
*Alonzo Green
Clark Gates
*Rodney S. Willard
*Hon. J. H. Hubbard
*Ethan Vincent
D. E. Shattuck
Mrs. Caroline Briggs
*Ora C. Grant
*Thomas Brill
*R. J. Russell
*James Butler
*Hiram Record
William S. Wing
Erastus Hubbard
*H. L. Ford
*H. E. Spalding
*Jonathan Robie
*Reuben Towle
*Heman Barnum
Theo. Towle Pearson
Samuel Stanley
Charles Colton
*Chester Hogaboom

GEORGIA.

*_Hon. Rev. A. Sabin_
*O. S. Bliss
Loraine M. Gilbert
Mrs. Curtis M. Post
Mrs. Huldah Bliss
" Thomas Pierce
" Keziah Loomis
Henry H. Ballard
*Chellis Kinsley
*Elijah Curtis
*James M. Curtis
Adam Wightman
Moses Wightman
Josiah Ballard
E. L. Ladd
Byron J. Hurlburt
*E. T. Jewett
E. W. Jewett
*Sanford T. Meigs
Dea. J. W. Hinckley
Elon Austin
*S. H. Bartlett
H. O. Bartlett, M. D.
C. H. Loomis
*Cephas H. Hotchkiss
Rev. Rufus Smith
*Noah R. Parker
*Dea. H. H. Hale
*James M. Hale
S. T. Learned
Henry H. Rankin
Rodolphus Wood
*Alvan Hyde
*Miss Sarah A. Hyde
*Jacob Hyde
*Henry Hyde & wife
*Denison Waller
*Silas Smith
*Mrs. E. A. Reynolds
Edward Martin
*D. B. Loomis
Lila Cooley
Manchester Chase
*Gilman A. Kimball
*James Evarts
*H. A. Caldwell

BAKERSFIELD.

*_Rev. G. F. Wright_
Gen. S. B. Hazeltine
W. O. Pratt
*J. F. Brigham
John A. Perkins
Truman Dean
Rev. A. H. Scribner
*G. B. Cutler, M. D.
H. R. Start, Esq.
Mrs. Sarah S. Wells
" E M. Worthing
" S. S. Brigham
" Abigail Tupper
*Nahum Brigham
*Hollis Brigham
*H. J. Armington
*Charles G. Start
*A. E. Rice
Wm. B. Shattuck
Dea. Cyrus Barnes
Ira F. Dean
*Bradley Brigham
*Rev. P. Savoie
Lewis M. Wilson
Francis T. Dean
Erasmus P. Dean
*Ira Powers
*Mrs. K. Brigham
Mrs. L. L. Wells
" S. E. Houghton
" L. W. Ellsworth
Amos Holt
Emerson Wheelock
Hiram Wheelock
O. G. Start
V. A. Gilmore
Salmon Gilmore
*Lyman Field
Charles W. Hunter
William H. Perkins
*E. B. Sornborger
William A. Giddings
L. H. Ross
Harvey Upton
*Earl N. Boutell
Jackson Tupper
A. E. Parker
Rev. Alanson Field
*Wm. O. Brigham
*J. P. McElroy, Esq.
*Mrs. J. H. Melaven

BERKSHIRE.

*Spencer Stanhope
*Rev. A. B. Truax
*G. S. Goodrich, M. D.
Asahel Deming
S. W. Livingston
P S. Jeffords
C. R. Elrick, P. M.
*W. B. Doolin
S. B. Searles
M. B. Rublee
*George Colcord
*J. B. Dunbar
Washington Chaffee
Stephen McCarty
Albert Chaffee
*Robert Armstrong
*L. H. Wheeler
*Harmon Chaffee
*L. C. Leavens
*E. A. Hull
C. A. Weld
W. S. Rublee
Betsey Leetch
*E. W. Hatch
*Daniel Moren
*Edna M. Royce
*Dolphus Paul
*L. N. Leach
*T. H. Armstrong
*H. W. Kellogg
A. H. Bowen
*C. P. V. Lewis
*P. S. Ewins
*G. L. Ewins

ENOSBURGH.

*Rev. A. B. Swift
*W.R.Hutchinson, M.D.

*Dexter Gilbert
*Chas. S. McAllister
*George McAllister
*Hon. George Adams
*Alvan H. Baker
*Hon. S. H. Stevens
*S. H. Dow
G. S. Fassett
*T. P. Baker
*Mrs. E. L. Nichols
*Paschal P. Baker
*Mrs. P. C. Himes
E. B. Laid
E. G. Deming
Stephen House
B. N. Baker
Candace P. Waller
E. P. Stevens
*Henry J. Baker
*James Miller
*J. D Wright
Dea. E. P. Brown
Josiah A. Libby
N. W. Emery
*B. H. Rice
*Mrs. Chas. Maynard
John Reed
*C. R Brewer, Esq.
*L. W. Leach
Daniel Woodward
A. M. Forsyth
Nathan Perley
John Perley
*A. W. Woodworth
*Hon. Sam'l Kendall
*A. S. Ladd, Esq.
*Truman Hurlburt
Charles Allen
Norman Woodward
Orin Woodward

SHELDON.

*D. Wright
*Rodney W. Marsh
*F. M. Marsh
*Hon. D. D. Wead
*Hon. R. J. Saxe
*A. M. Brown, M. D.
*A. H. Bailey, D. D.
*S.W. Langdon, M. D.
*Edward P. Adams
*Benjamin Fish, Jr.
Allen Marvin
*J. W. Chadwick
B. F. Goodsell
*J. H. Stufflebean
*N. G. Martin
Miss Desire B. Grant
Mrs. Polly Grant—aged 86
*C. S. Hurlbert
Daniel B. Fanton
D. R. Oliver
*E. A. Skeels
*Mrs. H. R. Whitney
*John Fish, jr.
Joseph R. Erwin
*A. C. Wheeler
J. A. Potter
J. N. Potter
William Landon
Capt. John Sawyer
Mrs. Adaline Royce
Truman B. Webster
Wm. H. Jennison
*M. P. Perley
Benjamin Beatty

SWANTON.

*George Barney
*Mrs. Hiram Platt
* " Joseph Gallagher
*William H. Blake
*D. J. Morrill, M. D.
Henry A. Burt, Esq.
*A. W. Royce
H. L. Brainerd
*G. W. Squier
J. Azro Gould
*S. H. Jennison
*R. D. Marvin
*T. B. Marvin
*Rufus L. Barney
*H. W. Barney
Mrs. L. C. Barney
" Mary E. Skinner
Byron Tullar
W. H. Comstock
Fletcher Tarble
Erastus Jewett
*Benjamin D. Wood
Mrs. Jane Mead
*B. F. Arsenault
A. C. Dunbar
*E. S. Meigs
*C. F. Smith
Clark Barr
*George G. Blake
*J. N. Warner
*E. F. Hoadley
*Moses Catlin
C. B. Hubbard
*William Skeels
Nathan Currie
*H. H. Dean
J. W. Moore
*Mrs. Myra M. Donaldson
Wm. R. Donaldson
L. D. Sturgen
*James M. Tabor
*E. H. Rood
*Annette M. Barney
W. S. Thayer

ST. ALBANS.

*Mrs. C. C. Burton
* " A. W. Brooks
" Lucy N. Benjamin
" Sarah Ladd
*C. W. Stilphen
Ralph Lasselle
*Silas G. Holyoke
Mrs. N. L. Skinner
William Taylor
Stevens Lawrence
*Charles E. Wilson
R. A. Conger
G. W. Stilphen
M. J. Corliss
*S. H. Boynton
Joseph Barsford
Jeremiah Clark
B. B. Nelson
I. Comstock
John Stilphen
*C. B. Jewell
*Mrs. George Shulters
John Whittemore
*E. Porter Brainerd
A. Hagar
*Joseph H. Brainerd

CHITTENDEN CO.

MILTON.

*Hon. D.H.Onion, M.D.
*H. L. Hoxie & wife
*Mrs E. A. Dewey
* " Caroline H. Smith
" George Bascom
* " Eben Powell
*Silas B. Sibley
*Orson D. Hewey
A. W. Farnsworth
*Seymour L. Allen
*Amanda M. Crown
*Mrs. S. J. Howard
*Lester Rice for Milton Borough Lib.
W. S. Bennett
Monroe J. Perry
*T. D. Pearl
*Benj. Fairchild, M. D.
*George Ashley
*Mrs. L. B. Witters
*Hon. Joseph Clark
*Rev. J. H. Woodward
*Mrs. H. G. Boardman
* " A. G. Whittemore
*Lucy M. Wheelock
John D. Gale
*C. E. Beeman
*D. L. Field for West Milton Library
*George U. Phelps
*Heman A. Phelps
*Isaiah Martin & wife
*Thomas D. Rood
*O. G. Phelps
L. J. Dixon, M. D.
*S. A. Jackson & wife
*Mrs. L. P. Harris
*John N. Harmon
*F.B.Hathaway, M.D.
*Horace Caswell

WESTFORD.

*Alney Stone & wife
*Rev. Geo. W. Arms
*Dea. Truman Chase
*Mrs. L. M. Brigham
*Manley Holmes
*Warren Holmes
*Thaddeus E. Dunlap
*George Dunlap
*R. M. Huntley
*S. B. Wilcox
*Job Bates
*Luther Bates
*James H. Rogers
*Albert Weed
*William J. Symmes
*George A. Cobb
James Green, Esq.
George R. Joslin
Elihu H. Ruggles
*Alburn M. Austin
Samuel Rice
*Mrs. Jacob Macomber
*H. N. Richardson
*Chloe Osgood
*Aaron Putnam
Edmund F. Crosier
*Mrs. H. Halbert
Dewey O. Nichols
*Eli Hobart
Philander F. Mars

ESSEX.

*Charles H. Nichols
*Mrs. Lucy Bigelow

LAMOILLE CO.

CAMBRIDGE.

*John Brush 2d
*Reuben Brush
Miss Albina Curtis
*Mrs. C. Safford
*Heze'h Howe & wife
*J. & Luther Putnam
*Mrs. Heman Putnam
Samuel W. Royce
Albert McClellan

MISCELLANEOUS.

*S. H. Bissonett, Richmond, Vt.
Rev. Elijah K. Grout, Leslie, Michigan
Edson J. Rood, Mendham, New Jersey
Martha A. Rood, New York City
Mrs. William Lunger, White House, N. J.
*Henry P. Duclos, Brattleboro, Vt.

(Total 556.)

In Memoriam.

To the memory of Rev. Pliny H. White, 2d President of the present State Historical Society, who, upon the issue of the first number of Volume I., sent a letter of congratulation and voluntary offer of help, "if we should ever live to reach Orleans, through the entire County,"—who selected the town historians mainly in said County,—wrote the histories of three entire towns and the better part of a fourth, in print, beside contributing various other papers for other towns, both in and out of the County,—canvassing his own town for the work,—and being engaged on a County chapter, laid out quite extensively for three parts, and of which he had finished but one part, at the time of his death.

To the memory of George F. Houghton, Esq., 3d President of the Vermont State Historical Society, who contributed the Franklin County Chapter, selected and encouraged the town historians of his County and contributed so many other exhaustive biographies, as well for the first Volume, as for this, in which his own County appearing, he naturally took a deeper pride and interest.

To the memory of the Hon. Judge Stephen Royce, Ex-Governor of Vermont, and historian of his native Berkshire;—Hon. A. H. Baker, Enosburgh; J. A. Ufford, Fairfax; Col. S. Perley, Fairfield; Amos Skeeles, Esq., Highgate; N. W. Clapp, Montgomery; Hon. James Davis, St. Albans; H. R. Whitney, Sheldon; Joshua Sawyer, Esq., Hydepark; Cephas Fasset, Morristown,—all of this Volume.

To the memory of Dr. Amori Benson, Landgrove, and Stephen Gleason, Woodford, of Bennington County.

To the memory of Hon. J. W. Strong, our largely esteemed historical friend, the Historian of the town of Addison—the opening town of our work, Volume I.; Hon. Samuel Swift, of Middlebury, and Col. Isaac Drake, Weybridge, of Addison County.

To the memory of Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, Historian of the town of Barnet, and writer of the Caledonia County Chapter, and the "Public Life and Character of Governor Mattocks" for Peacham; M. T. C. Alexander, Danville; Rev. A. Boutelle, Peacham, and John Beckwith, Esq., Sutton, of Caledonia County.

To the memory of Rt. Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Rev. John A. Hicks, D. D., Gamaliel B. Sawyer, Esq., contributors to Burlington History, Chittenden County.

To the memory of Mrs. Margaret G. Marshall, who contributed the history of Brunswick, Essex County,——

May our Historians rest in honor.

PRESS NOTICES.

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.

Edited by Miss A. M. Hemenway.

It will be remembered that Miss Hemenway commenced, some years since, the publication of a magazine which was to contain the history of each town in the state—civil, ecclesiastical, biographical and military. The original intention was to have this magazine a quarterly, but the great labor of the work, and the lack of pecuniary support, made its publication rather irregular up to the breaking out of the war, when it was suspended altogether. At this time some six numbers had been issued, comprising a history of Addison, Pennington and Caledonia counties, besides more than one whole number which was devoted to the town of Burlington in Chittenden county. Since the war, Miss Hemenway has resumed her labors (if, indeed, she never ceased from them) and as a result we have before us Nos. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. completing volume I. of the work. These numbers complete Chittenden and Essex counties. Future numbers, till the entire State is completed, are promised. But what is wanted now is pecuniary support. The work is valuable, but too few are regular subscribers to it, and the load drags heavily.

The editress of this work has always depended on the several towns in each county to furnish its own town history, and just here has been the salvation of the work, also its interest and value. All people have so much pride as to like to have *their* town appear well in history; consequently it has been often the case that the very best men and writers have freely contributed to the *Gazetteer*.—*St. Johnsbury Caledonian.*

Burlington Free Press.

The scope and character of this work are already so generally known through the State, that we presume very few would thank us for a particular account of it. It is some years now since the earlier issues, and we had thought it possible that the enterprise had been abandoned. We are glad to learn that it is going steadily onward, and is in a fair way to be successfully completed. It cannot be that Vermonters will allow such an enterprise to flag for want of patronage. We see that some three thousand subscribers are already secured for the work. The editor asks for ten thousand, and this is not an unreasonable request, as it would only give one copy to every five or six families through the State.

The *Gazetteer* is a great repositary of historical facts in regard to the towns and more eminent men of the State; and Vermonters are under a lasting debt of gratitude to the persistent and laborious editor, who has spared neither time nor pains to make the collection reasonably full and accurate. The period was fast going by in which it would be possible to gather and recount the incidents of the earlier men and times; and the labor of compilation was such as to deter all but one of untiring industry and a special liking for historical and biographical pursuits.

Nos. 5—10 have special interest for the citizens of Chittenden County. Each town has its history given and sketches of its most prominent citizens and families. Lake Champlain is discussed in a long and interesting paper by Mr. Thomas H. Canfield; the recent military history of the county finds place in a special chapter, one important section of which is occupied by an account by Col. G. G. Benedict, of the part taken by Vermont troops in the battle of Gettysburg; Prof. Buckham has a pleasant paper on "Burlington as a place to live in," which cannot fail to be of interest to citizens as well as outsiders; also a sketch of the late President Pease; while C. B. Sawyer contributes notices of Hon. Wm. Griswold and Silon E. Howard; J. N. Pomeroy outlines the lives and characters of Horace Loomis, Dr. Casalus Pomeroy and Hon. Henry Hitchcock; George F. Houghton furnishes sketches of Andrew Thompson, Hon. B. F. Bailey, C. Goodrich, Prof. Benjamin Lincoln, M. D. and J. A. Jewett. There are biographies also of N. B. Haswell, Dr. W. Atwater, Dr. Thomas Chamberlain, Judge Timothy Follett, Harry Bradley, Philo Doolittle, Rev. Zadock Thompson and Dr. James Van Sicklin. These occur in No. 7, while No. 6 is wholly occupied with Burlington and Burlington men; as also parts of Nos. 5 and 8. It will be seen that the people of this city should be more largely interested in the Gazetteer than those of any other section in the State; and accordingly we notice that of fourteen Vermonters to whom Miss Hemenway makes special acknowledgment for aid, five are citizens of Burlington—fully our share!

The value of this Magazine ..... is apparent at first glance. Not all the articles are of eminent value, but most of the contributors have been capable and painstaking ..... A good engraving of Ira Allen and one of the University of Vermont, stand at the beginning of the volume. From what we have said of the Burlington portion of the work, the dwellers in other towns will know what to expect in regard to their own localities.

St. Albans Messenger.

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER.—Our eyes have been gladdened by the recent appearance of Nos. VII. VIII. IX. X. and XI. of Miss Hemenway's Magazine of the above title. The first six numbers appeared several years ago, and although much that is contained in those now before us was furnished as long ago as 1862, the publication was delayed for want of funds realized from subscriptions. It is to be hoped that no further delay will be experienced, especially from that cause.

The present numbers are devoted to Chittenden and Essex Counties, and many of the best writers in Vermont have papers in them. They are illustrated by a fine steel engraving, by Ritchie, of Hon. Ira Allen; by another, of Capt. John M. Darling of Concord, and by cuts of the College, the Park and Bank Block in Burlington. The historical and biographical sketches are as interesting in their style as their respective subjects are in character, and the literary contributions, from authors residing in the two Counties covered, or native to them, have not been and will not be excelled by those from any other part of the State. We have no

space for a critical review of its articles, but cannot forbear to mention, in terms of commendation, the elaborate paper on "the discovery, navigation and navigators of Lake Champlain," by Hon. Thomas H. Canfield, and the ably written description of Vermont's part in the Battle of Gettysburg by Lt. G. G. Benedict, A. D. C. The former is a long, minute and graphic history of our beautiful lake, and the latter is a literary and historical production of great value.

These numbers complete the first volume, and the second volume will open with a paper on the natural history of Chittenden and Franklin Counties, by Rev. John B. Perry, and an introductory County Chapter for Franklin County, by Geo. F. Houghton, Esq., followed by the Town Histories, from the pens of such well known gentlemen as Hon. Stephen Royce, Rev. and Hon. Alvah Sabin, Rev. John B. Perry, E. R. Towle &c. While the magazine (or more strictly the Gazetteer) is of the State, and for the State, yet the coming volume has an added local interest for many of our readers, and we hope they will insure its speedy publication by sending in their subscriptions at once. When the work is completed it will be far the most complete history of Vermont that has been written, because written, for the most part, by local contributors who are possessed of every facility of observation and tradition to bring out objects of interest that might escape the eye of the more general historian.

Vermont Transcript (St. Albans.)

The Publisher of the *Gazetteer* has again renewed her labors. Vol. II. comprising the histories of the towns in Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, Orange, and Orleans is now in press, and Vol. III. is in preparation. A moment's thought will convince any one of the importance of the work—preserving the early history of our State, placing upon lasting record interesting facts and incidents that are now fast passing away with our oldest and most venerated inhabitants. It is a work that will be far more prized one hundred years hence, yet valuable indeed to the present generation. The entire set should find its way into every reading family. Rare inducements are offered to clubs. For full terms send to Miss Hemenway, Burlington, Vt.

Protecteur Canadien (St. Albans.)

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Mademoiselle A. Marie Hemenway, l'auteur distingué de plusieurs ouvrages en poésie a commencé, il y a quelques années, l'histoire de toutes les paroisses (*towns*) d'Vermont. Onze livraisons, formant un volume de 1108 pages et contenant l'histoire des comtés d'Addison, Bennington, Chittenden et Essex ont déjà paru et le second volume concernant les comtés de Franklin, Grande Ile, Lamoille, Orange et Orléans est maintenant sous presse. Un troisieme volume viendra compléter l'ouvrage. Les éloges que la presse en a faits, sont, certes, bien mérités; il dénote chez son auteur une énergie plus qu'ordinaire pour mener à bonne fin une entreprise si ardue, qui exige tant d'efforts et de dépenses pour recueillir de si nombreux documents officiels et privés pour l'histoire si complète et si détaillée qu'elle donne sur chaque paroisse. L'idée même de l'ouvrage, à part même son mérite intrinsèque, devrait suffire pour mériter l'encouragement de tout vrai Vermontais, qui tient à connaître son pays. Nous espérons donc que le *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* trouvera sa place dans toutes les bibliothèques dignes de porter ce nom, car aucune ne peut être complète sans cet ouvrage.

Christian Messenger (Montpelier.)

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER. The last five numbers (VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.) of this important work, bound in one snug volume, have come to hand We are glad to know that the compiler has not grown weary in the prosecution of this exceedingly difficult and arduous enterprise. Our readers are doubtless aware that some two or three years previous to the war, Miss Hemenway, editor of the Poets and Poetry of Vermont, entered upon the undertaking of compiling and publishing in numbers, the history of Vermont, by counties and townships. Two or three counties had been disposed of previous to the outbreak of the rebellion. The agitations of the stormy period that followed interrupted the progress of the work. With the advent of peace the enterprise was resumed, and has now been successfully carried forward as far as Franklin County, making in all a volume of 1108 pages. It will be seen at a glance, from the very nature of this work that it is one in which every son and daughter of Vermont ought to be deeply interested. It gives an extended history of every county and town, with biographical sketches of all the prominent men of each, a history of the churches of each town, also a description of the natural characteristics and geological features of each town, together with literary specimens from the writers of each town. It will occur at once to all, we are sure, that the publication of this work furnishes a most valuable and much needed repository, for the preservation from the swiftly corroding tooth of time, the rapidly perishing records and annals of our earlier history. The compiler, it seems to us, has thus far been singularly fortunate in enlisting many of the best pens of the State, in behalf of her enterprise. Such names as Benedict, Buckham, N. G. Clark, Houghton, Smalley, D. P. Thompson, Hon. Hiland Hall, and Gov. Fairbanks, are sufficient guarantee, that the work is to be deserving of the patronage, confidence and support of the most exacting and fastidious. Meanwhile, on perusing these pages, we have been particularly struck with the literary excellence of many papers, produced by parties not known as properly literary men. Where can we look for more admirable specimens of historical and biographical composition, than are found in the articles prepared for this work by David Read, J. N. Pomeroy, G. B. Sawyer and H. A. Cutting. Mr. T. H. Canfield's sketch of Champlain's Navigation, is specially deserving of high commendation. How are we to account for it that men who have given so little attention and time to literary labor, can write like this? That such men, meantime, have not been unwilling to disengage themselves sufficiently from their manifold and all-engrossing business cares, to prepare such elaborate essays as these, certainly argues well for the final success of this work.

One excellent feature of the work before us is the decidedly superior quality of its illustrations. For the frontispiece of this second volume we have a view of our *Alma Mater* U. V. M. a very pleasing memorial of days "lang syne," and then in the very highest style of art portraits of such men as Ira Allen, Gov. Mattocks, Gov. Hall, Gov. Fairbanks, Gov. Van Ness, &c.

The military chapter is another interesting and very valuable feature. Last, and by no means the least entertaining feature of the work are the literary specimens from the pens of Vermonters interspersed here and there to give the needed spice and variety

Well, while we have been slowly, thoughtfully turning these well-filled pages, and thus most delightfully renewing our acquaintance with worthies with whom, and localities with which, we were familiar in the days of our youth, we have lived over again that sunny period concerning the glories of which Byron has sung,

"O, tell me no more of a name great in story,
The *days of our youth* are the days of our glory,
The myrtle and ivy of sweet one-and-twenty
Are worth all your laurels, be they ever so plenty."

And so, to every Vermonter, these volumes will be a pleasant, grateful reminder of old times, old neighbors and the old home.

Vermont Watchman and State Journal (Montpelier.)

We have received from the publisher, Miss Abby Maria Hemenway, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this valuable work, bound in one volume. It is a work which should be in the hands of every family in the State, embracing as it does the minutest detail in the history of every town. It is a work which must involve a vast amount of labor, which should be rewarded by a large subscription list. We intend to make some extracts from this work hereafter.

Historical Magazine of America (N. Y.)

Some years since, we purchased the first number of a new work, by a lady, which arrested our attention because of the novelty of its construction and what seemed to be its remarkable completeness.

It was a collection of separate Town Histories, to be grouped by Counties, forming, when complete, a new History of Vermont. Such a feature would have been, in itself, attractive to a careful student of History; but the novelty was increased by the promise that these several Town Histories should be written by those who by reason of their studies or facilities to obtain material, were best qualified to perform the duty in a proper manner.

That specimen number was well done. It was written by a score of competent pens, with minor contributions from three or four times as many others; but we feared the promise was too good to be completely realized, and the proposed work too full of promised usefulness to be appreciated by a thoughtless and superficial generation. We subsequently met with and purchased the two or three succeeding numbers; and while they were monuments commemorative of Miss Hemenway's untiring industry and excellent judgment, they were, also, indicators to us that they were too good to be profitable, although they were not too good to be extremely useful and valuable.

The thick volume before us contains Numbers 7 to 11 of Volume I. of the work, completing it; and—shame on Vermont!—we learn that the compiler through whose industry it has been given to the world, is now lamenting that she is crippled in her labors because she is not properly and sufficiently sustained — *she needs more subscribers in order that she may pay her printer.*

The work, as we have said, is as peculiar in its construction as it is unusually complete and accurate in its details. As one pen cannot be expected to do well, what a hundred pens can only do tolerably, with much patient labor and a great variety of material, the work of the one hundred, concentrated, as it has been in this work, must necessarily be more complete and more accurate than it would have been if only one had done it. Thus, among the contributors to this volume we find the names of Hon. Samuel Swift, (author of the *History of Middlebury*) R. C. Wines, LL. D., Rev. Doctors Linsley, Olin Merrill, Hedding Hicks, de Goesbriand (Bishop of Burlington), Hopkins (Bishop of Vermont) etc.; John M. Weeks (author of (*History of Salisbury*), Rev. J. F. Goodhue (author of the *History of Shoreham*), Hon Hiland Hall; Hon. Erastus Fairbanks; Hon. David Read; Professors Clark and G. W. Benedict; Zadoc Thompson (author of *History of Vermont*); Henry Stevens; George F. Houghton; Hon. D. A. Smalley; President Wheeler; Rev. Pliny H. White, etc.; and it needs no scholarship to ascertain that the combined efforts of these and a hundred others, less widely known, must have produced a better article than it would have been possible for any one person to have done.

We earnestly hope, therefore, that a generous list may be raised for this important work; and we hope, also, that it will be supported not only by Vermonters, but by scholars and collectors throughout the country.

Catholic World (New York.)

VERMONT HISTORICAL GAZETTEER, 1858-'65.—The authoress has evidently endeavored to produce a first-class work of its kind and has to a great extent succeeded. It is a work of much local interest and permanent character.

Miss Hemenway does not content herself with the historical and typographical, as is usual with the authors who produce most of our local annals. Biography and literature form a large part of her work. Art also lends its charms, and adorns her pages with portraits of distinguished men. To us the work seems almost exhaustive. The Green Mountain State has reason to congratulate itself on so laborious and persevering a historian, and its sons should certainly reward her toil with the most prompt and liberal pecuniary recognition.

From Rev. J. M. Fiindl's Notice (Boston.)

We have carefully, and with much pleasure, read Nos. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. of Miss Hemenway's *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, embracing a Digest of the history of each town—civil, educational, religious, geological and literary. They are a very interesting series. The editor does the work of a whole society, and although she seems to meet with prompt literary assistance from every quarter, yet the labor undertaken by this one single woman is truly wonderful. As for the work itself, it is full of interest, and, as it carries us back to the Revolutionary times of Vermont, we find traits of heroism and fortitude in those early days of the "Green Mountain State," which entitles her to praise above the rest. We beg of the publisher to send us the first five numbers of the Gazetteer, for which we shall remit the dimes immediately.

COMPILER'S NOTE.

We have also heard of kindly speaking notices in the Vermont Chronicle, Rutland Herald and other of our State publications; and as well from the Press of our neighboring States—especially the New England Genealogical Register and New York Tribune, but, as we did not receive a copy of the same cannot give any extracts as we might be pleased otherwise to do.—Ed.

HISTORICAL CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIRLEE, VT.

MISS HEMENWAY:

Madam,—I write to learn when we may expect another issue of the "Historical Gazetteer" of our State. I have read all the numbers in course up to the eleventh, receiving not only pleasure but much profit therefrom—having learned tenfold more of the history of our State than I ever knew before: and for that, with other reasons, think the publication should find a place in every family in the State.

With many thanks for the untold benefits conferred upon the inhabitants of our State by your meritorious labors, permit me to subscribe myself your sincere friend, wishing for a continuance of your life, health and strength for the full completion of this noble enterprise in which you are engaged, and also for many years of enjoyment in having discharged so noble a duty to your State. (Hon.) WILLIAM CHILD.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

The first volume was completed so successfully that I have felt the public has been sufficiently assured of your competency and energy in the enterprise to effect its completion in a manner worthy its commencement.

It seemed impossible at the beginning that it should be accomplished, but you have something to show now for the feasibility of the undertaking. I am not likely to lose an interest in the Gazetteer while so much is done in it so well, and so large and complete a miscellany is gathered in the whole. I am unwilling to see the enterprise embarrassed for want even of State patronage when so much is being accumulated by it of priceless value to the history of the State.

PHILIP BATTELL, (Esq.)

BURLINGTON, Mar. 18, 1863.

I have read the considerable part of your Gazetteer published, with much interest. Your work is valuable. Wishing you and your enterprise all possible prosperity, I remain

Your faithful servant in Christ,
JOHN H. HOPKINS, *Bishop of* Vt.

LEWIS, N. Y., Aug. 21, '69.

It is my painful duty to inform you my father* is no more. He died on the 2d inst. He had been failing for some years past, and for the last two years had been unable to write even an ordinary business letter; but to the very last he was deeply interested in the success of your undertaking, and after his mind had failed so that he took no interest in ordinary affairs, he would brighten up and for the moment seem himself on mention of your progress.

Your favor of last winter gave him much pleasure, as showing him that you yet remembered him. I read and re-read it to him and promised him that I would answer it. E. F. STRONG.

*[Hon. J. W. Strong, historian of Addison.—*Ed.*]

STRAFFORD, VT., Nov. 15, 1869.*

Your importunity overcame me at last, all others having declined. I have spent one or two days that I could ill afford and the last part of a night—the former in gathering data—the latter with a pencil putting it into such form as I was able and which my sister has copied from my notes. I send it to you without any effort to give it grace or finish—but an imperfect story, bluntly and plainly told, and I think true in all its statements. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

*[Mr. Morrill furnished his paper for Strafford on the very eve of his departure for Washington.—*Ed.*]

THETFORD, VT.

I wish you to send me your Gazetteer. It is a work that should be in the hands of every citizen of Vermont. ABIJAH HOWARD, (Esq.)

No. 25 WEST 39TH ST., NEW YORK.

MY DEAR MADAM:

I beg to give you my warmest congratulations on your success and industry in collecting so large an amount of valuable historical matter as that comprised in the numbers I have read. In my judgment, so far as it goes, it is by far the most complete and thorough of the many State histories hitherto published. I know from my intercourse with others interested in local history that I am not alone in my opinion. I thank you as a Vermonter for your work, and only wish that your pecuniary reward may be equal to your merits.

I am myself making a collection of Vermont Books and Pamphlets. My determination is to secure if possible every book or pamphlet which has been published in my native State. My collection now numbers about 300 titles—a larger number than has hitherto been brought together.

Yours very truly,
L. E. CHITTENDEN, (Esq.)

WEST CHARLESTON, VT., July 4, 1870.

MISS HEMENWAY:

I have made a solemn pledge to Judge Stewart that if four weeks time be granted me I will finish and forward to you a history of the town of Derby, and he has assured me the time shall be given.

Very truly, &c.,
B. F. D. CARPENTER, (Esq.)

[There will be time, as we could not include Orleans Co. in this volume, to add this history of Derby.—*Ed.*]

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y.

I am delighted with the concluding Nos. of Vol. I. I now regret that I did not give you all of my Charlotte matter that was suitable, as it is now quite unlikely that I shall ever publish in any other form. If you will give me some space in your appendix or supplementary chapter, I will try to give you some interesting matter for Charlotte, Leicester, &c. I suppose you depend on me for an account of the M. E. Church in Brandon.

BERNICE D. AMES.

[Space will be allowed for Rev. Mr. Ames in the appendix, and we expect from him the Methodist history named.—*Ed.*]

COVENTRY, VT.

There is a great amount of unfinished work left by my dear husband. I shall do the best I can for you. Mr. White, you know, was greatly interested in your work. ELECTA D. WHITE (Mrs. Pliny H. White.)

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Your history is a noble and needed enterprise, and you have my best wishes for your success in it.

(Ex-Gov.) FREDERICK HOLBROOK.

NEW YORK.

I am glad to know that you are progressing. Do not be disheartened, but push on and finish it. It surely will be in demand, and its value will, like new wine, increase with its age.

CHAS. L. BUSHNELL.

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

I shall cheerfully assist you as far as I am able. I will furnish the portrait of my father to accompany his biography. MRS. M. S. P. CUTTS.

PEACHAM, VT.

[MONTPELIER, *Senate Chamber*]—At last, I begin to have an inkling of the time it takes to get a "copy" ready. Be merciful! It is my first of any account, and I do not quite promise it shall be my last, yet it will until I forget how I feel *now*. It has been read at Waitsfield to the old and the Hon. men, who appear to be well pleased.* Still it is a work I have enjoyed. I have arranged for an agent at Waitsfield and hope to take nearly a hundred copies after we have sold *all the volumes* we can. Could we then have the privilege of obtaining just *Waitsfield alone* and chink up with that?

P. B. FISKE.

(I think so—* We are very much pleased with the history of Waitsfield—Ed.)

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

DUE OCT '65 H

556.743

DUE [illegible] H

CANCELLED

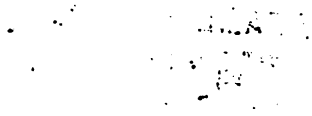
[illegible]596

DUE MAR '70 H

CANCELLED

2621747

393



3 2044 004 39

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-2413

WIDENER
SEP 10 1998
BOOK DUE
CANCELLED